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ETYMOLOGICAL DICTIONARY

OF THE

FRENCH LANGUAGE

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ETYMOLOGICAL DICTIONARY

OF THE

FRENCH LANGUAGE

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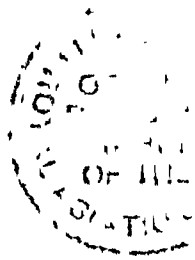

BY

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AX 331

Oxford

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AUTHOR'S PREFACE.

THIS Etymological Dictionary is the natural sequel to the Historical Grammar. In that work I had traced out the history of French grammatical forms: with a view to the completion of my task, and the full cycle of the history of the language, I was bound to write also a history of its vocabulary. This is attempted in this volume, which seeks to register for general use the results of philological enquiry, hitherto too much confined to a narrow circle of literary men.

It is not that philological enquiry has been lacking in France during the last three centuries. In the anarchical period of philology—the period between the sixteenth century and our day, during which philology was little but a confused mass of erudite errors—two etymological Dictionaries were written, that of Ménage in 1650, and that of Roquefort in 1829. Seven years later the illustrious Frederick Diez published at Bonn the first volume of his Grammar of the Romance Languages (1836), a comparative history of the six languages which have sprung from the Latin, in which he showed by what invariable laws Latin passed into French, Italian, Spanish, Portugese, Wallachian; at the same moment he created a scientific history of the French tongue. Thenceforth French philology was revolutionised; and, just as in the eighteenth century chemistry shook itself free from alchemy, so then the study of the French language became a science based on observation[1], the progress of which was destined to be very rapid, under the influence of a spirit of exact investigation: the latest born of experimental sciences, it seemed likely to outstrip them all, except chemistry, in the rapidity and unbroken succession of its discoveries. Every new result is enrolled in its order in the three etymological Dictionaries which followed one another at intervals: in 1853 Diez published his *Etymologischer Wörterbuch*; in 1862 appeared M. Schéler's *Dictionary of French Etymology*; in 1863 the first parts of M. Littré's admirable *Dictionary of the French Tongue* came out.

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[1] It is but fair to say that a Frenchman, M. Raynouard, had already prepared the way by a comparative study of the six Neo-Latin tongues; still to M. Diez belongs the honour of having created the science by introducing into French philology an exactitude quite unknown before his time.

These three works give us all the philological discoveries made during the last thirty years in the French language; and the chasm which separates them from the dreams of Ménage and Roquefort can only be compared to that which lies between the chemistry of Lavoisier and the reveries of Raymond Lulli, or Van Helmont. It may therefore seem needless to wish to swell the catalogue with a new philological Dictionary; but still I have decided on writing this book; for there is a blank to be filled up. In scientific subjects there is always room for two kinds of books—those which teach established scientific knowledge and transmit our learned acquisitions in a collective form, and those which leave former discoveries alone, in order to attempt new research, to work out the solution or the discussion of problems hitherto untouched. Thus, in zoology, a treatise intended for the general public would be silent as to all doubtful or unsettled questions (such as the origin of species, or the like), and would occupy itself solely with the minute proof of established truths: but if on the other hand the treatise were addressed to the narrower class of professed naturalists, it would be satisfied with simply stating known facts (assuming their proof to be known by the reader) and would set itself specially to elucidate by new observations or hypotheses those problems which were yet uncertain.

This distinction applies with equal force to etymological Dictionaries, according as they address themselves to students of philology only or to the general literary public: in the former case the main task of the author will be to attempt unsolved etymological problems, simply stating established etymologies without stopping to give the proofs. This has been done by Diez, Schéler, and Littré, who have been more anxious to discover or explore unknown regions than to describe the known. But by the side of these works, which assume in the reader a previous acquaintance with philological principles and a knowledge of the position of each question that comes up, there is room for another Dictionary which shall take the science in its present condition, shall provisionally regard the etymology of all words whose origin is still under discussion as unknown, shall limit itself to the statement of etymologies already settled, and shall then lay before the eyes of the reader all the philological principles on which these interesting results depend. Of such a kind is this manual of the science of etymology which I have endeavoured to make, in the full persuasion that, imperfect as it is, it may yet render some service to the cause of higher education[1].

---

[1] M. Bréal, Professor in the College of France, has admirably pointed out the dangers of 'a method which professes to explain everything, and does not know how to resign itself to be ignorant of many things.' For education nothing is so mischievous to the authority of a science as an inconclusive discussion.

As an example of the difference between the two methods, let us take the two words *marcassin* and *pourrir*. The etymology of *marcassin* is unknown; and while Diez and Littré discuss the hypotheses already started as to the origin of the word, and throw out new suggestions, I content myself with the simple statement that here is a blank in our knowledge, and so I leave it. For in education uncertainty is worse than ignorance, and the maxim 'in dubiis abstine' finds its application. But under the word *pourrir*, whose etymology (from Lat. **putrere**) is well known, Littré and Schéler merely mention the Latin word, and do not stop to explain; but in my Dictionary I set myself to prove it, and to show how **putrere** becomes *pourrir*, in answer to the questions, Why such and such a change? Have the Latin letters been altered by chance? or Is there any invariable law of change? Has **putrere** become *pourrir* all at once, or have there been successive changes, letter by letter? and can one fix the steps of the process in their chronological order[1]?—questions which a Dictionary professing to teach 'laymen' (as the Germans would say) the science of etymology cannot possibly neglect. 'Scientific etymology,' says M. Bréal, 'does not consist in a vague statement of the affinity which may exist between two words; it must track out, letter by letter, the history of the formation of a word, and show all the intermediate stages through which it has passed.'

Thus, in the example taken above, one must show that the **u** of **putrere** has passed into *ou* (*pourrir*), like **ursus**, *ours*; **surdus**, *sourd*; **turris**, *tour*;—that the Latin **tr** becomes *rr*, like **latronem**, *larron*; **nutrire**, *nourrir*;—lastly, that the long **e** of **putrēre** is represented by the French *i*, like **tenēre**, *tenir*; **abolēre**, *abolir*, &c. The philologer, when he has reached this point, has done but half his work; he has shown that *pourrir* answers, letter for letter, to **putrere**; he must now show *how* this change has come about: we have as yet only the end-links of the chain, we must find the intermediate and connecting ones. Between the grub and the butterfly the naturalist studies all the different conditions of the chrysalis; between the Latin and the French we find, on the one side the Low Latin, on the other the Early French. Thus *pourrir* has not leapt at one bound from **putrere**: Latin MSS. of the Merovingian period show us that the word became first **putrire**, then **pudrire**; whence the earliest French form *podrir*, whence follows *porrir*, and lastly *pourrir*. By what slow and almost insensible changes has the Latin word slipped into

[1] Our remarks on the three Dictionaries of Diez, Littré, and Schéler, must not be taken to indicate any want of esteem for such admirable works. Far from challenging their method I seek only to support it by supplementing it; methods must vary according to the end proposed, the audience addressed. Let me seize this opportunity of expressing my hearty gratitude for the advantages I owe to these masters in the science of etymology, and to their labours.

French |—**tr** has been successively softened into **dr**, thence into *rr*; **u** passes through *o* into *ou*; and, as one can prove by the steps taken, the Latin word has never accomplished more than one of these changes at a time. Thus penetrating by means of a strict analysis into the innermost organisation of language, one sees that living words change and grow, and that Latin and French, for example, are in reality only two successive conditions of one language.

By patient study, by careful comparison of thousands of little facts, insignificant by themselves, etymological science has been able to prove that languages, like plants or animals, are born, grow, and die, according to definite determinable laws. This fact saves us from the reproach of lingering over petty details. 'Every building raised on abstract ideas,' says Buffon, in his noble language, 'is a temple dedicated to a lie.' It is high time that men should abandon metaphysical speculations as to the origin of human speech, and betake themselves to the humbler observation of facts: for they alone can lead us on to a just conception of the laws of language;' and one may apply to them the saying of Quinctilian, 'Parva quidem, sed sine quibus magna non possent consistere,'—these are but details indeed, yet without them general principles could not stand.

A. B.

VOUVRAY,
September 3, 1868.

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INTRODUCTION.

BOOK I.

OF THE RULES TO BE FOLLOWED IN ETYMOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS.

Axiomata a particularibus rite et ordine abstracta nova particularia rursus facile indicant et designant, itaque scientias reddunt activas.—Bacon, *Novum Organon*, i. 24.

§ 1. ETYMOLOGY, which investigates the origin of words and the laws of the transformation of languages, is a new science. It is scarcely thirty years since it became one of the sciences of observation; and the good work it has since done has speedily won for it among the historical sciences a place which it can never lose.

Before attaining its present precision, etymology—like every other science, and perhaps more than any other—passed through a long period of infancy, of uncertain groping and effort, during which it subsisted chiefly on arbitrary relations, superficial analogies, and fanciful combinations.

'One can scarcely imagine how arbitrary was the search for etymologies while it was solely an attempt to connect words at haphazard by their apparent resemblance, without any farther proof. The dreams of Plato's Cratylus, the absurd etymologies of Varro and Quinctilian, the philological fancies of Ménage in the seventeenth century, are known to every one. There was no difficulty in connecting *jeûne* with *jeune*, for youth is the morning of life, and one rises fasting. Most frequently one word was derived from another of an entirely different form, and to fill up the gap between them, fictitious intermediates were invented. Thus Ménage derived *rat* from the Latin **mus**! "They must have said, first **mus**, then **muratus**, then **ratus**, then *rat*." Nay, farther, they went so far as to suppose that an object could derive its name from a quality the opposite of that which that name denoted, because affirmation provokes negation, and so,

for instance, they affirmed that **lucus** came from **lucere**, "quia non lucet."'[1]

At last, the dreams of etymologists became proverbial, and this branch of human knowledge fell into uttermost discredit. How then has this confused heap of erudite error given place to an established science of etymology? Simply by the discovery and application of the comparative method, the method of the natural sciences. 'Comparison is the chief instrument of science. Science is made up of general facts; scientific knowledge is the formation of groups, the establishment of laws, consequently the separation of the general out of the particular. Now, if we would compel facts to surrender to us their inner meaning, we must draw them together, explain them by one another, in other words compare them.

'Every one knows something of the discoveries of comparative anatomy. We know how the study of the structure of animals, and the comparison of organs, whose infinite modifications form the differentiae of class, order, genus, have revealed to us, so to speak, the plan of nature; have provided us with a solid foundation for our classifications.'[2]

Just so with languages also: here also comparison is doubtless as ancient as observation; but there are two kinds of comparison, or rather, two degrees of comparison through which the mind must pass in succession.

§ 2. The first is hasty and superficial comparison, which was omnipotent in all physical sciences down to the end of the seventeenth century; it was satisfied with connecting beings or words by their superficial resemblances. Thus, naturalists called the dolphin and the whale fishes, by reason of their outer shape, their habits, their constant living in the sea; and etymologists derived the word *paresse* from the Greek *πάρεσις*[3], because of all words they knew this was the one most like the French word, and they concluded, without any further proof, that this was the origin of *paresse:* an easy proof indeed!

These arbitrary comparisons have been succeeded in our own days by thoughtful and methodical comparison, an exact and scientific method; one not satisfied with outer resemblances or differences, but seeking by careful dissection to penetrate to the essence and innermost analogies of things.

The anatomist now studies the internal structure of the whale, and discerns that the conformation of its organs excludes it from the class of fishes, and places it among the mammals. And the philologist, instead of studying the mere outside of words, dissects them into their elements, their letters; observes their origin, and the way in which they are transformed.

---

[1] M. Réville, *Les ancêtres des européens.*

[2] E. Schérer, *Études d'histoire et de critique.*

[3] See below, **§ 21.**

It is by a strict application of this new method, by following facts instead of trying to lead them, that modern philology has proved that language is developed according to invariable laws, and follows in its transformations certain necessary rules.

This book will lay out the principal characteristics of this natural history of language: it will be found that they furnish the etymologist with unexpected help, and are a valuable instrument, a powerful microscope for the observation of the most delicate phenomena.

§ 3. The instruments of observation are three in number: Phonetics, History, Comparison.

CHAPTER I.

PHONETICS.

§ 4. TAKE any Latin letter, and ask what it has become in French: you will soon see that the transition has followed a regular course, or, in other words, that each Latin letter passes into French in an invariable way: thus ē long usually becomes *oi:* as mē, *moi;* rēgem, *roi;* lēgem, *loi;* tē, *toi;* sē, *soi;* tēla, *toile;* vēlum, *voile:* **ca** becomes *che;* **caballus**, *cheval;* **caminus**, *chemin;* **canile**, *chenil:* **o** becomes *ou;* **tormentum**, *tourment;* **vos**, *vous;* **nos**, *nous;* **soricem**, *souris;* &c. We give the name of Phonetics[1] to the collection of these laws of transformation.

The bearings of this discovery are plain enough; these laws of transformation once observed for each letter are a guiding line in investigation, and stop us if we are on a wrong track; if the derivation does not satisfy the conditions of phonetic change, it is null and void.

Thus then the knowledge of the sum total of these transformations from Latin to French letters[2] is the first condition which must be fulfilled if we would busy ourselves with etymology. If any one thinks this preparatory study too minute or needless, we would remind him that anatomy observes and describes muscles, nerves, vessels, with most minute detail: this vast collection of facts may seem dry and tiresome; but yet, even as comparative anatomy is the basis of all physiology, so is the exact knowledge of phonetics the starting-point for all etymology; from it alone the science gets its character of solidity and exactitude.

§ 5. We may then state this new principle as follows:—every etymology which does not, according to the rules of permutation laid down by phonetics, account for every letter kept, changed, or dropped, must be set aside as worthless.

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[1] See below, § 37.

[2] Ibid. §§ 46, sqq.

Taking this principle as our guide, let us look, for example, for the derivation of the word *laitue*. One sees at once that the letters *it* represent the Latin **ct**, as is found in *fait* from **factus**; *lait* from **lactem**; *fruit* from **fructus**, &c.

Thus then the first part of the word will answer to a Latin form **lact**; what is the origin of the suffix *-ue*? Now we can prove that this suffix comes from the Latin suffix **-uca**[1], as in *verr-ue*, **verr-uca**; *charr-ue*, **carr-uca**, &c. Hence we arrive at the form **lactuca**, the actual Latin name for a lettuce.

Thus it is seen that the search for etymologies corresponds to researches in chemical analysis. When a substance is put into the crucible and reduced into its elements, the chemist ought to find those elements equivalent in weight to the original substance: in this case the elements are the letters, and the analysis, that is, the etymology, is uncertain until all the elements are accounted for.

§ **6.** To sum up; etymological research is subjected to two laws: (1) No etymology is admissible unless it accounts for every one of the letters of the word which it professes to explain; (2) In every etymology which involves a change of letters we must be able to produce at least one example of a change thoroughly like the one suggested; otherwise, so long as no such example can be adduced, the attempted etymology is valueless.

CHAPTER II.

History.

§ **7.** Every Latin word has undergone two successive changes in its descent to modern times: it has passed out of Latin into Old French, out of Old French into Modern French: **festa** became first *feste*, then *fête*. In searching for the origin of a French word it would be a great mistake to speculate on it in its present condition, and to leap at one bound back to the Latin: we ought first to enquire whether any intermediate forms exist in Old French which illustrate the transition and mark the path through which the Latin word has passed down to the present time. These intermediate steps lead us up to the point of departure, and enable us to see with greater distinctness, and even sometimes to discover without any further investigation, the original word from which our French word is derived.

One example will explain clearly enough the difference which separates the old from the new etymological method: formerly etymologists were much divided in opinion as to the origin of the word *âme*: some, thinking only of the sense, derived the word from the

[1] See below, § **237.**

Latin **anima**, without being able to explain how the transformation was accomplished; others, thinking this transformation from **anima** to *âme* too harsh, derived it from the Gothic *ahma* (breath). The dispute would have still been unsettled had not modern philology intervened with the solution of the problem in its hand. Substituting for imagination the observation of facts, modern philologers laid it down that it is absurd to debate for ever over a word in its present form, without troubling oneself with the changes it has undergone since the first beginning of the language; and so, reconstructing the history of this word by means of the study of early texts, they have shewn that in the thirteenth century it was written *anme*, in the eleventh *aneme*, in the tenth *anime*, a form which leads directly back to **anima**.

We can avoid mistakes only by observing step by step all the intermediate forms, so as to study the gradual transformation of the Latin word; but even so, we ought to distinguish between two kinds of intermediates, those of the old and those of the new philological school. The first assumed at a venture a very dissimilar word as the origin of the word under enquiry, and then, in order to connect the two extremes, invented fictitious intermediates, which thus led them on to the point they wished to reach. Ménage, for example, thought he found the origin of the word *haricot* in the Latin **faba**; and, to fill up the blank between, he added, 'People must have said **faba**, then **fabaricus**, then **fabaricotus**, **aricotus**, *haricot*.' It is like a dream, to listen to such lucubrations: they more than justified the laughter of the wits,

> '*Alfana*[1] vient d'*equus* sans doute,
> Mais il faut convenir aussi
> Qu'à venir de là jusqu'ici,
> Il a bien changé sur la route.'[2]

§ **8.** But the intermediates which modern etymology demands are of a different kind: the science now no longer asks what people ought to have said, but *what they did say*. No more fanciful intermediates, invented as they were wanted: it is enough to trace the word through French texts from the nineteenth to the tenth century. Modern etymology notes the first appearance of words, and observes their changes age by age; nothing is left to conjecture or invention. And this exact observation is a preliminary but indispensable portion of every etymological investigation: before passing on to the analysis of a French word in its present state, one must try to find as many examples as possible of the word in Old French.

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[1] *Alfana* is the name given by Ariosto to the steed of Gradasso. Ménage derives it from **equus**.

[2] The epigram is by the Chevalier d'Aceilly.

Thus, instead of inventing an arbitrary series of intermediates, we must collect under each word a series of examples taken from actual documents, running back to the very origin of the French language. These landmarks once established, we must go on to discover the etymology, starting from the word as it stood at the very birthplace of the language.

Thus then the comparison of Old French with Modern French—two successive states, in fact, of one language—is absolutely indispensable. How much better do we understand that **modŭlare** is the parent of *mouler*, when we see the intermediate steps—the Merovingian Latin **modlare**, the old French *modler* of the eleventh century, *molle* of the twelfth. This word becomes *mouler* by the same change of *ol* into *ou*, which we find in *fou* from *fol*, *cou* from *col*, &c.[1] We need not have any doubts as to the meaning of the word *déluré*—one who will no longer let himself be deceived (*leurré*),—when we have before us the old form *déleurré*. In many cases we have lost the primitive form in use in Old French, and have retained the diminutive, as *alouette*, *mouette*, *belette*, whose primitives *aloue*, *moue*, *bele*, are gone. We have no longer the old verbs *tentir*, *freindre*, *pentir*, *œuvrer*, *vergonder*, *bouter*; but we have their compounds, *retentir*, *enfreindre*, *repentir*, *désœuvrer*, *dévergondé*, *débouté*: and it is important that the etymologist should know all these forms, as, before we find the origin of a word, we are bound to reduce it to its simplest form.[2]

CHAPTER III.

Comparison.

§ 9. When popular Latin gave birth to the French, it created four other sister languages, formed, like the French, with amazing regu-

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[1] The chief reason why the French language is so perfect a model for etymological study lies in the fact that these intermediary forms have an ascertained existence. We learn from this birth and this development of the French language,—in a historical age, well-known to us,—how such languages as Latin and Greek (which are known only in their full age) came first into being. This enquiry into the development of languages, through the study of the French tongue, in which all the conditions required by the philologer are to be found, answers to the process in chemistry which is styled 'une expérience *en vase close*.'

[2] Other examples of primitives lost in Modern French, but retained solely in their derivatives, are to be seen under the words—*accabler*, *béant*, *compagnon*, *corset*, *créance*, *dernier*, *doléance*, *effroi*, *émoi*, *engeance*, *finance*, *galant*, *herboriste*, *issue*, *laitance*, *méchant*, *mécréant*, *nuance*, *outrecuidance*, *surcan*, &c.

larity and similarity — the Provençal, Italian, Spanish, Portuguese; or, as the Germans would say, the *Romance* languages. Consequently, we must use comparison between the Romance forms and the French, as a touchstone by which to verify and confirm our hypotheses. We have, for instance, just shewn that *laitue* answers letter for letter to **lactuca**. If this etymology is correct, the Italian *lattuga*, the Spanish *lechuga*, must also come from the same word, their sense being also the same. Hence we may gather that the Italian *tt* and the Spanish *ch*, came from the Latin *ct*, thus:—

ITALIAN: *notte* from **noctem**; *otto*, **octo**; *biscotto*, **biscoctus**; *tratto*, **tractus**; &c.;—whence *lattuga* = **lactuca**.

SPANISH: *noche* from **noctem**; *ocho*, **octo**; *biscocho*, **biscoctus**; *trecho*, **tractus**; &c.;—whence *lechuga* = **lactuca**.

Thus one sees how a comparison of the Romance languages with the French confirms our preliminary observations and verifies our hypotheses. These comparisons have a farther use: they often shew us the route we may follow. Between the Latin and the French the Romance tongues stand in the same relation of space as Old French does in relation of time: *rouler* seems less distant from **rotulare** when the gap is filled up by the Provençal *rolar* (early Prov. *rotlar*) and Italian *rotolare*. *Chou* is directly related to **caulis**, through old French *chol*, Spanish *col*, Provençal *caul*: between *coude* and **cubitus**, we find the Provençal *code*, the old Spanish *cobdo*, the Italian *cubito*. The stages between *nourrir* and **nutrire** are filled up when one has passed through the three steps of Provençal *norrir*, Catalan *nudrir*, Italian *nutrire*. If, on the other hand, we study the chronological sequence of the transformations of **nutrire** into the French language, we shall see that the word was **nudrire** in Merovingian Latin, *nodrir* in the eleventh century, *norrir* in the twelfth, *nourrir* in the thirteenth: and thence we may conclude that it is a natural law of such developments, that the Romance languages offer simultaneously to our sight, and, as it were, in living examples, the same series of linguistic degradations and dead forms that the French language sets before us at different periods in its history: just as the globe shews us in different parts the successive formations on its surface, while at the same time we have those same beds ranged one under another in a vertical series.[1]

§ **10.** By the side of these four Romance languages, the great divisions of the Latin tongue, we have 'patois,' which are secondary divi-

[1] Other examples of the value of the comparison of Romance forms for French etymology may be found under the words *courroucer*, *guère*, *peu*, *tuer*, *tuyau*, &c.

sions under each language. We have shewn elsewhere [1] that at first there was no one literary language in France; that, in the different districts, the Latin was broken up into a like number of dialects—Norman, Burgundian, Picard, French (i.e. the dialect of the inhabitants of the Ile de France). We know by what succession of political events, by the conquests of the Dukes of France, and the successive augmentation of the royal domain, three of these dialects were absorbed at last in the fourth, the French, which, as it rose to the rank of the one literary language, depressed the others into patois, at this day slowly dying out in the country districts. These patois are not, as is commonly thought, literary French corrupted in the mouth of peasants, but they are the remains of ancient provincial dialects, which, thanks to political events, have fallen from the position of official and literary languages to that of simple patois.[2] The history of patois shews us their importance in the study of French etymology. Side by side with the four Romance languages, which form as it were four distinct colours, lie patois, filling up the intermediate spaces, and providing us with all the secondary and intermediate stages: thus regarded they throw a very strong light on many words. The bivalve shell, called in Latin **musculus**, is *moule* in French. How can we connect these words together, without passing through the Norman patois *moucle*, then the Languedoc *mouscle*, which form the intermediate links? One can understand that *fresaie* and **praesaga** are the same word by seeing the forms *presaie* in Poitou, and *bresague* in Gascony.[3]

Even exceptions or corruptions of language often find their explanation in patois. At the outset it would seem very strange that the Old French *ombril* (the navel),[4] from **umbilicus**, should have become *nombril* in or about the fifteenth century. But if we consider that the Old French *aim* (a hook), from **hamus**, has become *naim* in the modern patois of Touraine, by an euphonic corruption of *un-aim*, into *un naim*, whence *le naim*, we shall find that we have a clear instance of the process which has converted *un-ombril* into *un nombril*, *le nombril*.

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[1] In the *Historical Grammar of the French Tongue*, p. 18, sqq. English translation.

[2] In the same way the Tuscan obtained the supremacy over all the other Italian dialects (the Milanese, Venetian, Neapolitan, Sicilian), which dropped into the position of patois; and in Spain also, the Navarrois, Andalusian, &c., gave place to the Castilian dialect, which became the literary language of the whole country.

[3] For other examples of the value of patois in etymological research, see under the words *coulis*, *godet*, *levis*, *nombril*, &c.

[4] *Ombril* is the form used in Froissart (?)

Thus one sees what manner of help etymology may expect to get from the comparative study of patois. The linguist can also verify this fact, which appears in all the Romance languages: in them, as also in the patois, the Latin tongue becomes more dull and contracted the farther it is removed in space from Latium. And thus the progress of the Latin word is a kind of sensitive thermometer, which falls lower and lower as we go northwards, by a series of slow and insensible degrees, not by a sudden leap or instantaneous change.

CHAPTER IV.

VARIATIONS OF MEANING.

§ 11. OF the two elements which compose a word, its form and meaning, we have now considered the first, its form, 'in space and time,' as philosophers say—in space by means of Phonetics and Comparison, in time by means of History. But the knowledge of the *history* and *changes* of meaning in words is an indispensable instrument in the study of forms. In this branch of the subject we may study the *history* of the meaning either by following the changes in its own language, or by instituting a comparison, setting the word side by side with words of the same signification in other languages.

§ 12. *History of Meaning.*—If we compare a number of French words with the Latin words whence they have sprung, we soon see that most of them have changed in meaning as they have passed from Latin to French, and have not retained their original intensity and power. Sometimes the meaning is wider: **carpentarius** (a wheelwright) becomes *charpentier* (a carpenter); **caballus** (a nag) has risen to nobility in *cheval;* **minare** (to guide a cart, or a flock) is *mener* (to lead generally); **villa** (= a farmstead, and then = a hamlet) becomes *ville*, a town.[1] In other cases the sense is narrowed: passing from general to particular—**jumentum** (every kind of beast of burden) becomes *jument* (a mare); **peregrinus** (properly a stranger, one who travels) is restricted in *pèlerin* to travellers to the Holy Land[2] or

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[1] For other examples of expansion of sense see the words *abonder, abonner, acérer, accorder, accoster, agneau, alarme, alerte, aller, arriver, bâtard, beugler, boucher, bourg, corbeille, corneille*, &c.

[2] The Latin **peregrinus** (found in the form **pelegrinus** as early as in the Inscriptions) had already taken the sense of 'pilgrim' in Low Latin. Thus Mapes, De Nugis Curialium, i. 18, has 'Miles quidam, a pago Burgundiae .... venit Jerusalem **peregrinus**.'

some other holy place; **arista** (fish-bone or ear of corn) has lost its second meaning in *arête* (a fish-bone); **carruca** (a chariot) becomes an agricultural cart in *charrue*.[1]

Sometimes the abstract Latin word becomes concrete in French: as **punctionem** (the act of pricking), **tonsionem** (the act of clipping), **morsus** (the act of biting), become *poinçon*, *toison*, *mors* (used of horses' bites): similarly **nutritionem** is the act of nourishing, and becomes *nourrisson*, one who nourishes.[2]

Sometimes, on the other hand, a Latin concrete word becomes abstract or metaphorical in French: thus **ovicula** (a sheep) has produced the word *ouailles*, which in French ecclesiastical speech is used of the flock of a spiritual pastor.[3] It is clear that the French language, having before it the many rich and slightly different senses of the Latin word, takes one of its facets, regards it as if it were the only one, and thus gives birth to the modern signification.

§ 13. But these changes of meaning do not merely take place in the passage from Latin to French: 'Consuetudo loquendi est in motu,' says Varro (De Ling. Lat. ix. 17); and if we were to confine ourselves to observing the history of the French tongue from the eleventh century to the present time, we should find, even in the heart of the language, many words whose sense has grown or shrunk as they have passed from Old to Modern French. Words formerly used in a noble or refined sense have fallen into the humblest and meanest condition: thus **pectus** (the breast) kept its original sense when it passed into Old French; and *pis* (from **pectus**, like *lit* from **lectum**, *confit* from **confectum**) meant at first the breast or chest; in feudal speech a man was said, in taking an oath, 'mettre la main au *pis*,' to lay his hand on his breast. The word has gradually been restricted and lowered to its present meaning.

Mutare has become *muer* (so **remutare**, **commutare** are *remuer*, *commuer*). *Muer*, which had at first retained the whole energy of the Latin word (so Froissart says: 'les dieux et les déesses *muoient* les hommes en bestes[4]'), presently was restricted to the moulting of

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[1] For other examples of restriction of sense see the words *ainé*, *ampoule*, *ancêtre*, *andouille*, *apothicaire*, *appeau*, *arche*, *billon*, *bâilan*, *boiteux*, *brosse*, *brouette*, *couper*, &c.

[2] For other examples see *ablette*, *accessit*, *accoucher*, *alevin*, *ambe*, *amble*, *angélique*, *armée*, *artillerie*, *braire*, *cannelle*, *corset*, *défense*, *déjeûner*, *dîner*, *écluse*, *engin*, *fort*, *habit*, *hiver*, *jour*, *maison*, *meute*, *mollet*, *poison*, *printemps*, *quaterne*, *rouget*, *serre*, *suçon*, *témoin*, *tenue*, *terne*.

[3] For other examples see *barreau*, *chambre*, *chancellerie*, &c.

[4] Voltaire has still preserved this etymological signification in the lines

'Qui de Méduse eût vu jadis la tête
Était en roc *mué* soudainement.'

birds, the skin-shedding of certain beasts;—*labourer* (**laborare**, to work) was restricted quite late to the sense of turning the soil. Oresme, in the fourteenth century, in translating the Ethics of Aristotle, says: 'Les excellens médecins *labourent* moult à avoir cognoissance des choses du corps.' *Marâtre* (from **matraster**) meant only 'mother-in-law', or 'step-mother'; it later took the sense of a 'harsh and cruel step-mother.' *Préau* (from **pratellum**, like *fléau* from **flagellum**) is literally a 'little meadow,' and kept this sense in old French; later[1] it was restricted to the meaning, a 'little meadow behind a prison,' where the prisoners take their exercise; thence, the prison-court.[2] By the side of these narrowings and diminutions of meaning we must notice some cases in which it is extended and enlarged.[3] Many terms of trade, or technical and special words, have thus entered into general use: and this has been specially the case with hunting terms. *Attraper* was at first 'to catch in a trap'; *leurrer* to 'call in the falcon with the lure';—one who refuses to be deceived by the lure is a *déleurré* (old form of the modern *déluré*). When a falcon was caught after his second moulting season, he was hard to tame, and fierce, or, as the falconers said, *hagard;* whence Fr. *hagard*, Eng. *haggard*, came to have the sense of wild, then wan and wasted. But when the bird was taken from the nest, it was called *niais* (**nidacem** from **nidus**) and the weakness of young falcons gave the word *niais*, *niaiserie*, to express the simpleness and awkwardness of young people who 'are scarcely out of their nest.' Another term of falconry is the expression *dessiller les yeux* (formerly *déciller*). It was usual to sew up the eyes of falcons to tame them, an operation expressed by the word *ciller:* when the bird was tame enough, they re-opened its eyes (*déciller*) by cutting the thread which sewed together the eyelids (*cils*).[4]

It was, similarly, very natural that man should give to the machines invented by him in order to economise his energy, or to augment the effect of his work, the names of beasts of burden or of other animals which paid him service, or interested him by some fanciful analogy. Thus the Latin **aries** is a ram, a buttress, and a war-engine; **capre-**

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[1] Marot, iii. 308 (sixteenth century), writes—

'Bientost après, allans d'accord tous quatre
Par les *préaux* toujours herbus s'esbattre.'

[2] For examples see *atterrer*, *dais*, *dépit*, *ennui*, *étonner*, *fer*, *froisser*, *gène*, *gravelle*, *manant*, &c.

[3] For examples see *arriver*, *aubaine*, *avanie*, *banal*, *banlieue*, *boucher*, *débardeur*, &c.

[4] For other examples see *abois*, *acharner*, *agacer*, *aburir*, *aigrette*, *amadouer*, *ameuter* (?), *appas*, *béjaune*, *beugler*, *blottir*, *boucher*, *braconnier*, *brisées*, *brouter*, *bute*, *butor*, *curée*, *émerillonné*, *enjoleur*, *fureter*, *hérisser*, *hobereaux*, *ruser*, *sacre*, *tanière*, *trace*, &c.

olus has the two meanings of a chamois and of stays; **corvus** is a raven, a grappling-hook, and a crane, &c. Similarly, the French language gives this kind of double meaning to several words: thus *mouton* is a wether and a rammer; *corbeau*, a raven and a corbel; *grue*, a crane and the engine which bears the same name; *bélier*, a ram and an engine of war; *chèvre*, a goat and a crab; *chevron*, a kid and a rafter. In many cases the earlier sense, that of the animal, has disappeared from Modern French, and that of the implement has survived alone: thus *poutre*, a beam, signifies also a mare in Old French: 'De toutes parts les *poutres* hennissantes,' says Ronsard (sixteenth century). This word, originally *poltre*, Italian *poledro*, comes from the Latin **pulletrum**, a derivation of **pullus**, a foal, and found in the Germanic laws; thus in the Lex Salica, tit. xl. (sixth century), we read 'Si quis **pulletrum** furaverit.' Again, just as **equuleus** signifies a young horse, and a block, and the French *chevalet* is a little horse and a buttress, so *poutre* passed from the sense of a mare to that of a beam by the application of that well-known metaphor which likens a supporting piece of wood to an animal which bears up a burden.[1]

So also land and water transport are assimilated, sea-terms being applied to land journeys: thus *débarcadère*, derived from *débarquer*, to disembark, is used for the terminus of a road or railroad; the platform of a station is called *quai*, a wharf: some kinds of omnibus are called *gondoles* or *galères*; *coche* signifies first a barge for travelling, then a coach; from *caboter* to coast from port to port comes *cabotin*, a strolling player who goes from town to town, &c.[2]

§ 14. To complete this series we must quote some very singular metaphors which come from the vulgar Latin, and prove what a great part the common people took in the formation of the French language: from **testa** (a broken vessel), **gurges** (a gulf), **botellus** (a pudding), **pellis** (a fur hide), come the French *tête*, *gorge*, *boyau*, *peau*; and the classical words **caput**, **guttur**, **intestinum**, **cutis**, are set aside. The French tongue adopted these metaphors from the vulgar Latin: **testa** means a 'skull' in Ausonius, **botellus** an 'intestine' in Tertullian. These fanciful metaphors of the Roman common folk are not at all astonishing, if one remembers that in French slang a head is likened to a ball, the legs to skittles, the hand to pincers, &c. By the side of these metaphors, sprung from the Latin and transmitted thence to the French, there are a great number of native growth, and charming in their simplicity: thus the people have given the name of *bergeronnette* (= *petite bergère*, little shepherdess) to the wagtail, a meadow-loving bird; the *bouvreuil* (**bovariolus** from **bovarius**, = a little

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[1] For other examples see *demoiselle*, *grue*, &c.
[2] For other examples see *canard*, &c.

bouvier, or neat-herd) is the bullfinch, a bird which follows the herds, and lingers about in their neighbourhood.

§ **15.** *Comparison of Meaning.*—What we have already said is enough to shew how much more difficult it is to study the meanings than the forms of words. In dealing with the latter we have simply to deal with regular and observable changes. Climate and race have given to each of the peoples of Gaul, Italy, and Spain, a vocal apparatus differing in certain inflexions of pronunciation; and according to these, the Latin language has been transformed with an unchanging regularity into three different languages. This part of philology, styled Phonetics, is in reality a part of Natural History, for it depends, after all, on the physical conditions special to certain families of languages and peoples. In fact it is as much dependent on material conditions as the study of meanings is independent of them. While the study of form can only have in view a single group or family of languages of common origin, the study of meanings attacks all languages alike, observes in all the progress of the human mind, and passes out of the domain of natural sciences into that of psychology: etymology draws largely on this comparison of metaphors which explain and confirm the derivations suggested for certain words, even when we cannot give a full explanation of them. Thus, it is curious that popular language should have called a certain bird (the wren) *roitelet* (= *petit roi*, kinglet); but the etymology becomes absolûtely certain if we compare the Latin, Greek, German, Dutch, Swedish, Spanish, and Portuguese, and find the same metaphor in all.[1] This coincidence does not indeed explain the cause of the name[2], but it proves its existence, and the correctness of the derivation. It makes it easier to understand that the Latin **causa** became *chose*, when one notices that the German Sache has the meaning of both these words. We are certain that *chardonnet*, the goldfinch, means the bird which feeds on the grains of the thistle, *chardon*, when we see that in Latin the bird is called **carduelis**, from **carduus**, and in Greek ἀκανθίς, from ἄκανθος, in German Diſtelfink, the 'thistle-finch,' in Dutch *distelvink*, in Italian *cardellino*, from *cardo*, a thistle. We have just said that *bouvreuil* (from **bovariolus**, diminutive

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[1] The wren, *roitelet*, is in all the following languages called by names which are connected with the word which signifies a king in each case: Latin, **regulus**, from **regem**; Greek, βασιλίσκος, from βασιλεύς; in German, Zaunkönig (the 'hedge king'); in Dutch, *Winterkoningje* (the 'winter-king'); in Swedish, *fugl-konung*, and in Danish, *fugl-konge* (the 'bird-king'); in Spanish, *reyezuelo*, from *rey*; in Portuguese, *reisête*, from *rêi*.

[2] The origin of this metaphor must be looked for in the legends of the Indo-Germanic races, under the guidance of the principles of comparative mythology.

of **bovarius**, a neat-herd) signifies a little neat-herd; its English name *bullfinch*, and one of its German names, Bullenbeißer (the bull-biter'), join in confirming this derivation. *Contrée* comes from Low Latin **contrata** (= the land stretched out before one), and **contrata** comes from **contra**: here the German Gegend from the prep. gegen (= over against) explains and confirms the derivation. *Déjeûner* (to break one's fast) from *jeûner* (like *défaire*, from *faire*), is used of the morning meal, just like the English *breakfast*, which means exactly the same thing. *Corset* is a diminution of *corps*[1], a little body—a metaphor confirmed by other like expressions, as the German Leibchen (Leib[2], a body); English *boddice*, from *body*; Italian *corpetto* (*corpo*, a body). It seems quite natural that **habitus**, which signifies an habitual manner of being, should become in French *habit*, dress, when we see that the Greek σχῆμα, and the Italian *costuma* have the same double sense of manner of being, habit and clothing. It is by making a delicate and careful comparison of the operations of the human mind that the etymologist is enabled to explain the origin of all such metaphors, which spring either from caprice, or the imagination of the people.[3]

CHAPTER V.

Conclusion.

§ **16.** By shewing that words have growth and history, and that, like plants or animals, they pass through regular transformations — in shewing in a word that, here as elsewhere, law rules, and that it is possible to lay down strict laws by which one language is derived from another — modern philologers have established the firm basis of comparative etymology, and have made a science of that which seemed doomed to abide in the region of imagination and individual caprice.

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[1] Originally written *cors*; the *p* was added by the learned after the fourteenth century. At first the word *corset* was not used, but *corps* (the corset being regarded as the body of the skirt): and in the eighteenth century, Rousseau found fault with the tightness of ladies' *corps*. *Corset* simply means a 'little body.'

[2] We must not imagine from instances like this that the German language has taught the French its method of procedure: the resemblance springs from the identity of the operations of the human mind in general, and is not transmitted from language to language.

[3] For other examples of the value of this comparison of meaning in other languages see *arborer*, *belette*, *bélier*, *berner*, *blaireau*, *blé*, *boucher*, *bourdon*, *brochet*, *broder*, *cabus*, *chardonnet*, &c.

Of old, etymology tried to explain *à priori* the origin of words according to their apparent likenesses[1] or differences[2]: modern etymology, applying the method of the natural sciences, holds that words ought to explain themselves, and that, instead of inventing systems, we ought to observe facts, by the help of three instruments; (1) the *History* of the word, which by regular transitions leads us up to the derivation we are seeking, or, at any rate, brings us nearer to it; (2) *Phonetics*, which gives us the rules of transition from one language to another, rules to which we must submit blindly, or we shall lose our way; (3) *Comparison*, which assures and confirms the results arrived at.

To the fantastic aberrations of learned men of old is due the discredit into which etymology had sunk; but it is by the strict application of this method and these principles that comparative etymology has risen in our days to the dignity of a science.

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[1] For example, the etymologists of the seventeenth century deduced *me, te, se, vos, nos, très, heur*, from the Latin **me, te, se, vos, nos, tres, hora**, without any suspicion that these words, which have certainly produced *moi, toi, soi, vous, nous, trois, heure*, could not possibly have produced anything else. They similarly deduced *boucher* from *bouche* (as being the man who caters for the mouth), while the history of this word shews that it means the man who kills the *bouc* or buck; they derived *cordonnier* from *cordon*, *forcené* from *force*, while the Old French forms *cordouanier* and *forsené* prove at once that such derivations are impossible; similarly they connected *écuyer* and *écurie* with the Latin **equus**, which has in reality no relation whatever to either of them. We may, in fact, always to lay down as an invariable axiom in etymology the principle that '*two identical words are never derived from one another*.'

[2] Were we not acquainted with the successive progress of etymological transformation, we could not believe that *pou* and **peduculum**, *âge* and **aetaticum**, *gnt* and **craticulum**, *feu* and **fatutum*** were in reality the same words.

BOOK II.

ETYMOLOGICAL ELEMENTS OF THE FRENCH TONGUE.

§ 17. A VERY brief *résumé* of the history of the French Tongue is necessary, if we would understand what is to follow.

The 'Vulgar Latin,' carried into Gaul by Caesar's soldiers and by colonists, quickly swallowed up the original Celtic language (see below, pp. xix–xxii), and four centuries later was deeply affected, as to its vocabulary, by the invasion of the Germanic tribes; more than five hundred German words establishing themselves in the Gallo-Roman language (see pp. xxii–xxiv): this language, thus modified by the introduction of barbarous words, under the influence of slow and insensible changes, became a new language, the French tongue, which shews itself independent of the Latin from the ninth century. Between the eighth century and the eleventh this language advances, and in the twelfth century it may be regarded as fully formed; to this ancient and popular foundation are added successively, in the thirteenth century, a number of Oriental words, introduced by the Crusades; in the sixteenth century a certain number of Italian and Spanish words; in the eighteenth, terms of German origin; in the nineteenth, English words; to these must be added words borrowed by the learned from the Latin and Greek, between the fourteenth century and our own day.

To sum up, the French language has two great deposits of words: one before the twelfth century, the unconscious work of the people, formed from the three elements, Latin, Celtic, German; the other later than the twelfth century, formed on the one hand of elements borrowed from the modern, on the other hand from the ancient anguages.

Thus then French words must be divided into three classes,—words of popular origin; words of learned origin; words of foreign origin.

PART I.

ELEMENTS OF POPULAR ORIGIN.

CHAPTER I.

The Latin Element.

§ **18.** As we have shewn in the *Historical Grammar of the French Tongue*, we may study any language from four points of view:—

1. The study of sounds, of the origin and history of each letter, called *Phonetics*.

2. The study of words, of the manner of their creation or deformation; this is called '*the formation of words*.'

3. When we have thus studied the constituent elements of words, and their aggregation, we have still to consider how words are modified when they are brought together; this is *Inflexion* (divided into declension and conjugation).

4. Lastly, *Syntax* shews us how words may be grouped together so as to form phrases or sentences.

In describing the transition from Latin to French we must review these four divisions in succession; the third Book of this Introduction will give us the rules which have guided the Latin letters in their transition into French;—we have elsewhere studied the changes which the Latin declensions and conjugations have undergone; how the article was created to replace case inflexions; how declension lost one gender, the neuter, and at first was reduced from six cases to two in Merovingian Latin and Old French, and then from two cases to one at the end of the thirteenth century; how conjugation lost the passive voice, created the auxiliary verbs *être* and *avoir* to take the place of the Latin compound tenses, and gave a new form to the future: we do not propose to reconsider these purely grammatical points.

As to vocabulary, such French words as are the simple product of the slow development of the 'vulgar Latin' differ, necessarily and essentially, from those formed from classical Latin; for sometimes the vulgar and the classical Latin had two different forms of the same word to express the same idea; thus *doubler, avant, ivraie*, come from the vulgar forms **duplare, abante, ebriaca**, while the classical forms

duplicare, ante, ebrius have produced no French words: at other times the people and the learned employ two words of entirely different origin; thus *semaine, chemin, bataille, baiser, tourner* correspond, not to the classical forms **hebdomas, via, pugna, osculari, verti**, but to the popular words **septimana, caminus, batalia, basiare, tornare.**

Many other Latin words have disappeared from different causes; some because they had not sufficient hold on the language, or sufficient power of resistance—as e.g. **spes** gave way to **speres**, *espoir*, a word to be found in Ennius; others because they would have produced the same form in French as was being produced by some other word of different meaning, — as **bellum** disappeared because of **bellus**, *beau*, for the French word for 'war' derived from **bellum** must also have been *beau*;—lastly, many synonyms have perished, —thus **fluvius**, *fleuve*, has extinguished **amnis** and **flumen**; **janua** and **ostium** have perished before **porta**, *porte*.

Next after these modifications of the Latin vocabulary we must enumerate briefly the changes introduced in the formation of words either in derivation or in composition. Of these the most important is the addition of diminutive suffixes to Latin primitives, without any change in sense: thus we have **sturnus, sturnellus**, *étourneau*; **corvus, corvellus**, *corbeau*; **passer, passerellus**, *passereau*. The 'Lingua Romana rustica,' the 'field-Latin,' had already shewn this influence by giving the full meaning of the primitive to its diminutives, as **apicula** for **apis, cornicula** for **cornix**, &c., whence we have in French *chevreuil* from **capreolus**, *abeille* from **apicula**, *agneau* from **agnellus**, &c., in which the diminutive signification is entirely lost in the French.

Other means have also been employed to create new substantives from existing verbs. The Latin language had the remarkable power of being able to make substantives out of its past participles: e.g. **peccatum** properly the p. p. of **peccare, scriptum** of **scribere, fossa** of **fodere**. The French language has carried on this grammatical process, and has thereby produced thousands of substantives, as *reçu, fait, dû*, the p. p. of *recevoir, faire, devoir*. And this is especially the case with feminine participles, as *vue, étouffée, venue, avenue*, &c.[1]

Next after the past participle comes the infinitive, whence are formed verbal substantives, about three hundred of them, answering to no Latin form, but derived directly from a French verb by cutting off the infinitival termination: thus, the Latin **apportare, appellare, purgare** have produced the French verbs *apporter, appeler, purger*, and these verbs in their turn, by dropping the verbal ending, become the verbal substantives *apport, appel, purge*, which have no corresponding substantives in Latin. But Latin and French are but successive conditions of the same language, and there is scarcely any grammatical

[1] For details, see the *Historical Grammar*, pp. 140, 141.

procedure employed in French whose germ cannot be found in Latin: so the Latins also created their verbal substantives by means of the infinitive; from **notare, copulare, probare,** &c., came the substantives **nota, copula, proba**[1].

Thus, too, it is after the Latin pattern that the French language has formed new verbs by means of the participles of existing verbs: from **edere, cogere, quatere, detrahere, videre,** they had formed, by adding the infinitival ending to the participles **editus, cogitus, quassus, detractus, visus,** the verbs **editare, cogitare, quassare, detractare, visere**; and the 'rustic Latin' built a crowd of verbs on this plan; it rejected such primitives as **uti, radēre, audēre,** &c., and from the participles **usus, rasus, ausus,** produced the verbs **usāre, rasāre, ausāre,** &c., whence have sprung the French verbs *user, raser, oser,* &c.

These are the principal changes introduced into the structure of the Latin language by the Gallic peoples[2]. We shall see in the Etymological Dictionary, and in the next book of the Introduction (*Phonetics*), through what intermediate stages the Latin, thus modified in inflexion, syntax, formation of words, passed before reaching its present state in Modern French.

CHAPTER II.

THE CELTIC ELEMENT.

§ 19. We need not again[3] discuss the reasons of the absorption of the Gallic language by the Latin: let us simply state that two centuries after Caesar's conquest, the Celtic tongue had all but disappeared from Gaul. Still that language did not perish without leaving behind it slight but yet distinct traces. Thus, the Romans noticed that their

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[1] The subject of verbal substantives has been exhaustively treated by M. Egger, in an admirable article in the *Mémoires de l'Académie des Inscriptions*, 24. 2, a model of sure and acute scientific study, which leaves his successors no gleanings in the field which he has reaped.

[2] There are many more modifications, but they will be found in the body of the Dictionary; we here attempt only a general view.

[3] See the *Historical Grammar*, pp. 4, 5. It is so difficult to describe the etymological elements of the French tongue without reproducing the history of the language, that the reader must excuse our frequent references to the book in which that history has already been given; the introduction of certain elements in the language can only be explained by a historical account of the vicissitudes of that language; and thus we have more than once repeated here what we have already said elsewhere.

galerita (the crested lark) was called '**alauda**' by the Gauls; that fermented barley, their **zythum**, was in Gaul '**cervisia**'; they accepted these words as incomers; and from them, six centuries later, sprang the French words *alouette*[1], *cervoise*.

This is also true of *bec*, *lieue*, *alose*, *braie*, *banne*, *arpent*, *brasseur*, *bouleau*, *marne*, which answer to **beccus**, **leuca**, **alosa**, **braca**, **benna**, **arepennis**, **brace** (Pliny), **betula**, **margula**, words which Roman writers cite as borrowed from the Celtic. There are also many Latin words, which have not descended to the French, which are stated to be of Gallic origin: such are **ambactus**, **bardus**, **druida**, **galba**, **rheda**, **soldurius**. These isolated words, and certain other such[2], especially names of places, are all that are due to the Gallic language; and indeed, to speak more exactly, nothing is due to it, for these words have reached the French through the Latin; they did not pass straight from Celtic to French, but underwent a translation into Latin first. In short, these words are so few that one may fairly say that the influence of the Celtic on the French has been insensible.

Thus, while the French nation is in the main Celtic, the French language has preserved but a few words which can be traced to a Celtic origin:—a singular fact, and one which shews even better than history can do, how absorbing was the Roman power.

The Gallic language, thrust back into Armorica by the Roman conquerors, survived in isolation for centuries; in the seventh century its strength was renewed by the immigration of refugees from Wales. The Bretons resisted the Frankish conquest even as they had resisted the Roman; the Low Breton dialect of the present day is the direct heir of the old Celtic speech. It has a considerable literature, tales, national ballads, plays,—which, however, date no farther back than the fourteenth century. For a thousand years it has been incessantly pressed, in its last refuge, by the French language, and it is therefore now very different from the original Celtic: the original Celtic elements have necessarily suffered degradation from eighteen centuries of use, and, besides, many strange, that is, French, words have forced themselves in. And thus many Breton words run in pairs, the

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[1] **Alauda** is not the immediate parent of *alouette*, but of *aloue*, which existed in Old French; *alouette* is its diminutive; cp. *cuvette* and *cuve*, *amourette* and *amour*, &c.

[2] *Bagage*, *balai*, *barre*, *bétoine*, *bidet*, *bouge*, *bran*, *bruyère*, *bassin*, *claie*, *cormoran*, *cruche*, *darne*, *dartre*, *dru*, *galerne*, *garotter*, *gober*, *goëland*, *goëlette*, *harnais*, *houle*, *jarret*, *lais*, *matras*, *pinson*, *pot*, *quai*, *ruche*, *sornette*, *toque*, *truand*, *vassal*. And beside these there are the words which modern history has introduced, as loans from the Latin (such as *barde*, *ambacte*, *druide*), or from the Low Breton (as *dolmen*, *men-hir*).

one old and of Celtic birth, the other newer, French in origin, and dressed up with a Celtic termination: thus the French word

juste	is, in Breton,	either	*egwirion* or *just*,
troublé	„	„	*enkrezet* or *troublet*,
colère	„	„	*buanégez* or *coler*, &c.

Of these synonyms, the first column (*egwirion*, &c.) is of old words of Celtic origin; the second (*just*, &c.) is of French words slightly altered. It would not have been needful to insist on this simple matter, had not some bold speculators in the eighteenth century, struck with this resemblance, concluded at once that such words as *just*, *troublet*, &c. were not French importations, but were rather the originals of the corresponding French words. Le Brigant and the illustrious La Tour d'Auvergne (as bad as a philologer as he was good as a patriot) declared that the French language was derived from the Low Breton [1]. They would have been rather astonished had they seen the proof that the contrary is the case, and that these words (*just*, *troublet*, &c.) instead of being the parents, are the children of the French language, French words corrupted and concealed under a Celtic termination. These etymological follies, which Voltaire derided under the name of 'a Celtomania,' formed the amusement of the eighteenth century; the 'Celtomaniacs' gave loose rein to their fancies, and declared that the Celtic was the language of Paradise, and that Adam, Eve, the serpent himself, talked Low Breton.

One would have thought that, after all the discoveries of modern philology, which has cleared up the Latin origin of the French language, and has worked out by observation the laws of its transformation, there would have been an end of such fancies; on the contrary, the Celtomaniacs are as lively as ever, and we may read in the Memoirs of the Celtic International Congress, that 'France, whose magnanimity impels her to the four corners of the earth to succour the oppressed, will never allow the literature whence hers has sprung to languish at her side. The Pelican feeds her young with her blood; we have never heard that they have shewn themselves ungrateful for such unparalleled generosity. But I am wrong:—such ingratitude does exist! The Celtic tongue has nourished all

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[1] These unfortunate mistakes have also had a worse result—that of throwing undeserved discredit on Celtic studies. Instead of trying to prove that the French language springs from the Celtic, as the Low Breton philologers have done, they ought to have studied the Celtic in and for itself, and to have written the comparative history of the dialects of Brittany, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales, as has been done for Italian, Spanish, and French. It is to a German, Zeuss, that Breton philologists owe the completion of this task, in an excellent work, the *Grammatica Celtica*, published at Leipzig in 1853.

the languages of Europe, and specially the French, with her best blood: must we then say of France what we cannot say of the Pelican's offspring—*she has forgotten her mother'*?[1]

CHAPTER III.

The Germanic Element.

§ **20.** Since the formation of the French language, it has received a considerable number of German words, brought in by the invasion of the Germanic tribes. Three successive strata of such imported words may be noted: (1) those prior to the invasion introduced by the barbarians who served under the Roman eagles, such as **burgus**, used by Vegetius for a fortified work; (2) war-terms, feudal-terms, &c., which Franks, Goths, and Burgundians brought in with them; (3) a great number of sea-terms, imported in the tenth century by the Normans.

Under these three heads there are, in all, about 450 words; if we were to add German words imported into Modern French, the number might easily be doubled. This invasion of foreign words seems to be the necessary consequence of the adoption of barbaric manners and institutions. How could such ideas as those expressed by the words *vassal, alleu, ban, mall, fief*, be rendered into Latin? When the conquerors substituted the feudal régime of the Germanic tribes for the monarchical and centralised organization of the Roman Empire, they were obliged at the same time to introduce into the language words relating to their institutions; and thus the titles of the feudal hierarchy and all terms referring to its political or judicial institutions are of German origin. Thus, such words as *mahal, bann, alôd, skepeno, marahscalh, siniscalh*, &c., introduced by the Franks into the common Latin, became **mallum, bannum, alodium, skabinus, mariscallus, siniscallus**, &c., and when, together with the rest of the common Latin, they passed into French, they became *mall, ban, alleu, échevin, maréchal, sénéchal*, &c.[2] These words, thus introduced, represent

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[1] *Congrès Celtique international*, Saint-Brieuc, October, 1867, p. 309.

[2] These German words having been latinised by the Gallo-Romans, we will cite them as much as we can in their Latin form, which lies between the German and the French. Thus, *échevin* is nearer to **scabinus** than to *skepeno*.

There are also two other questions connected with this subject, which have not yet been noticed: (1) the exact determination, in the case of each word, of the particular German dialect to which it belongs; (2) the date of its introduction into the Low-Latin. There is one class whose origin we know, the sea-faring terms, which come, almost without exception, from the Dutch or the Norse. This uncertainty, and our ignorance as to the ancient German dialects, have hindered us from giving (as we have done

classes of ideas of very different kinds[1]; war, seafaring, hunting, are the most considerable, as may be seen by the following examples.

The following is a full list of these borrowed words, classified under a few of the most general heads:—

1. Military terms:—*arroi, auberge, balle, bande, baudrier, beffroi, berme, blinder, boulevard, bourg, brandir, brèche, brette, bride, briser, butin, cible, dard, désarroi, drille, écharpe, écraser, écurie, éperon, épier, esquiver, étape, étrier, fourrage, flèche, fourreau, frapper, gage, galoper, gonfalon, guerdon, guérite, guerre, guet, guichet, guide, hallebarde, halte, haubert, heaume, héberger, héraut, houseaux, housse, marcher, maréchal, marque, navrer, rang, rapière, targe, tréve, vacarme.*

2. Seafaring terms:—*agrès, amarrer, avarie, bac, bitte, bord, brasse, canot, caquer, chaloupe, cingler, crique, digue, drague, écume, élingue, équiper, esquif, esturgeon, étangue, falaise, foc, fresange, fret, gaffe, garer, guinder, halage, hamac, hauban, hâvre, hisser, hune, lisse, mât, mousse, quille, rade, radouber, tillac, vague, varangue, varech, voguer.*

3. Hunting terms, names of animals, &c.:—*aigrette, baudir, bélier, blesser, bramer, braque, breuil, broncher, brouter, caille, canard, carpe, chopper, chouette, clabauder, clapir, crabe, crèche, croupe, écaille, échasse, échine, écrevisse, épeiche, épervier, épois, estrive, fanon, faucon, garenne, gerfaut, glapir, grimper, grincer, gripper, grommeler, hanche, hanneton, happer, hareng, hargneux, héron, homard, lécher, leurrer, madré, marsouin, mite, mouette, mulot, rat, rénard, rosse, rôtir, taudis, trappe, traquer.*

4. Titles, and names of political or judicial institutions:—*abandonner, ailleu, ban, bedeau, carcan, chambellan, échafaud, échanson, échevin, écot, fourrier, fief, franc, gabelle, gai, galant, hanse, hardi, haro, honnir, joli, liste, lot, malle, marc, mignard, mignon, nantir, orgueil, race, radoter, riche, saisir, sénéchal.*

5. Cardinal points, and geographical terms:—*dune, est, nord, ouest, sud.*

6. The human body:—*blafard, blémir, bosse, bot, brun, dandiner, danser, empan, forcené, gauche, giron, grimace, guérir, hocher, jaser, laid, lippe, moue, nuque, râler, rider, rincer, téter, touffu, toupet.*

7. The vegetable world:—*alise, aune, bille, bois, bourgeon, brouir, drageon, drèche, éclisse, élaguer, épeautre, émoussé, framboise, gale, gaude, gerbe, grappe, groseille, gruau, haie, haveron, hêtre, houblon, houx, laiche, regain, roseau, saule, tuyau.*

8. The earth, elements, &c.:—*flaque, frimas, gazon, grès, vase.*

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for the Latin element) a complete phonetic system for the words of German origin; we have only given, under each word, the chief examples which support the observed rules.

[1] This intermixture of German words affected only the Latin vocabulary; it left the syntax almost untouched, and was scarcely more than an accidental and superficial disturbance.

9. Dress, &c.:—*agrafe, brodequin, coiffe, cotte, étoffe, fard, feutre, froc, gant, goder, guimpe, guipure, haillon, laye, layette, mitaine, rochet, touaille.*

10. Instruments, &c.:—*anche, banc, bloc, brandon, canif, clinquant, crampe, crampon, cremaillère, émail, étau, fauteuil, gaule, hanap, houe, huche, latte, loquet, manne, mannequin, noue, pincer, râper, tamis, tas, tonneau, tréteau, vilbrequin.*

11. Dwellings:—*échoppe, étal, étayer, étuve, gâcher, halle, hameau, hanter, hutte, loger, salle.*

12. Food, &c.:—*beignet, bief, bière, drogue, flan, gâteau, gaufre, saur, soupe.*

13. Abstract terms, &c.:—*affreux, agace, bafouer, blanc, blette, bleu, emboiser, émoi, gai, gris, guère, haïr, hâle, hâve, leste, sombre, sur.*

14. Other words:—*bisse, bouter, braise, brelan, broyer, bru, bruée, choisir, choquer, cracher, clocher, dauber, déchirer, défalquer, déguerpir, dérober, drôle, éclater, épeler, faude, fournir, frais, gaber, gagner, gamboison, garant, garder, garnir, garou, gaspiller, gatine, gauchoir, gehir, gletteron, glisser, gratter, graver, grenon, groupe, guerpir, guille, guiller, guise, harangue, hâte, jardin, lot, marri, meurtre, musser, regretter, river, rouir, sale, siller, sillon, souhait, suif, suie, suinter, taisson, tarir, ternir, tirer, toucher, trâle, trop.*

CHAPTER IV.

The Greek Element.

§ 21. The Greek language has given scarcely anything to the French since the time of its popular formation; it could not be otherwise, as the Gallo-Romans and Greeks never came into contact, and all the patriotic tales invented by Henri Estienne, Ménage, and others, to prove the affinity between French and Greek, are mere fancies. The one city which could have brought France into connection with the Greek language, Marseilles, a Phocean colony, was early absorbed into the Roman Empire, and lost its Greek character and language. There are a few Greek words[1], such as, *chère, somme, parole, bourse, bocal;* but these do not come straight from the Greek κάρα, σάγμα, παραβολή,

[1] We are speaking here of words of popular, not scientific, origin. We must also distinguish, in the case of Greek compounds, between those which existed in Greek, as ἀριστοκράτεια, *aristocracie*, and those which have been framed by French writers, as *photographie, typographie*, &c.; in the latter case we must study each of the elements of these new words, unknown to the Greek language; in the former case, we should be wandering into the history of the Greek language were we to decompose these words and their component elements. As for the numerous class of words introduced from Greek into Latin (such as **allegoria, philosophia, caryatides**, &c.), they have come to the French language through the Latin, and are therefore, for our purposes, Latin words.

βύρσα, βαυκάλιον, but from the Latin **cara**, **sagma**, **parabola**, **byrsa**, **baucalis**, derived from the Greek; all these words are to be found in Latin authors of the seventh century[1]. The discovery of the laws of transformation of Latin into French has given us the true origin of many words formerly considered as derived from the Greek; thus, the chance likeness of *paresse* and πάρεσις had led etymologists in old times to connect the two words; but if we divide the word *paresse* into its elements, we shall see that the suffix *-esse* must answer to a termination *-itia*, (*tristesse*, **tristitia**, *mollesse*, **mollitia**, &c.); such words as *entière* from **integra**, *noire* from **nigra**, shew us that the *r* of *paresse* answers to a Latin **gr**; the French *a* is the Latin **i** (as in *balance*, **bilancia**; *aronde*, **hirundo**, &c.); and thus we reach, by these three observations, the word **pigritia**, the true original of *paresse*.

To sum up, we may say for Greek what we said for Celtic; its influence on popular French has been altogether insignificant.

PART II.

ELEMENTS OF LEARNED ORIGIN[2].

§ **22.** By words of learned origin we mean all words introduced into a language after the epoch of its formation[3]; that is, in the case of

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[1] To this list may be added *adragant*, *almanach*, *bouteille*, *chômer*, *gouffre*, *golfe*, *osier*, *serin*, *poêle*, *plat*, *chimie*, *émeri*, *dragée*, *migraine*, *clopin*. *Mangonneau*, *chaland*, *accabler*, are military terms, imported into the French language at the time of the crusades by the Byzantines. Two Oriental words, *chicane* and *avanie*, have passed into the language through the medieval Greek.

[2] It is not always easy to distinguish between words of popular and words of learned origin. I have placed among the latter a very large number of words composed of two parts, the one popular, the other learned; sometimes a learned prefix has been joined to a popular word, as in *ad-joindre*, *ad-mettre*, *sub-ordonner*, *pro-fit*, *pro-duire*, *dis-joindre*, *dis-courir*, *in-clinaison*, *im-payable* (words which should have been *a-joindre*, *a-mettre*, *sous-ordonner*, *pour-fit*, *pour-duire*, *dé-joindre*, *dé-courir*, *en-clinaison*, *en-payable*); sometimes a learned termination suffixed to a popular word, as in *en-luminer*, *fer-meté*, *nourri-ture* (which should have been *en-lumer*, *fer-té*, *nourr-ure*). Among these words we meet with some ghastly philological monsters, like *pré-alable*, *in-surmontable*.

[3] The persistence of the Latin tonic accent (see § 49) is the rule and guide for the discovery of such words. All popular words introduced during the formation of a language respect the Latin accent, proving that they have been formed by the ear, not by the eye, and spring direct from the living and spoken language. All words which neglect the accent are of

the French language, between the eleventh century[1] and our own days. They have been created, long after the death of the Latin language, by learned men and clerks, who got them out of books, as they needed them to express their thoughts, and who transplanted them just as they were into the French speech. Thus, in the eleventh century we find in some MSS. the word *innocent*, the exact and servile reproduction of **innocentem**; the French tongue had then no term for such a quality, and the writer, embarrassed in his attempt to express himself, was obliged to copy the Latin word. The learned origin of the word is shewn from the fact that it has not undergone those transformations which popular usage imposes on all the words it adopts; thus, in popular words, **in** becomes *en* (as **infantem**, *enfant*; **inimicus**, *ennemi*), and **nocentem** becomes *nuisant*; so that if **innocentem** had suffered popular transformation it would have become *ennuisant*, not *innocent*. Popular words are the fruit of a spontaneous and natural growth, learned words are artificial, matters of conscious reflection; the former are instinctive, the latter deliberate.

At first, each learned word, for some time after its introduction into the French language, remained as unknown to the people as scientific terms are in our day. The barons and villains of the days of Robert the Pious were as little able to understand the word *innocent*, as the labourers of our day are to comprehend *paleography* or *stratification*; but as there was no popular word for the thing, *innocent* presently passed out from the learned into general use: it appears for the first time in ecclesiastical works; less than a century later it is to be found in the *Chanson de Roland*, and other popular poems; it has passed from the scientific and special vocabulary to the usual and daily language of men[2].

In writing the history of the French language, it is necessary to state that it is in the popular part alone that we can grasp the laws according to which the instincts of the people have transformed Latin

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learned origin. This distinction enables us to determine exactly the time when the French language took its birth; the French tongue, that is, the popular and vulgar tongue, was born, and the Latin language was utterly dead from that day on which the people no longer spontaneously recognised the Latin accent. This was about the eleventh century; thenceforward the formation of the popular French is complete; all the rest is of learned origin.

[1] These are words borrowed from ancient languages—at any rate, from Greek or Latin; as to words borrowed from modern languages, they will be found below, under the head of 'Elements of Foreign Origin' (§ 23).

[2] Philologers who divide all languages into two deposits, the instinctive and the conscious, need not draw any distinction between learned words and what we call scientific words; for both of these are of conscious origin (whether they are in common use, like *innocent*, or technical, like *paléographie*); and besides, each word in common use whose origin is learned has begun by being a scientific term, employed by the few.

into French; from this point of view, learned words are useless to the philologer; but this settled, we must not think that learned words are therefore to be banished; they have proved their right to exist by existing; as M. Sainte-Beuve has rightly said, 'ils sont une des saisons de la langue;' when the French language was formed the popular speech was meagre[1], answering to the wants of a simple and unrefined state of society, and to the scanty ideas of a warlike, agricultural, and feudal population; all scientific ideas, the property of the clerks, were expressed only in Latin. After a time feudal society was modified, then declined, lastly perished, and gave place to a new order; to express new ideas the French language had to enrich itself by either developing popular terms[2], or borrowing from the dead languages learned terms, which after a time passed into the common tongue. These borrowed words, rare in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, and more numerous in the fourteenth, have become countless from the sixteenth downwards; they have increased in proportion to the growth of ideas, and the daily quickening succession of inventions and discoveries[3].

PART III.

ELEMENTS OF FOREIGN ORIGIN.

§ **23.** BESIDES the classes already enumerated there are many words of foreign origin, borrowed directly by the French from now existing languages. These follow no fixed law, being the simple results of chance. Thus a succession of marriages in the sixteenth century

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[1] In the French language, there are not much more than 4000 popular primitives. See below, § **36**, for the *statistics* of the language.

[2] By means of compounds, or fresh derivatives; as from *règle* have sprung in course of ages, *dérégler, déréglement; régler, réglementer, réglementation*, &c.

[3] I only give the immediate etymology, having neither time nor room for more. Thus I simply cite **enormis** as the primitive of *énorme;* if I went on and gave the derivation of **enormis (ex norma)**, I should have to write the history of the Latin language. Those who desire to know more of that history are referred to the valuable *Manuel des racines grecques et latines* by M. Bailly. It often happens, that after a Latin word has produced a popular French word, it produces, later on, a learned term; thus from **rationem**, *raison* in popular French, comes later the learned *ration;* this process of double reproduction has received, from a seventeenth-century Grammarian, the name of 'Doublets.' I have abstained from dealing here with this subject, as I have already studied this philological phenomenon in detail in a *Dictionnaire des Doublets ou doubles formes de la langue française;* Paris, 1868.

between Valois princes and Italian princesses brought in suddenly a number of Italian terms: when France borrowed from England last century some of her judicial and political institutions, she also took the terms which expressed them. Thus a minute study of the political, artistic, or colonial history of a country enables us to shew the precise part taken by each language in the vocabulary of its neighbour. On the other side, the attentive observation of early texts will teach us the age of these words, and will give us one more element of our knowledge by fixing for us the epoch of their introduction. Thus we know that *piano* (= soft) is imported from Italy, partly because the word exists, and means the same in Italian, partly because it does not appear in French musical writings till the end of the sixteenth century. Besides these *à posteriori* proofs, furnished by history, there are other *à priori* proofs, provided by philology, which enable us to declare at once that the word sought for is not of French origin, and point out to us its true source. These words have all entered in since the formation of the language: accordingly, they have not penetrated or combined with it, nor have they received any of the characteristics which the French language impresses on those words which it assimilates. Thus, to refer again to the word *piano;* we have already studied it by the historical or *à posteriori* method; let us see what philology tells us about it. *Piano*, which answers to the Latin **planus**, cannot, *à priori*, be a word of French origin, for **pl** never becomes *pi* in French, but remains *pl;* **plorare**, *pleurer;* **plenus**, *plein;* **plus**, *plus*, &c.; but more, *piano* must be of Italian stock, for in Italian only does **pl** turn into *pi*, witness **plorare**, *piorare;* **plus**, *più;* **plenus**, *pieno*, &c. Thus it is seen how the laws discovered by philology often enable us to anticipate correctly the inductions of the historical method.

To enumerate according to the scale of importance the languages which have thus affected the French, we must begin with the family of the Romance languages (Provençal, Italian, Spanish, Portuguese): these have furnished the most. It was natural that the kindred languages should provide most: then comes the Teutonic family (German, English, Flemish). Modern Greek, Hungarian, and the Sclavonic tongues (Polish, Russian) have given some words. If we leave Europe, something is due to the Semitic languages (Hebrew, Turkish, Arabic), and also to the East Indian, Chinese, and Malayan. The American Colonies have introduced a few special terms into the French language.

We have now nothing to do but to lay before our readers a formal catalogue of all these borrowed words, and the history of these importations [1].

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[1] As we have done in the case of Greek and Latin, we only give in this Dictionary the immediate etymology of the words borrowed from modern languages; thus we shall see that the French *dilettante* is a nineteenth-cen-

CHAPTER I.

WORDS OF PROVENÇAL ORIGIN.

§ 24. SOME persons may doubtless be astonished at seeing the Provençal here as a distinct language, parallel with Italian, Spanish, Portuguese. But if we would really understand its importance, and the influence it has exercised over the French, we must leave off regarding it in its modern form, an obscure despised patois, and look at it in its historical development; we shall see that before its decadence it had, between the eleventh and the fourteenth century, a brilliant and flourishing existence.

Provençal, or the '*Langue d'Oc*,' is the language of all the population of the Garonne basin, and of the southern part of the Rhone basin: it gives the name to a race of men, quite distinct from the French of the North; it is parent of a brilliant lyrical literature, translated into German in the thirteenth century, admired by Dante, imitated by Petrarch; and lastly, it satisfies the two criteria which in a historian's eyes distinguish a language from a patois—it is the instrument of a people and of a literature. The philologer sees still more clearly the linguistic originality of the language when compared with the French [1]; of equal age, it has certain more archaic characteristics, which bring it nearer the Latin and give it the same intermediate position between French and Italian that Provence holds geographically between France

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tury importation of the Italian *dilettante* (=amateur, slight person of taste); but it would be outside our sphere, and a part of the history of the Italian language, to go on and shew that the Italian *dilettante* comes from the Latin **delectantem**, like *atto*, *frutto*, &c., from **actum, fructum**, &c., by regular change of **ct** into *tt*. Want of space forbids us to carry out the relationship between words of French origin and those of foreign origin which have a common root. **Delectantem**, for example, has produced the Italian *dilettante*, the French *délectant;* in the nineteenth century *dilettante* crossed the Alps and became French: it would be interesting to explain that *délectant* and *dilettante* are two forms of a common root, that *dilettante* is a 'double' of *délectant*, and that these two words form what we call a 'doublet' (see § 22, note 3).

[1] In the middle ages the southerners regarded the French language as so thoroughly foreign that the *Leys d'Amor* (a kind of poetical and grammatical code of laws, written in the fourteenth century) says (ii. 318) of the French language: 'Apelam lengatge estranh coma *frances*, engles, espanhol, lombard.' 'We mean by foreign tongues such as the *French*, English, Spanish, Lombard.' In 1229, in a municipal document of Albi, a notary excuses himself for not having read the inscription on a seal because it was in French, or some other foreign tongue: 'In lingua Gallica vel alia nobis extranea, quam licet literae essent integrae, perfecto non potuimus perspicere.'

and Italy. But the course of events quickly put an end to this independent life. The rivalry between South and North which ended with the Albigensian war and the defeat of the South, gave a deadly blow to the Provençal tongue.

In A.D. 1272, Languedoc fell into the hands of France, and the introduction of the French language followed close after. The Provençal was no longer written; it fell from the rank of a literary language to that of a patois. The Provençal, Languedocian, and Gascon patois of our day are the mere wrecks of that 'Langue d'Oc' which in its day had been so brilliant. But it has left in the French language a great number of terms of different meanings, introduced chiefly during the middle ages, since the twelfth century; and a small number in modern times. These words represent the most different ideas; thus there are seafaring terms, *carguer, cap, espade, gabarrit, autan, mistral, corsaire, carre, vergue*; names of plants and animals, *dorade, jigale, cabri, carnassier, ortolan, isard*[1], *grenade, radis, bigarrade;* abstract terms, *jaser, ruser, fâcher, rôder, malotru, badin, badaud, fat, croisade, forçat, donzelle, ménestrel;* names of precious stones, *cornaline, grenat;* terms of dress, dwelling, horticulture, *camail, barette, bastide, pelouse, caisse, cadenas, cambouis*[2].

CHAPTER II.

Words of Italian Origin.

§ 25. The expeditions of Charles VIII, Louis XII, and François I beyond the Alps, and the prolonged sojourn of the French armies in Italy, during the early years of the sixteenth century, made the Italian language very familiar to the French. 'The brilliancy of arts and letters in the Peninsula attracted men's minds at the very time when the regency of Catherine dei Medici set the fashion of admiring everything Italian[3].'

This Italian influence was omnipotent over the courts of Francis I, and Henri II, and the courtiers did their best to make it felt throughout the nation. Then for the first time there appeared in the writings of the day a crowd of hitherto unknown words; terms of military art used by the French throughout the middle ages, such as *heaume, haubert,* &c., disappeared, and gave place to corresponding

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[1] Peculiar to the Béarn patois, which has also given the word *béret.* Before leaving the countries which border on France, let us say that the Walloon has contributed *ducasse*, and the Grisons' patois *ranz, chalet, avalanche, crétin.*

[2] Add to these *ballade, baladin, béton, câlin.*

[3] M. Littré.

Italian words, brought in by the Italian wars. From this time date terms of fence, *botte, escrime;* words relating to military usages and qualities, *affront, brave, altier, bravade, bravoure, bravache, accolade;* camp-words, fortification, *alarme, alerte, anspessade, bandière, bandoulière, barricade, bastion, bastonnade, brigade;* weapons, *arquebuse, baguette, bombe,* &c.

This mania for 'Italianisms' roused the just wrath of a cotemporary, Henri Estienne: 'Messieurs les courtisans se sont oubliez jusque-là d'emprunter d'Italie leurs termes de guerre sans avoir esgard à la conséquence que portoit un tel emprunt; car d'ici à peu d'ans qui sera celuy qui ne pensera que la France ait appris l'art de la guerre, en l'eschole de l'Italie, quand il verra qu'elle usera des termes italiens? Ne plus ne moins qu'en voyant les termes grecs et tous les arts libéraulx estre gardez ès autres langues, nous jugeons, et à bon droict, que la Grèce a été l'eschole de toutes les sciences[1].'

But Catherine dei Medici brought in not only court terms, and words expressing amusements, but also terms of art, needed to express new ideas, which had come from Italy with Primaticcio and Leonardo da Vinci; such as architectural words, painters' and sculptors' words, terms of music, brought in at the end of the sixteenth and throughout the seventeenth century, commercial words, sea terms, thief-language, names of plants, diminutives, and many others.

We subjoin a full list of these borrowed words:—

1. Court-terms:—*accolade, accort, affidé, affront, altesse, altier, banquet, bravade, brigue, caméristе, canaille, caracoler, carrosse, cavalcade, caveçon, cocarde, cortège, courtisan, escorte, estafier, estrade, fanfreluche, grandesse, grandiose, imbroglio, incognito, page, paladin, partisan, sérénissime.*

2. Names of games, &c.:—*arlequin, baladin, bamboche, batifoler, bouffon, burlesque, cabriole, capot, caricature, carnaval, carrousel, comparse, entrechat, escapade, gala, gambade, jovial, lazzi, loto, mascarade, pasquinade, polichinelle, prestidigitateur, quadrille, raquette, saltimbanque, tarot, tremplin, voltège.*

3. Terms of art. Architecture:—*arcade, archivolte, balcon, baldaquin, balustrade, balustre, belvédère, cabinet, campanile, casino, catafalque, cimaise, corniche, coupole, dôme, façade, galbe, niche, paravent, pilastre, stuc, villa.* Painters terms:—*aquarelle, calquer, canevas, carmin, diaprer, esquisse, estamper, fresque, gouache, grotesque, incarnat, madone, maquette, modèle, mosaïque, palette, pastel, pastiche, pittoresque, profil, sépia, virtuoso.* Sculptors' and other artists' terms:—*artisan, bronze, burin, buste, camée, cicerone, concetti, dilettante, feston, filigrane, filoselle, girandole, improviser, madrigal, médaille, orviétan, panache,*

[1] Henri Estienne, *Conformité du langage françois avec le grec*, éd. Feugère, p. 24.

piédestal, porcelaine, stance, stage, torse. Musical terms:—*adagio, andante, ariette, arpège, barcarolle, bécarre, bémol, cadence, cantate, cavatine, concert, crescendo, épinette, fausset, fioriture, fugue, mandoline, opéra, oratorio, piano, preste, rebec, ritournelle, solfège, solo, sonate, soprano, ténor, timbale, trille, trombone, violon, violoncelle, vite.*

4. Terms of commerce:—*agio, banque, banqueroute, bilan, billon, bulletin, cambiste, carafe, carton, citadin, colis, contracter, dito, doge, douane, ducat, franco, gazette, grège, jeton, mercantile, noliser, numéro, patache, piastre, pistole, sequin, tare, tarif, tirelire, tontine, turquoise.*

5. Seafaring terms:—*bastingage, boussole, brigantin, calfater, caravelle, coche, escale, escadre, fanal, felouque, frégate, gabier, gondole, nocher, palan, régate, tartane.*

6. Terms of war:—*alarme, alerte, arquebuse, arsenal, bandière, bandoulière, baraque, barricade, bastion, bombe, botte, bravache, brave, bravoure, brigade, calibre, canon, cantine, caporal, carabine, cartel, cartouche, casemate, casque, castel, cavalerie, cavalier, chevaleresque, citadelle, colonel, condottière, croisade, cuirasse, embusquer, escadron, escalade, escarmouche, escarper, escopette, escrime, espadon, esplanade, esponton, estacade, estafette, estafilade, estoc, estramaçon, fantassin, fleuret, fougue, fracasser, gabion, généralissime, giberne, infanterie, javeline, manége, mousqueton, parade, parapet, pertuisane, patrouille, pavois, pennon, piller, plastron, poltron, rebuffade, redoute, représaille, sacoche, saccade, sentinelle, soldat, soldatesque, spadassin, taillade, vedette, volte.*

7. Names of plants, &c.:—*artichaut, belladonne, brugnon, cabus, caroubier, cédrat, céleri, espalier, gousse, lavande, muscade, muscat, oléandre, pistache, primevère, scorsonère.*

8. Dress, &c.:—*cadenas, caleçon, camisole, capote, casaque, costume, grègues, pantalon, parasol, perruque, pommade, postiche, satin, serviette, simarre, valise, zibeline.*

9. Names, &c., of animals:—*balzan, cagneux, caresser, ganache, imprégner, madrépore, marmotte, perroquet, piste, tarentule, zibeline.*

10. Food:—*biscotte, brouet, candi, capiteux, capon, carbonnade, casserolle, cervelas, frangipane, macaron, macaroni, marasquin, marmite, massepain, muscadin, panade, revêche, rissoler, riz, salade, semoule, sirop, sorbet, zeste.*

11. Man's person:—*attitude, caboche, camus, carcasse, esquinancie, estropier, in-petto, moustache, pavaner, scarlatine, séton, svelte.*

12. Thief-terms and slang:—*bagne, bandit, bastonnade, bravo, brigand, charlatan, chiourme, contrebande, escroc, espion, estrapade, faquin, lazaret, lazzarone, rodomont, sacripant, sbirre, supercherie.*

13. Diminutives:—*babiole, bagatelle, baguette, bambin, caprice, peccadille.*

14. The elements, &c.:—*bise, bourrasque, brusque, calme, cascade, filon, granit, lagune, lave, sirocco, tramontane, volcan.*

15. Other terms, not classified:—*anspessade, ballon, balourd, baster, boucon, boutade, camérine, cantone, capilotade, capitonner, cariole, catacombe, chagrin, déesse, désinvolte, douche, fiasco, forfanterie, frasque, gabie, gambet, gigantesque, girouette, gourdin, isoler, improviste, ingambe, lèsine, malandrin, palade, passade, pédant, piston, populace, révolte, riposte, sarbacane, sorte, talisman, tromblon, villégiature.*

CHAPTER III.

Words of Spanish Origin.

§ **26.** The Wars of the League and the long occupation of French soil by Spanish armies towards the end of the sixteenth century spread wide among the French nation the knowledge of the Castilian speech. This invasion which lasted from the time of Henry IV to the death of Louis XIII left very distinct marks on the French language. Hence come the names of many exotic plants and their manufactured products, as *cannelle, vanille, indigo, tabac, tomate, cigare, benjoin, abricot, limon, jasmin, jonquille, jujube, savane, tulipe, limon;* animals[1], *musaraigne, épagneul, mérinos, cochenille, anchois, pintade;* colours, *basané, alezan, nacarat, albinos;* parts of dwelling-places, *alcôve, case, corridor;* furniture, *calebasse, cassolette, mantille;* dress, *galon, savate, pagne, mantille, basquine, caban, chamarrer;* confectionary, *marmelade, caramel, chocolat, nougat;* some musical terms, *castagnette, guitare, sérénade, aubade;* games, or enjoyments, *sieste, sarabande, régaler, hombre, ponte, dominos;* titles or qualifications, *laquais, menin, duègne, grandesse;* sea terms, *arrimer, embargo, embarcadère, débarcadère, mousse, cabestan, pinte, récif, subrécargue;* military terms, *adjudant, caserne, diane, colonel, escouade, camarade, haquenée, cabrer, caparaçon, salade, espadon, incartade, algarade, capitan, matamore.*

Abstract terms are rare, *baroque, bizarre, disparate, casuiste, barbon, paragon, eldorado, transe, soubresaut, risquer, hâbler*[2]. *Créole, mulâtre, nègre,* come from the Spanish-American colonies, as also does *liane,* which is not to be found in literary Spanish. We may add that most of these importations are later than the time of Charles IX, with

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[1] Certain organs also, as *carapace,* or their products, as *basane.*

[2] *Habler* comes from *hablar,* 'to speak,' and answers to the Low Latin **fablare** from **fabulari.** As it passed into French the word took the signification of *exaggeration* in speech. It is curious that the same change has overtaken *parler;* the Spaniards borrowed the word in the seventeenth century from France, and have given to it the sense of *boastfulness* in speech. *Ambassade* .came from Spain about the end of the fifteenth century.

the exception of a few words like *algarade*, which is to be found as far back as the middle of the sixteenth century [1].

The Portuguese language has given some words bearing on Indian and Chinese manners, as *bézoard*, *bayadère*, *mandarin*, *caste*, *féliche*; one term signifying an ecclesiastical punishment, *auto-da-fé*; one of military discipline, *chamade*; and some names of fruits, *coco*, *abricot*, *bergamote*.

CHAPTER IV.

Words of German Origin.

§ 27. All French words of German origin are later than the first half of the sixteenth century. The religious wars, the Thirty Years' War, the German wars of the eighteenth century, have introduced a number of military terms, *bivouac*, *blocus*, *blockhaus*, *chabraque*, *colback*, *flamberge*, *fifre*, *havresac*, *hourrah*, *loustic*, *lansquenet*, *rêtre*, *obus*, *sabre*, *rosse*, *sabretache*, *schlague*, *vaguemestre*; words expressing drink, pot-house terms, *trinquer*, *brandevin*, *choucroute*, *cannette*, *gargotte*, *kirsch*, *bonde*, *flèche*, *nouille*; some names of animals, *élan*, *renne*, *hamster*, *brême*; some terms of art, *graver*, *estomper*; of dancing, *valser*; of seafaring, *bâbord* [2]. Mining industry, so general in Germany, has given a great number of specific mineralogical terms, *bismuth*, *cobalt*, *couperose*, *égriser*, *embérize*, *gangue*, *gueuse*, *glette*, *manganèse*, *potasse*, *quartz*, *spath*, *zinc*. *Nickel* is a Swedish word.

We have said above that French words of German origin are not earlier than the sixteenth century; but this remark does not apply to words of Old German or Teutonic origin, which came into the Latin language between the tenth and the thirteenth centuries, and passed from the Latin into the French. These two classes of words are very distinct; the Teutonic, in passing through the Latin, have lost their native form, and have gone through regular transformations before becoming French; the others, German words, borrowed straight from Modern German, and introduced in their natural state, break into the general regularity of the language. The former unite closely and absolutely with the French, the latter are but superficially connected: in the language of chemistry, words of German origin *mix* only with the French, those of Teutonic birth enter into *combination* with it.

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[1] Add, as debts to the Spanish, the name of one metal, *platine*, and of a typographical abbreviation, *cédille*. One word, *mesquin*, came in about the twelfth century.

[2] House furniture owes to German some special terms, *bahut*, *édredon*. Abstract terms are few, *chenapan*, *gamin*, *chic*, *anicroche*, and almost always bear a bad sense. The Flemish has given *bouquin*; the name of a plant, *colza*, and one name of a festival, *kermesse*.

CHAPTER V.

WORDS OF ENGLISH ORIGIN.

§ 28. Communications between England and France have daily grown more and more frequent from the time of the Restoration, and have brought with them a large number of English words. These refer to industrial pursuits, *tender, rail, wagon, tunnel, ballast, express, coke, flint, lias, malt;* agriculture, *drainer, cottage;* politics, legislation, *budget, jury, bill, convict, comité, speech, verdict, club, meeting, pamphlet, toast;* banking, *chèque, warrant, drawback;* sundry moral states, *spleen, comfort, humour,* dress, *châle, carrick, redingote, plaid, lasting, spencer;* food, *bifteck, rosbif, pudding, mess, bol, grog, gin, punch, rhum;* racing, sport, amusements, *sport, boxe, turf, jockey, clown, bouledogue, groom, steeple-chasse, stalle, tilbury, break, dogcart, festival, raout, lunch, whist, touriste, fashionable, dandy;* medicine, *croup;* sea-terms, many of which are of old standing in the French language, *dock, bosseman, accore, beaupré, cabine, boulingrin, cabestan, cachalot, cambuse, coaltar, cutter, éperlan, flibustier, héler, interlope, loch, lof, paquebot, poulie, touage, yacht*[1].

CHAPTER VI.

WORDS OF SLAVONIC ORIGIN.

§ 29. THE Polish language has provided certain dance-words, *polka, mazurka, redowa,* the word *calèche,* and one heraldic term, *sable.* Russian gives *steppe, knout, czar, palache, cosaque, cravache* (though this last word travelled into France through Germany).

Besides the Slavonic languages the Uralian tongues have also borne their very slender part in influencing the French language; Louis XIV having introduced the *hussards* (a Hungarian word), the new corps kept its Magyar name, *huszár,* and some of its old technical terms, *shako, dolman.* In the fifteenth century, *horde,* a word of Mongol origin, meaning in Tartar the camp and court of the king, was brought into France.

CHAPTER VII.

WORDS OF SEMITIC ORIGIN.

§ 30. THE Semitic words in the French language are Hebrew, or Turkish, or Arabic. It was a pet notion of the old etymologists to

[1] France also owes to the English the words *square, billet,* and *alligator.*

derive all languages from the Hebrew: the labours of modern philologers have shewn that such dreams were a vanity: and the most important result of modern science has been the discovery of the law that *elements of languages answer exactly to the elements of race.* Now the French belong to a very different race from the Jew, and therefore the relations between the French and Hebrew tongues must be illusory, a mere chapter of accidental coincidences. When St. Jerome rendered the Old Testament out of Hebrew into Latin, he brought into his version a number of Hebrew words which had no Latin equivalent, such as **seraphim, gehennon, pascha,** &c., and from ecclesiastical Latin they passed, five centuries later, into French, *séraphin, gêne, pâque,* &c.[1] But it is through the Latin that the French received them, and we may fairly say that Hebrew has had no direct influence on French. The same is true of the Arabic, whose relations to the French have been entirely matters of chance: without saying anything of words expressing things purely Oriental, like *Alcoran, bey, cadi, caravane, derviche, firman, janissaire, narghilé, odalisque, pacha, caravansérail, babouche, cimeterre, drogman, calife, mameluk, marabout, minaret, marfil, mosquée, turban, chacal, gazelle, girafe, genette, once, talisman, sequin, sérail, sultan, vizir,* &c., which have been brought straight from the east by travellers, the French language received during the middle ages several Arabic words from another source: the effect of the crusades, the great scientific progress made by the Arabs, the study of oriental philosophers, common in France between the twelfth and fourteenth centuries, have enriched the vocabulary with words bearing on the three sciences cultivated successfully by the Arabs, namely, astronomical terms, *azimuth, nadir, zénith;* alchemist terms, *alcali, alcool, alambic, alchimie, élixir, borax, ambre, julep, sirop;* mathematical terms, *algèbre, algorithme, zéro, chiffre;* but even these words of exclusively learned origin, did not pass straight from Arabic into French, but passed first through the scientific medieval Latin.

The commercial relations between France and the East have also introduced a number of terms bearing on dress, *bouracan, coton, hoqueton, taffetas, jupe, colback;* on building and furnishing, *kiosque, divan, matelas, sofa, bazar, magasin;* jewellery, colours, perfumes, *nacre, laque, carat, orange, azur, lazuli, talc, civette;* lastly, words which come under no special classification, *échec, mat, hazard, café, tamarin, amiral, haras, truchement.*

The frequent invasions and long sojourn of the Saracens in Southern France between the eighth and the eleventh centuries have left absolutely no traces either on the southern dialects, or on the French language[2].

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[1] We may add to this list the Talmudic words *cabale* and *rabbin.*

[2] See Reinaud, *Invasions des Sarrasins en France,* pp. 306, 307.

CHAPTER VIII.

Words of Oriental Origin.

§ **31.** By words of Oriental origin are meant all those terms which have been brought by travellers from India, *nabab*, *brahme*, *palanquin*, *pagode*, *paria*, *jongle*, *carnac*, *bambou*, *mousson*, &c.; from China, *thé*; from the Malay Archipelago, *casoar*, *orang outang*.

The word *zèbre* is of African origin.

CHAPTER IX.

Words of American Origin.

§ **32.** The words collected in the three last chapters do not express French notions, and are, properly speaking, not French words at all; the same is true of local terms introduced into the language by the relations kept up between France and the American colonies. Such words are *acajou*, *ananas*, *boucanier*, *cacao*, *caiman*, *calumet*, *chocolat*, *colibri*, *condor*, *jalap*, *maïs*, *ouragan*, *quinquina*, *quinine*, *sagou*, *tabac*, *tapioca*, *talouer*.

PART IV.

ELEMENTS OF VARIOUS ORIGIN.

Under this head come all the words whose introduction into the language may be said to be purely accidental, whether their origin be historical, as the word *Séide*[1], or onomatopoetic (due to the imitation of sounds), as *craquer*. After these, which will close the list of words of known origin, we shall come to a list of all the words as to which etymology has arrived at no definite conclusion.

CHAPTER I.

Words of Historical Origin.

§ **33.** These words, few in number, are due to some accidental circumstance; but this makes it all the more needful to recognise them properly; for if we were to shut our eyes to their origin, and try to discover a scientific etymology for them, we should be sure to go

[1] From Voltaire's Mahomet, in which there is a blind agent of the Prophet's will named *Séide*, the French form of the Arabic *Saïd*.

wrong. If we were to forget that *guillotine, macadam, mansarde, quinquet,* are named after their inventors, and set ourselves to decompose them into their elements, with a view to finding, by the rules of permutation, their Greek or Latin origin, we should certainly fall into the most fantastic mistakes.

Words of historic origin almost always refer to concrete things or material objects, and especially, as is natural, new inventions or importations, as, for example, stuffs, *madras, nankin, mousseline, cachemire, calicot, astrakan, rouennerie, gaze,* from the names of places, *Madras, Nankin, Mossoul, Cachemire, Calicot, Astrakan, Rouen, Gaza,* where these goods were first made; carriages, *berline,* made at *Berlin, fiacre, Victoria, d'Aumont,* &c.; vegetables, *Dahlia,* named after the botanist *Dahl* by *Cavanilles* in 1790, *cantaloup,* or melon, cultivated at *Cantaluppo,* a papal villa near Rome, &c.

Abstract words are scarcer: such as *jérémiade,* from the Prophet, *lambiner,* from Lambin (d. 1577), a professor in the College of France, and famous for the immense length of his explanations, and the diffuseness of his commentaries. Other words are either invented by the learned, as *gaz,* which was created in the sixteenth century by Van Helmont the alchemist, or they are the expression of some ancient circumstance, as the word *grève* (= combination of working men) comes from the phrase *se mettre en Grève,* and this from the fact that under the old régime the working men of the different corporations used to assemble on the old *Place de la Grève* at Paris, to wait to be hired, or to prefer complaints against their employers before the Prévôt des Marchands [1].

CHAPTER II.

Onomatopoetic Words.

§ **34.** There are very few words in the French language which are formed 'onomatopoetically', that is, by imitation of sounds. These express the cries of animals, *croasser, miauler, béfrer, japer, laper;* the phases of human speech, *babiller, fredonner, caqueter, chuchoter, chut,*

[1] The following is the list of French words of historic origin:—*Artésien, Amphitryon, Angora, Atlas, Assassin, Baïonnette, Balais, Baragouin, Basque, Béguin, Berline, Besant, Bicoque, Biscaien, Bougie, Bretteur, Brocard, Barême, Cachemire, Calepin, Calicot, Canari, Cantaloup, Cannibale, Carlin, Carmagnole, Carme, Casimir, Cauchois, Céladon, Chiner, Cognac, Cordonnier, Cravate, Curaçao, Dahlia, Damasser, Damasquiner, Dédale, Dinde, Echalotte, Epagneul, Esclave, Escobard, Espiègle, Faience, Fiacre, Flandrin, Florin, Fontange, Franc, Frise* (cheval de), *Futaine, Galetas, Galvanisme, Gavote, Gaze, Gilet, Gothique, Guillotine, Guinée, Grève, Guillemet, Hermétiquement, Hermine, Hongre, Inde, Jarnac, Jaquette, Laconique, Louis, Lambiner, Jérémiade, Macadam, Madras, Meringue, Magnolier, Mansarde, Marionnette, Marotte,*

cancan, *marmotter*, *hoquet;* certain conditions of size or movement, *bouffer*, *bouffir*, *zigzag;* some natural sounds, *clapoter*, *croquer*, *humer*, *claque*, *crac*, *craquer*, *cric*, *tic*, *toper*, *pouffer*, *bruissement*, *cliquetis*, *fanfare;* the speech of children, *maman*, *papa*, *fanfan;* and some interjections, from *bah*, *ébahir;* from *hu*, *huer*.

CHAPTER III.

WORDS WHOSE ORIGIN IS UNKNOWN.

§ 35. WE have now described all the known provinces of that vast domain which men call the French Language, but there are other provinces which philologers have not yet recognised or explored. The limits of these must now be carefully traced out on our linguistic map of the language; the line which separates the known from the unknown cannot be fixed till we have made out the map of the former, and have fixed the frontiers of the provinces with which we are certainly acquainted.

This unknown region, as might be expected, embraces hardly any but words of popular origin, and gives us a collection of more than six hundred words whose derivation is as yet undiscovered. It would be not strictly true to say that the etymology of all these words is unknown to us; there are very few of them as to which the philologer cannot give us several conjectures, each equally plausible; and it is quite certain that the day will come when the science, with more powerful instruments, will resolve all these problems[1]; but in the present state of our philological knowledge, these hypotheses can be neither verified nor refuted, and we therefore pass them by in silence, deeming unknown all those words as to which philology has not attained to any definite conclusion.

To reproduce discussions which lead to no conclusion, would be to act in opposition to the end we have set before us; for purposes of instruction, doubt is worse than ignorance, and in teaching the young

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Maroquin, *Marotique*, *Martinet*, *Mercuriale*, *Mousseline*, *Nankin*, *Nicotine*, *Pierrot*, *Patelinage*, *Perse*, *Persienne*, *Phaéton*, *Pistolet*, *Praline*, *Quinquet*, *Renard*, *Ripaille*, *Robinet*, *Rouennerie*, *Roquet*, *Salsepareille*, *Serin*, *Sansonnet*, *Sardonique*, *Sarrasin*, *Séide*, *Serin*, *Silhouette*, *Simonie*, *Strass*, *Tartufe*, *Truie*, *Tournois*, *Turlupinade*, *Vaudeville*, *Vandalisme*.

[1] It is hard to foresee into what these 650 words will be resolved; a large and marked portion of them is certainly formed from words altered from the Latin or the Teutonic, and the action of degradation has been so great that it conceals from us their origin. The rest, doubtless less than one half, are related, and will be traced back, to the indigenous languages, the Basque, the Celtic, &c., which were spoken on the Gallic soil at the time of the Roman Conquest.

we are apt to lose some of the fruits of knowledge unless the distinction between the known and the unknown is laid down clearly and without hestitation.

The French words whose origin is unknown amount to about 650[1]:—*Abri, accoutrer, aigrefin, aise, ajonc, aloyau, amalgame, amphigouri, andouiller, antilope, antimoine, ardillon, ardoise, argot, armet, atteler, attifer, aube, aumussé, auvent.*

Babine, babouin, bâche, badigeon, baguenauder, balafre, balise, baliverne, balle, bancal, bancroche, barat, baratte, barder, barguigner, baril, baron, basané, bascule, bâtir, baudruche, bauge, bedaine, bègue, bélître, bercer, berge, berne, besogne, besoin, biche, bidon, bielle, biffer, bigarrer, bigle, bigot, bijou, bilboquet, billevesée, billon, bimbelot, bique, bis, bise, biseau, bisquer, bistouri, bistre, blaser, blason, blette, blond, blottir, blouse, bobèche, bobine, bombance, bombe, borgne, bosse, bot, bouder, boudin, boue, bougon, boulanger, bourbe, bourdon, bourreau, bousculer, bouse, braire, branche, brande, branler, braquemart, braquer, bredouiller, brehaigne, breloque, bretauder, bretelle, bribe, bricole, brimborion, brin, brioche, broc, brocanter, brou, brouir, bruine, bruire, buffet, burette, butor.

Cabaret, cabas, cafard, cagot, cahoter, caïeu, caillou, calembour, califourchon, calotte, camard, camion, camouflet, cant, canton, caramboler, cassis, catimini, chalet, chalit, chamailler, chambranle, chanfrein, charade, charançon, charivari, chassie, chiffe, choyer, ciron, ciseau, civière, claquemurer, cocasse, coche (a notch), *cochevis, colifichet, complot, concierge, copeau, coqueluche, coquin, corme, cosse* (*écosser*), *coterie, cotret, courge, crécelle, crêpe* (a cake), *cretonne, creuset, crotte.*

Dague, dalle, débaucher, décruer, dégingandé, dégringolé, développer, dîner, disette, dodu, dorloter, doucine, douve, drap, dupe.

Eblouir, ébouriffer, écarquiller, échouer, éclabousser, éclanche, écran, écrouer, écrouir, égrillard, embaucher, émoustiller, empeigne, endêver, engouer, enlizer, enlicher, épargner, éparvin, ergot, estaminet, étancher, étoiler, étiquette.

Fagot, falbala, falun, fardeau, farfadet, félon, feuillette, filou, flagorner, flanelle, flâner, flatter, foulard, fredaine, freluquet, frétin, fricasser, friche, fricot, frime, fringant, fripe, friser.

Gadoue, gaillard, galet, galetas, galimatias, galvauder, ganse, garçon, gargote, gargouille, gargouse, gibet, gibier, giboulée, gifle, gigot, givre, se goberger, godailler, godelureau, gogo, goinfre, gonelle, goret, gosier, goujat, gourmand, gourme, gourmet, grabuge, graillon, gravier, gredin, grêle, gribouiller, groimoire, gringalet, grive, gruger, gueuille, guenon, guéridon, guêtre, guilleret, guimbarde, guinguette, guisarme.

Harasser, hardes, haricot, haridelle, hourter, horion, houille, houppelande, houspiller, hure.

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[1] This is calculated on the base of the *Dictionnaire de l'Académie;* if we were to include every unknown word in the language the number would be considerably larger.

Jachère, jalon, jargon, jauger, javarte, javelot, jucher.

Laie, laiton, lambeau, landier, laudanum, liais, liard, lice, lie, lingot, lopin, losange, loupe, luron, lutin, luzerne.

Mâche, mâchicoulis, macquer, magnanerie, magot, mammouth, manigance, manivelle, maquereau, maraud, marc, marcassin, marmot, marmouset, matelot, matois, matou, mauvais, mégissier, melèze, meringue, merisier, merlan, mièvre, mijaurée, mijoter, mince, mirliton, moellon, moignon, moquer, moquette, morgue, morlaise, morue, motte, mouron, mufle, maser.

Nabot, nigaud.

Omelette, orseille, ouate.

Patois, patraque, patte, pépin, percale, percer, petit, pile (reverse, of coins), *pilori, pimpant, pingre, pirouette, piton, pivot, pleige, pompe, pompon, potelé, potiron, preux.*

Quinaud, quintal.

Rabâcher, rable, rabougrir, rabrouer, racher ; rafale, rainure, ratatiner, raz, renfrogner, requin, rêve, ricaner, ricocher, ronfler, rosser, ruban.

Sabord, sabot, salmis, sarrau, sébile, semelle, serpillière, sobriquet, soin, sot, soubrette, souche, soupape, souquenille, sournois, sparadrap.

Tache, taloche, tan, tangage, taper, tapir, tarabuster, tarauder, tarte, tintamarre, trancher, trapu, tricoter, trimbaler, trimer, tringle, tripot, tripoter, trique, trogne, trognon, trompe, truffe, trumeau.

Varlope, vasistas, vigie.

CHAPTER IV.

OF THE STATISTICS OF THE FRENCH LANGUAGE.

§ 36. LET us finally express in figures the chief results we have now arrived at: although statistics are hardly in their right place here, and although we may not wish to follow Malherbe's precept, that it is very pretty to 'nombrer nécessairement,' we may apply to our subject M. Sainte-Beuve's excellent maxim, that *il faut, tôt ou tard, dans ce vaste arriéré humain qui s'amoncelle, en venir . . . à des règlements du passé, à des conceptions sommaires, fussent elles un peu artificielles, à des méthodes qui ressemblent à ces machines qui abrégent et résument un travail de plus en plus interminable et infini*[1]. We must not, then, press our figures too hard; they only express approximately the relations and proportion of the different elements which combine to form the French language.

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[1] Sainte-Beuve, *Nouveaux Lundis*, VIII. p. 44.

STATISTICS OF THE MODERN FRENCH LANGUAGE.

1. Words, whose origin is unknown			650
2. Words of popular origin:—			
i. Latin element (primitive words) .	3800		
ii. Germanic element	420		
iii. Greek element	20		
iv. Celtic element	20		
		——	4260
3. Words of foreign origin:—			
i. Italian	450		
ii. Provençal	50		
iii. Spanish	100		
iv. German	60		
v. English	100		
vi. Slavonic	16		
vii. Semitic	110		
viii. Oriental	16		
ix. American	20		
		——	922
4. Words of historic origin			115
5. Onomatopoetic words			40
Total number of words			5987

If we substract from the 27,000 words contained in the *Dictionnaire de l'Académie* these 5987 just enumerated, we shall find a remainder of about 21,000 words, created either by the people from primitive words, by composition and derivation, or by the learned, who have borrowed a crowd of words direct from Greek and Latin.

BOOK III.

PHONETICS, OR THE STUDY OF SOUNDS.

§ 37. There are two objects which Phonetics set before them: first, the description of sounds, which are the elements of language; secondly, the study of the origin and history of these sounds when once we have clearly described them [1].

PART I.

DESCRIPTION OF SOUNDS.

§ 38. Without attempting to describe the organs of the human voice, or encroaching on the sphere of the anatomist, we must still state in this place (though without endeavouring to prove our pro-

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[1] I have already defined Phonetics (§ 4), and have shewn what help etymology gets from it: guided by these fixed laws of transformation of sounds in passing from a parent language to its offspring, etymology is no longer obliged to trust to fallacious analogies of sound or signification; but can usually tell beforehand the form which any particular Latin word naturally adopts in French.

The true place of Phonetics is under the head of Grammar, of which it is an integral part; and I have discussed the Phonetics of the French language in the *Historical Grammar*. It might have been enough to refer the student to that work; but as I am now endeavouring to lay before him for the first time the proof of every etymology, I wish him to have ready to hand the means of verifying and controlling my statements, and the complete collection of the transformations of Latin into French.

These two treatises on Phonetics are not the same. In the Grammar I limited myself to the exposition of the chief laws, with a few examples only; but here, on the contrary, I lay down not only the list of facts which confirm the chief laws, but also most of the secondary laws and the exceptions.

positions) the chief results which have been attained by physiology[1], in its researches into the mechanism of language and the classification of sounds. It is only by dissecting sounds that we can get a detailed account of the marvellous instrument on which, as Max Müller well says, 'we play our words and thoughts.' And besides, these physiological preliminaries are an indispensable prelude to the study of the history of the sounds of the French language.

§ 39. All that the human ear can perceive may be divided into *sounds*, or successions of periodical vibrations, and *noises*, or irregular successions of discontinuous vibrations. *Sounds* may be noted musically; noises cannot. The human voice is a current of air emitted from the lungs, under the pressure of the thorax, vibrating as it passes across the vocal chords.

§ 40. If the current of breath reaches the open air without having been interrupted or troubled in its passage through the mouth, there is produced a sound, which we call a *vowel*[2].

§ 41. If, on the other hand, this current of air is suddenly stopped in its progress by any barrier, such as the tongue, teeth, or lips, the *sound* is spoilt, and instead thereof comes out a *noise*, known by the name of *consonant;* whose different varieties are due to the differences in organs (tongue, teeth, lips), which thus interrupt the emission of the voice.

Thus, then, human speech is to be divided into two modes and forms; the consonant which is but a *noise;* and the vowel which is a *sound*, and is consequently subject to certain musical conditions which we must now pass on to discuss.

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[1] The two works of the highest value on this subject (placed in chronological order) are Brücke's *Grundzüge der Physiologie und Systematik der Sprachlaute* (Vienna, 1856), and Helmholtz's *Lehre von den Tonempfindungen* (Brunswick, 1863). Of these, the former has settled, quite finally or nearly so, the laws of consonants; the latter is all-important for the vowels. Both have been combined, and thrown into a short and useful form, by Dr. Rumpelt, in 1869 (*Das natürliche System der Sprachlaute*). I need not name Mr. Max Müller's admirable lecture (Lect. II. p. 103) on the same subject: it is a real *chef-d'œuvre* of penetration and clearness.

[2] Literally an emission of the voice: *vocalis* from *vox*.

CHAPTER I.

THE VOWELS.

§ 42. Setting aside the question of its duration, each note has three aspects:—

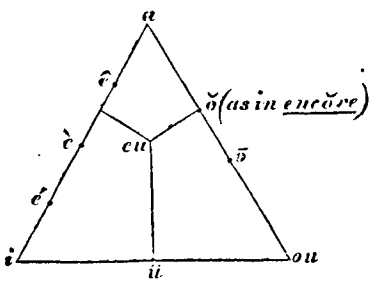
1. As to its *elevation* or tone; that is, its place in the scale of sounds. The elevation of a note is a result of the number of vibrations which take place in a given time. When we say that a *si* is more shrill, a higher note than a *mi*, we mean to say that *si* is produced by a greater number of vibrations in the same time than are required to produce the sound called *mi*.

2. As to its *power;* that is, the degree of intensity with which the note strikes the ear. This depends on the length of the curves of oscillation of the air-particles; or (as it would be phrased in acoustics) on the amplitude of the vibrations. When we sing a note softly we displace or set in vibration a less volume of air than if we were singing the same note at the full pitch of our voice.

3. As to its *quality;* that is, the *timbre*, or sonorous characteristics of a note. Thus, if we hear the same note sounded at the same moment on a violin and on a piano, why is it that we distinguish the two? Whence comes it that these two notes, of the same *elevation* and *power* (identical, that is, in number and amplitude of their vibrations), are yet perfectly distinguishable? The answer is that the piano and violin have different *qualities;* they give, as one may say, two distinct colours, just as when we see the same object through two panes of coloured glass, one making it look green, the other red. Each instrument has its own peculiar quality; a colour which tinges each sound, and gives its *timbre* to it. This modification of sounds arises from the different shapes and materials of the instruments which generate them; for these differences in shape and material naturally produce a corresponding difference in the form of the vibrations which create the sound. But whence then comes it that, in the case of two notes, identical in intensity and elevation, the form of the vibrations can produce this diversity of quality? This brings us to the theory known under the name of that of 'Multiple Resonance,' or of 'Harmonic Sounds.' As long ago as A.D. 1700, Sauveur remarked that if the string of a clavichord be pinched tight, one hears at once, in addition to the note which has been struck, and at the same time with it (supposing the ear is acute and practised), other notes which are more acute than the one struck, and which sound feebly through a sort of sympathy. These accompanying secondary notes, which emerge directly we strike a note, are called 'the harmonics' or 'resonant sounds:' the experiment by

which the existence of these harmonics can be materially proved is well known:—if we put leaden soldiers on the notes of a piano, and then strike a note, all the men standing on the notes which are harmonics to the note struck will be upset, while the others all remain unmoved. Helmholtz then discovered the important fact that the harmonics which wait on each note vary in number and quality, according to the nature of the instrument; or, in a word, that the form of the instrument giving its own form to the vibrations, the harmonics were modified in different ways, while the note struck remained always the same, and this difference in the nature and intensity of the harmonics was in fact the cause of that difference in quality of which we have been speaking. This discovery, that the shape of the instrument modifies the form of the vibrations, and that this determines the different varieties of harmonics, whence come the varieties of quality, gave Helmholtz the clue to the explanation of the manner in which vowel-sounds are produced. Thinking that, in order to pronounce each of the vowels *a*, *i*, *u* (the last to be sounded *ou*, as in Italian), we have to modify the form of the tube made by the cheeks, and that thereby we modify the form of the vibration, and thereby also we change the character of the harmonics, Helmholtz succeeded in proving that the different vowels are only the different *qualities* (or *timbres*) of the human voice, due to the different forms taken by the orifice of the cheeks, the mouth, during the emission of the voice.

§ 43. The gamut of vowels, as Helmholtz has established it, is: *u*, *o*, *a*, *e*, *i*; the relationship and transformation of the vowels will be more visible by means of the vocal triangle, as Brücke determined it in 1856[1]:—

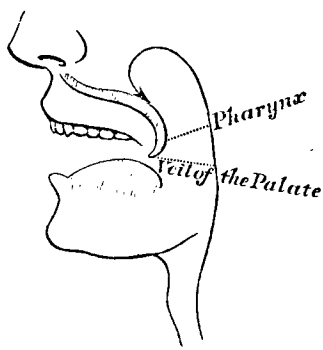


This triangle shews us the progress of vowel sounds as they pass through the phases of their transformation: thus *o* on its way to *ü*

[1] In this diagram are given the sounds which exist in French or Latin. Brücke's triangle marks several other vowels, foreign to these two languages, and therefore not inserted or studied here.

must necessarily first pass through *eu;* and this law, directly established by physiological investigation, is confirmed by history, which shews that it has always existed, and has always been obeyed: thus Lat. **morum** became first O. Fr. *meure*, and is now *mûre;* **motum**, O. Fr. *meu*, now *mû*. Is it not clear then, that the previous study of the physiological law of sounds is a very valuable guiding line for the history of the transformations of language? In fact, strange as it may seem, this preamble to etymological research is an absolute necessity. The human organs ever obey the same laws, and it is natural that we should make use of discoveries made by investigation into the living organ, if we would explain the changes of sound caused by the vocal organism of races which have now disappeared from the earth.

§ **44.** By the side of these vowels which we have just studied, known by the name of 'pure or sonorous vowel-sounds,' we find



a second class of vowels known as the 'nasal or muffled vowel sounds;' so called, not because they are really pronounced through the nose, but because in pronouncing them the veil of the palate is lowered, and the air thus compelled to vibrate through the cavities which connect the nose with the pharynx: in fact, if while these sounds are being emitted, we close the nose altogether, we make the vowel still more strongly nasal, which shews that they cannot be formed through the nose. These nasal sounds, unknown to the Latins and to most European languages, are, we may say, a French speciality, represented by the following groups of letters, *an*, *en*, *in*, *on*, *un*.

§ **45.** In addition to these vowels, pure and nasal, are the diphthongs, or mixed sounds, made up of two vowels pronounced together

by a single voice-utterance: these we must consider next. Now, according as we rest on the first or on the second of these vowels, so shall we produce one or other of two kinds of diphthongs: those which are accented on the former vowel, as the Italian *ói* (*pói*, *nói*), we will call *strong* diphthongs; those accented on the latter vowel, like the French *ouí*, are called the *weak*.

§ 46. *Application of the above-stated Principles. Inventory of Latin Vowels.*

I. There are eleven Latin vowels: **ă, ā; ĕ, ē; ŏ, ō; ĭ, ī; y; ŭ, ū.** The pronunciation of **a, o, i** was identical with that of the French *a, o, i;* **e** was pronounced like the open French *è* (as in *après*); **u** like the French *ou;* **y** was a sound unknown in common Latin, and imported into the learned language from Greece; it answers to French *u*, or to German *ü* in Müller, with, however, a somewhat more marked tendency to pass into *i*. The nasal sounds are unknown in Latin.

II. The diphthongs. These are six in number, all of them with the accent on the former vowel: they are **áu, éu, éi, úi, áe, óe.** These strong diphthongs are pronounced as follows:—

'**Au** like German *au* (in Haus), and answers to the combination of French letters *áou*: thus, **áurum** was pronounced **áouroum**: in the latter days of the Empire this **áou** became **o** in the speech of the peasantry; for Festus (p. 189) tells us that from the third century downwards the peasantry said **orum** for **aurum, oricula** for **auricula** ('**orum** pro **aurum** rustici dicebant').

'**Eu** was pronounced *éou* (as in Italian *Europa*).

'**Ei** like the French *eille* (in *corbeille*), or like Spanish *éy* (in *réy*), or like Italian *éi* (in *léi*).

'**Ui**, like the French *oui*, if the accent be shifted to the earlier part of the diphthong (*o͡ui*, instead of *oui*): the Italian *úi* (in *fúi*) exactly reproduces the Latin sound.

It is useless to say anything about the pronunciation of **áe** and **óe**, which at quite an early Latin period were transformed into **ē** (as in **edus** for **hoedus, Mesius** for **Maesius**).

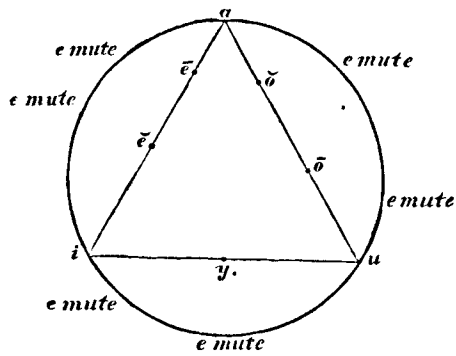
§ 47. *Further application of above-stated Principles. Inventory of French Vowels.*

I. The pure vowels. As is well known, the French alphabet is very ill constructed; for it has several orthographic signs for the same sound, and, on the other hand, it is so meagre that it has to denote several different sounds by the same letter: thus, for the one sound

o, it has the three signs *o*, *au*, and *eau*; while for the two different sounds of *c*, hard and soft, it has only one sign, *c* (as in *calomnie* = *kalomnie*, and *cerveau* = *serveau*). Further on we shall explain the grounds of this lack and surplus in French orthography, when we treat of the history of the language; now we will only deal with the list of French vowels, neglecting the multiple orthographic signs which stand for one sound. The French vowels, then, are eleven in number: *a*, *â*; *e*, *é* (also written as *è* or *aî*); *o*, *ô* (also written *au*, *eau*); *i* (also written *y*), *î*; *u*; *ou*; *eu* (also written *œu*, as in *bœuf*, and *ue*, as in *accueillir*).

If we compare this list with the Latin vocal sounds, we shall see that the French language has gained the sounds *ü* and *eu*, and the closed *é*, none of which existed in Latin; the letter *u* (which in Latin marked the sound *ou*) is used in French to represent the new sound *ü*, and in order to represent the Latin sound, the *ou* group has been created: thus **murum** has become *mur*, while **ursus** is *ours*. Hence has come an unfortunate confusion: it would have been better to keep for the letter *u* the sound it already had in Latin, and to represent the Modern French *u* sound (as the Germans have it) by *ü*.

Another and more important gain to the French language is that of the vague sound indicated by the name of the *e* mute. This sound, unknown in Latin, is produced from every one of the Latin vowels: thus the Latin **a**, **e**, **i**, **o**, **u**, have all alike become *e* mute, as in **rosam**, *rose*; **caballum**, *cheval*; **venire**, *venir*; **fratrem**, *frère*; **vestimentum**, *vêtement*; **minutum**, *menu*; **conucla** *, *quenouille*; **juniprum**, *genièvre*; **templum**, *temple*. Now if we draw the Latin vocal triangle within a circle, the circumference will stand for the *e* mute, that sound to which, in French, all the Latin vowels descend when they become deadened; thus—



This loss of vocal power in the Latin final vowels had advanced far at the time of the fall of the Empire; and Inscriptions of that

period are full of such forms as **domino** for **dominum** (see Schuchardt), in which the final vowels are confused with one another and used one for another, a confusion which shews how very undecided their pronunciation had become: towards the seventh century all these vowels were lost in one common sound, which was between the French *eu* and *o*, an uniform sound which really required only one sign, and has been represented in French orthography by the *e* mute. But this symbol was not adopted at once: in the very first specimen of the French language—the well-known Strasburg Oaths of A.D. 842[1] —we find, two lines apart, two different signs for the silent final vowels: thus the Latin **fratrem** is thrice rendered by *fradre*, once by *fradra;* instead of *nôtre, peuple, Charles*, we find thus *nostro, poblo, Karlo*, which is also written *Karle*. This difficulty, experienced by the scribe in rendering this new sound by a common and uniform sign, may be seen at every step in the linguistic remains of the period between the ninth and the eleventh century. After that time *e* is always used to represent the mute sound. This letter was not chosen because it answered to the *e* sound (for that new mute sound would have been better represented by *o* or *eu* than by *e*), but simply because, as a matter of fact, of all the Latin final vowels, the *e* was the one which occurred the most frequently. But this *e* mute, which now is almost imperceptible in pronunciation, was, up to about the middle of the sixteenth century, a distinct and sufficiently marked sound (like the final *o* still heard in the pronunciation of the Provençal peasantry, as in *francéso, musíco, pósto*, for *française, musique, poste*). Palsgrave, the old English grammarian, in his *Esclaircissement de la langue françoise*, A.D. 1530, says expressly (lib. i. regula 5, ed. Génin, p. 4): 'If *e* be the laste vowell in a frenche worde beynge of many syllables, eyther alone or with an *s* ffolowynge hym, the worde not havyng his accent upon the same *e*, then shall he in that place sound almost lyke an *o* and very moche in the noose, as these wordes *hómme, fémme, honéste, párle, hómmes, fémmes, honéstes*, shall have theyr laste *e* sounded in maner lyke an *o*, as *hommo, femmo, honesto, parlo, hommos, femmos, honestos:* so that, if the reder lyft up his voyce upon the syllable that commeth nexte before the same *e*, and sodaynly depresse his voyce whan he commeth to the soundynge of hym, and also sounde hym very moche in the noose, he shall sounde *e* beyng written in this place accordyng as the Frenchmen do. Whiche upon this warnynge if the lerner wyll observe by the frenchmen's spekynge, he shall easely perceive.' Then, passing from theory to practice, Palsgrave gives us (p. 56) the pronunciation as it ought to be: *La trés honnorée magnificence* (*la-tres-ounororéo-manifisánso*) *: secrétaire du roy nostre sire* (*secretáyro - deu - roy - nótro - síro*) *; glorieuse renommée* (*glorieúzo renoumméo*). This leaves us no room to doubt what was

[1] See the *Historical Grammar*, p. 14.

the pronunciation of the *e* mute at that time, and shews that it was plainly discernible.

How to study the transit of the Latin Vowels into French, and the Rules of Accent.

§ 48. If we compare words to a living organism, the consonants will be the bones, which can only move by help of the vowels, which are the connecting muscles. The vowels then are the fugitive and shifting part of a word; the consonants its stable and resisting part. Hence the permutation of vowels is subject to less certain laws than that of consonants; they pass more readily from one to another.

The Latin vowels must be studied in two ways,—as to *quantity*, and as to *accent*.

1. As to their *quantity;* they may be short like the e of fĕrum, long by nature like the e of avēna, or long by position[1] like the e of ferrum. This distinction may seem trifling, but is really far from unimportant; for, following these three differences of quantity, the Latin e is transformed into French in three different ways: the short e becomes *ie* (fĕrus, *fier*); the long e becomes *oi* (avēna, *avoine*); and the e long by position does not change (ferrum, *fer*).

2. As to their *accent;* in every word of more syllables than one there is always one syllable on which the voice lays more stress than on the others. This raising of the voice is called the 'tonic accent,' or more simply, the 'accent.' Thus in the word *raisón* the accent is on the last syllable; in *raisonnáble*, it is on the last but one. This syllable, on which the voice lays more stress than on the others, is called the 'accented' or 'tonic' syllable: the others are unaccented, or, as the Germans name them, 'atonic'[2]. The tonic accent gives to each word its proper physiognomy, its special character; it has been well called 'the soul of words.' In the French language the accent is always placed on one of two syllables;—on the last when the termination is masculine[3] (as *chanteúr*, *aïmér*, *finír*, *recevrá*); on the penultimate when the termination is feminine (as *róide*, *pórche*, *vóyage*). In Latin also, the accent occupies one of two places; penultimate, when

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[1] A term borrowed from Latin prosody, which so calls words followed by two consonants, which are 'long by position,' not by nature.

[2] In short, every word has one accented syllable, and only one; the rest are unaccented, or *atonic;* thus, in the word *formúle*, the last syllable is tonic, the other vowels are unaccented; in Latin, in cantórem, the penultimate is accented, the others are atonic.

[3] That is to say, when the word does not end with *e* mute; when it ends with *e* mute, the termination is said to be feminine.

that syllable is long (as **cantórem, amáre, finíre**), antepenultimate, when the penultimate syllable is short (**rígĭdus, pórtĭcus, viátĭcum**).

We have just seen how important it is, with a view to the origin of the French language, to distinguish the quantity of the Latin vowels. It is still more so to distinguish their accent; the tonic and atonic vowels do not change into the same vowels in French.

We will now state the five rules of Phonetics: they are the fundamental laws for the transformation of Latin into French, and of the constitution of the French word.

§ **49.** I. THE LATIN ACCENT ALWAYS SURVIVES IN FRENCH; i.e. the tonic accent always remains in the French on that syllable which it occupied in the Latin word; whether that syllable was the penultimate, as in **amáre**, *aimér;* **témplum**, *témple;* or the antepenult, as **oráculum**, *orácle;* **artículus**, *artícle;* **durábilis**, *durável.* Thus we see that the accented syllable is the same in each language [1].

In studying the fate of the other syllables, which are of course all atonic, we must distinguish between those which come after the tonic syllable, as the **e** of **cantórem**, and those which precede it, as the **a** of **cantórem**.

We will first consider those which follow the tonic syllable; they can occupy only one of two places, the last syllable, or the last but one, when it is a short syllable.

§ **50.** II. EVERY ATONIC LATIN VOWEL, IN THE LAST SYLLABLE OF A WORD, DISAPPEARS IN FRENCH.—Thus, **máre**, *mer;* **amáre**, *aimer;* **pórcus**, *porc;* **mortális**, *mortel;* or, which is in fact the same thing, it is written as an *e* mute, as **fírmus**, *ferme;* **templum**, *temple.*

§ **51.** III. WHEN THE PENULTIMATE OF A LATIN WORD IS ATONIC, THE LATIN VOWEL DISAPPEARS IN FRENCH.—In words accented on the antepenult, as **oráculum, tábula, artículus, durábilis** the penultimate vowel is necessarily short in Latin; this vowel, being absorbed by the tonic vowel preceding it, was scarcely sounded at all; the refined Romans may have given it a slight sound, but the popular voice neglected altogether such delicate shades of pronunciation. In all the remains of popular Latin that have come down to us (the Graffiti of Pompeii, inscriptions, epitaphs, &c.), the short penultimate is already gone: we find **oraclum, tabla, postus, moblis, vincre, suspendre,** &c. [2]; and when this common Latin became French, the words thus contracted became in turn *oracle, table, poste, meuble, vaincre, suspendre,* &c. Indeed, by the law which forbids the French

[1] We are not speaking here of words of learned origin; these rules refer only to words of popular origin.

[2] In more than one case the short penultimate had already disappeared even in classical Latin, as in **saeclum, poclum, vinclum.**

language to throw the accent farther back than the penultimate syllable, it was compelled, if it would retain the Latin accent in its proper place in words formed from **orăculum, tăbula,** &c., to suppress the short *u* of the penultimate, and to say *oracle, table,* &c.

We have now considered the two classes of atonic syllables which follow the tonic syllable, let us go on to enquire according to what law atonics which precede the tonic syllable pass into French. These atonics may be divided into two classes: those which precede the tonic syllable immediately, as the **o** of **derogáre**, and those which are at a farther distance from it, as the **e** of **derogáre.**

§ **52.** IV. EVERY ATONIC LATIN VOWEL WHICH IMMEDIATELY PRECEDES THE TONIC SYLLABLE DISAPPEARS IF IT IS SHORT, REMAINS IF IT IS LONG [1].—It disappears if short, as **sanĭtátem, bonĭtátem, posĭtúra** become *santé, bonté, posture* [2]. It remains if long, as **coemētérium, ornāméntum**, *cimetière, ornement.*

§ **53.** V. EVERY ATONIC LATIN VOWEL WHICH PRECEDES THE TONIC SYLLABLE AT A GREATER DISTANCE REMAINS IN THE FRENCH.—Thus the **o** in **positúra** remains in the French *posture ;* **sanitátem**, *santé ;* **vestiméntum**, *vêtement.* (See the Dictionary, s.v. *blé, briller.*)

CHAPTER II.

HISTORY OF THE LATIN VOWELS.

Thus, by help of the Latin accent, and the quantity of syllables, we have fixed the five laws according to which the Latin vowels disappear or remain in passing into French. Let us now reconsider these, and see whether the French language has retained intact the vowels it has received from the Latin, or has altered them, and, if so, after what laws. This study of Latin vowels in their nature must be thus divided—first the simple vowels (**a, e, i, o, u**), then the diphthongs (**ae, oe, au, eu**), and each of these subdivided again into accented and atonic.

HISTORY OF A.

§ **54.** 1. The Latin **a**, when long by position, remains, as **arbor**, *arbre* [3].

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[1] For examples, see the Dictionary, s.v. *able, affable, ancre, asperge.*

[2] For examples, see the Dictionary, s.v. *accointer, aider.* I have also worked out these two laws in detail in the *Jahrbuch für romanische Litteratur* (Leipzig, 1867).

[3] In a very few instances it becomes *e* (see *acheter*), or *ai* (see *aigle*).

2. The Latin ā and ă, treated alike in French, become *ai* before the liquids *l, m, n*, if these consonants are followed by a vowel. This *ai* answers also to *e*, and is found under that form in the suffix *ien* (see *ancien*), which stands for *iain* by a slight alteration.

3. ā and ă may also become *ai*, by the attraction of the *i*, in words which have the accent on the antepenultimate, when the *i* is consequently penultimate (see *ânier*).

4. ā and ă become *e* before the rest of the simple consonants; they become an open *e* before a consonant followed by *r* (*br, tr, dr, pr*)[1], as **fratrem**, *frère;* they become a closed *e* before mute consonants (see *abbé*), and before final consonants.

5. ā and ă become also *ie* in some words like **canis**, *chien;* **gravis**, *grief;* **pietatem**, *pitié;* but this has been arrived at by passing through *e*, and then by strengthening the *e* with an *i*, which has produced the diphthong [2].

History of E.

§ 55. We have already said (§ 46) that the Latin ĕ was sounded by the Romans like the open French *è* in *après;* and ē was a similar but longer sound, like the French *é* in *tête.*

I.—Ĕ.

§ 56. The Latin ĕ becomes a diphthong *ie* in French (except before gutturals): as in **fĕrum**, *fier;* **mĕl**, *miel;* **fĕl**, *fiel;* **pĕdem**, *pied;* **tĕnet**, *tient;* **vĕnit**, *vient;* **pĕtram**, *pierre;* **fĕbrim**, *fièvre;* **derĕtro**, *derrière;* **palpĕbram**, *paupière*[3]: and this tendency to turn ĕ into a diphthong is so strong that it affects even the French *è* in position and treats it as ĕ before a simple consonant; as in **pĕd(i)ca**, *piège;* **lĕp(o)rem**, *lièvre;* **tĕp(i)dum**, *tiède;* **ĕb(u)lum**, *hiẹ̀ble;* **hĕ-**

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[1] R in this case does not lengthen the preceding vowel by position.

[2] **a** becomes *i* in **cerasus**, *cerise;* *o* in **tabanus**, *taon;* **phiala**, *fiole.*

[3] *Bref* from **brĕvis**, *tu es* from **ĕs**, are not true exceptions to this rule; for in Old French the words were more correctly *brief* and *tu ies:* the words have been re-fashioned by the clerks and latinists of the close of the middle ages, in order that they might be brought to a nearer resemblance to the Latin forms. The only true exception is *et* from **ĕt**. Such words as **lĕpra**, *lèpre;* **tĕnĕbras**, *ténèbres;* **cĕlĕber**, *célèbre*, are learned, not popular, words.

d(e)ra, *lierre*[1]. The history of the change of ĕ into the diphthong *ie* is very short; it did not take place in Latin times, for there is no trace in the common Latin of that strengthening of the sound which is got by the change into a diphthong *ie;* still the common Latin bears witness in its own way to the need it felt of strengthening the short e; for we find it constantly written *ae* after the sixth century: thus inscriptions and barbarous diplomas always write **paedem** for **pĕdem**, **faerum** for **fĕrum**, **paetra** for **pĕtra**; an important fact, which shews, not that the Merovingians pronounced ĕ as *ae*, but that they gave the ĕ so much emphasis as to oblige the scribes to find a distinct symbol to express the new sound. From the ninth century downwards *ie* is found (as **caelum**, *ciel*, in the Song of St. Eulalia; 'Qu'elle Deo raneiet chi maent sus en *ciel*,' literally 'Quod illa Deum renegabit qui manet sursum in caelo').

The only word which is a true exception to this rule is *Dieu* from **Dĕum**. **Déum** first became, in very early French, *Déo*, and is so written in the Oaths of A.D. 842; it is also written *Déu* in the eleventh century in the Oxford Psalter (Ps. 149, 6)[2]; then *Diu*, by the change of *eu* into *iu*. Next the accent was displaced, *Diú* becoming *Díu*, and the strong diphthong a weak one. Finally, *Díu* becomes *Dieu*, just as **pius** becomes *pieux*.

§ 57. Let us pass to the case of ĕ in a word accented on the antepenult, and followed by **eus, ius, ia, ium**: we shall see that it becomes *ie* in **lĕvium**, *liége;* **ministĕrium**, *métier;* **mĕlius**, O. Fr. *miels*, *mieux;* but *i* in **impĕrium**, *empire;* **prĕtium**, *prix;* **mĕdium**, *mi;* **ingĕnium**, *engin;* **spĕcies**, *épice*.

§ 58. Before gutturals ĕ and ē are treated in the same manner in passing into French; we shall therefore treat of these together, although this chapter properly deals with ĕ only.

Ĕ and ē before a guttural pass into *i* (this influence of gutturals in like manner affects a, by transforming it into *ai*): thus, **nĕc**, *ni;* **dĕcem**, *dix;* **lĕgit**, *lit*[3]; **pĕius**, *pis;* **vervĕcem**,

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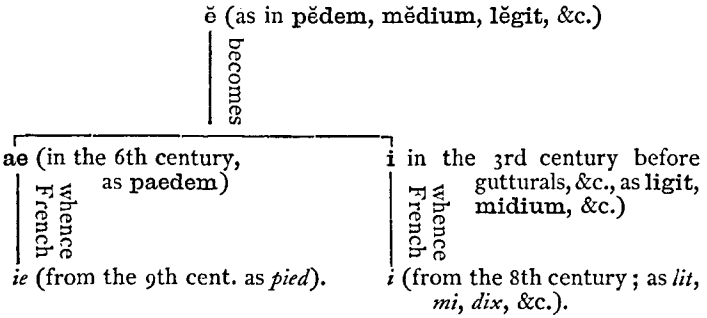
[1] The exceptions are **gĕn(e)rum**, *gendre;* **tĕn(e)rum**, *tendre;* and this exception is doubtless due to an intercalated euphonic *d*, which made a group of these consonants, and weighted the word so heavily, that it was easier to keep the short *e* than to pronounce the diphthong *ie*. *Merle* (**mĕr(u)la**), was written correctly *mierle* in Old French, and transformed into *merle* by the learned.

[2] For the accentuation of this Psalter, and its value as helping to fix the history and pronunciation of the French vowels, I refer the reader to my article in the *Revue Critique*, 1871, ii. 247.

[3] **Lĕgit** is written **ligit** in several Merovingian documents of the seventh century: this **i** was certainly pronounced very much like *ei*, and did not take the sound of *i* pure till after it had received its French form.

brebis; and this tendency is a very early one, for we can trace the change from **e** into *i* even in the common Latin (as **berbicem** for **vervecem** in the Lex Salica). Before hard **g** and **c**, ē and ĕ change to *oi;* as **lēgem**, *loi;* **nĕco**, *noie.*

The chronological evolution of ĕ may be expressed thus:—


ĕ (as in pĕdem, mĕdium, lĕgit, &c.)
becomes
ae (in the 6th century, as paedem)
whence French
ie (from the 9th cent. as pied).
i in the 3rd century before gutturals, &c., as ligit, midium, &c.)
whence French
i (from the 8th century; as lit, mi, dix, &c.).

II.—Ē.

§ **59.** Ē is found to have taken the *i* form in early common Latin documents; and Inscriptions of as early a date as the second century (see Schuchardt, i. 104) are full of such forms as **mercidem, dibet, virus, cadire, capire, tradire.** This **i** must have had a sound intermediate between closed *é* and pure *i* (perhaps one something like that of the French *ei* in *veille*), for it has taken two different French sounds, as *i* on the one side (**mercedem, mercidem,** *merci*) and as *ei* on the other side, whence comes the *oi* of Modern French (thus **verum,** Low Lat. **virum,** Old Fr. *veir*, Mod. Fr. *voir*). We must consider these two developments of the Latin ē in detail, and trace the path by which they have at last arrived at two such very different results.

§ **60.** To clear the way[1], let us begin by at once making out a list of the words which have sharpened into a pure *i* the natural tendency of the Latin ē to become **i** in Merovingian days: ē became *i* before a simple consonant (except the nasals) in the following words: **mercēdem,** *merci;* **cēra,** *cire;* **berbēcem,** *brebis;* **prēsus** *, *pris;* **pāgēsis** *, *pays;* **marchēsis** *, *marquis;* and sometimes even before a

[1] In a very few instances, and before *l*, *n* only, ē continues unchanged: **strēna,** *étrenne;* **candēla,** *chandelle;* **crudēlis,** *cruel.* All other cases of the continuance of the ē, such as **sevērus,** *sevère;* **extradēre,** *extrader,* are cases of learned words.

nasal, as in **venēnum**, *venin ;* **saracēnus**, *sarrasin ;* **racēmus**, *raisin ;* **pullicēnum**, *poussin ;* **pergamēmum**, *parchemin*[1].

§ **61.** Before the nasal consonants, ē, after becoming *i*, is developed into *ei ;* just as before the nasals **a** becomes *ai* (§ **54**). This ē, which became *ei* before a nasal at the very origin of the French language, was accentuated on the former vowel, and was pronounced sonorously, like the *éi* in Ital. *léi*. In the eleventh century we find in the Oxford Psalter (of which we have already spoken in § **56**) the forms *conséil, céint, viéil, véine ;* and, in the sixteenth century, Palsgrave gives us the true pronunciation of *éi* in his 'Example howe prose shulde be sounded' (Book i. p. 57). There he writes the phrase *conseil de la souveráyne*, by the phonetic forms '*counséy de la sovueráyne.*' After the sixteenth century *éi* was flattened into *ei*, then into *é*: thus **vēna** was *vina* in Merovingian Latin, *véine* in the eleventh century, *veine* in the sixteenth, and now is pronounced *vène*, though still written *veine*, a form which remains as an orthographic indication of the old pronunciation which has gone. The like change is to be found in **serēna**, *sereine ;* **verbēna**, *verveine ;* **balēna**, *baleine ;* **rēn**, *rein ;* **plēnum**, *plein ;* **frēnum**, *frein*[2] ; and in some cases this *ei* has dropt to *oi*, as **avēna**, O. Fr. *aveine*, Mod. Fr. *avoine ;* **fēnum**, O. Fr. *fein*, now *foin ;* and indeed the process has gone yet further, and has reached to *ai*, as **terrēnum**, *terrain*[3].

§ **62.** Before a simple consonant (except the nasals) ē becomes *oi*, in: **habēre**, *avoir ;* **sapēre**, *savoir ;* **debēre**, *devoir ;* **sedēre**, *seoir ;* **mēsis** *, *mois ;* **bourgēsis** *, *bourgeois ;* **rēgem**, *roi ;* **lēgem**, *loi ;* **sērus**, *soir ;* **vērus**, *voir ;* **hēres**, *hoir ;* **mē**, *moi ;* **tē**, *toi ;* **sē**, *soi ;* **trēs**, *trois ;* **tēla**, *toile ;* **vēlum**, *voile ;* in which words *oi* is pronounced as French *oua :* in a few other cases *oi* has gone and is replaced by *ai :* thus **thēca**, O. Fr. *toie, taie ;* **crēta**, O. Fr. *croie, craie ;* **alnētum**, O. Fr. *Aunoi, Aunay ;* **francēsis** *, O. Fr. *François, Français.*

But hitherto we have only stated the mechanical facts of these changes; we must also describe their history, and point out (1) how ē becomes *oi ;* (2) how, and in what cases *oi* becomes *ai.*

§ **63.** How ē becomes *oi*, and then *ai.*

We have seen already (§ **60**) that before nasal consonants the classical Latin ē becomes **i** in Merovingian Latin, then a sonorous

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[1] For the nasal sound of *i* in *in*, see § **73.**

[2] Notice that *ei* is sounded like *è* when *n* has continued to be sounded, as in *sereine, veine ;* while it takes the nasal sound of *in* in words of a masculine termination, such as *frein, plein*, whose *ein* is sounded exactly like the *in* of *venin, raisin :* for this nasalisation, see § **73.**

[3] In the body of the Dictionary will be found the explanation of the two exceptions, **rēmus**, *rame ;* **sēbum**, *suif.*

éi in the oldest French monuments, then was stopped in its progress, and was flattened to *è*. Before all other consonants, on the contrary, this development was not so suddenly arrested: thus **debēre**, **francēsis**, become successively **debire**, **francisis** (seventh century), *deveir*, *françéis* (tenth century). At the end of the tenth century this sonorous *éi* became a sonorous *ói*[1], and we get *devóir*, *françóis*. By the end of the twelfth century this sonorous *ói* is softened into a sonorous *óe*: just as the Latin **fóidere**, **Cóilius** became **foedere**, **Cóelius**, so *devóir*, *françóis* changed their pronunciation and became *devóer*, *françóes*. But it may be noticed that at the end of the twelfth century it was a characteristic and uniform mark of French vocalisation, that it weakened all the strong diphthongs, and that the accent passed from the first vowel of the diphthong to the second: then *devóer*, *françóes* became *devoér*, *françoés*. In this thirteenth-century pronunciation the modern pronunciation can already be recognised; for Modern French has been formed by the simple change of the strong diphthong into a weak one.

Let us now sum up this first period of the evolution of change by means of a table:—

Classical Latin	ē
Merovingian Latin . . .	i
Tenth century	*éi*
Before A.D. 1050	*ói*
After A.D. 1050	*óe*
Twelfth century	*oé*

From the fourteenth century onward a new evolution of *oé* begins to take place, and this in two directions: (1) *oé* advances towards a more closed sound; (2) towards a more open sound.

I. *The closed sound.*—Just as the Latin **foemina**, **coelum**, **poena**, **coena**, quickly took the weaker forms **femina**, **celum**, **pena**, **cena**, so did the French *oé* in certain cases drop to the weaker *è* (between the thirteenth and the fifteenth century): thus the pronunciation *Françoés*, *Angloés*, dropped to the simple sound *Françés*, *Anglés*.

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[1] By sonorous *oi* I mean the sound of *oi* in the English word *voice* (which is also the Italian and Greek *ói*); that is to say, a strong diphthong, accented on the first part, in contradistinction to the sound of the Modern French *oi* (=Fr. *ouă*), which is a weak diphthong, accented on the last vowel.

This new sound is often, in documents before the seventeenth century, rendered by *è*, which is its proper symbol; but for the most part the Old French spelling in *oi* was kept, as in *François*, *Anglois*, although it in no way answered to the pronunciation. In order to end this discrepancy between the sound and the spelling, Nicolas Bérain (A.D. 1681?), and after him Voltaire, proposed to represent by *ai*[1] the sound so ill represented by *oi*; it would have been more logically proper had this sound, really an open *e*, been expressed by *è*; but *ai* was chosen, a symbol which simply still farther increases the orthographic difficulties of the French language. Adopted and pushed by Voltaire, the fashion of spelling in *ai* triumphed, and the French Academy adopted it authoritatively, to the exclusion of *oi*, in the sixth edition of its Dictionary (A.D. 1835).

II. *The open sound.*—In another direction, *oé* instead of becoming weaker constantly gathered strength. From *oé* in the fifteenth century it passed to the sound *oué*, transformed in the sixteenth by popular usage into *oua*. Palsgrave, in his specimens of French pronunciation (A.D. 1535), Book i. p. 61, gives us *droit*, *victoire*, pronounced as *droat*, *victoare*. Still this pronunciation of *oi* as *oa*, which was that of the Parisian citizens (as Henri Estienne tells us), was not at once adopted by the court and the literary circles: they retained the *oué* sound for more than two centuries. Molière makes fun of the peasantry for saying *oua* for *oi*; and Louis XIV and Louis XV used to say *un ouézeau* (*oiseau*), *la foué* (*foi*), *la loué* (*loi*): the *oua* sound did not triumph finally till the end of the eighteenth century. The stage stuck to *oué* up to the beginning of the present century; and Lafayette in 1830 pronounced *le roi*, *le roué*. The *oua* sound,—which has two shades of pronunciation, *oua* when it stands at the end of a word, as *foua* (*foi*), *loua* (*loi*); and *oa* when the word has a final consonant which is sounded, as *devoir*, *gloire*, *victoire*,—is then expressed in French by *oi*, which is the eleventh century orthography. By this example may be seen how in certain cases orthography falls far behind the progress of pronunciation.

§ **64.** The study of the history and developments of the Latin ē will best be shewn by the following table:—

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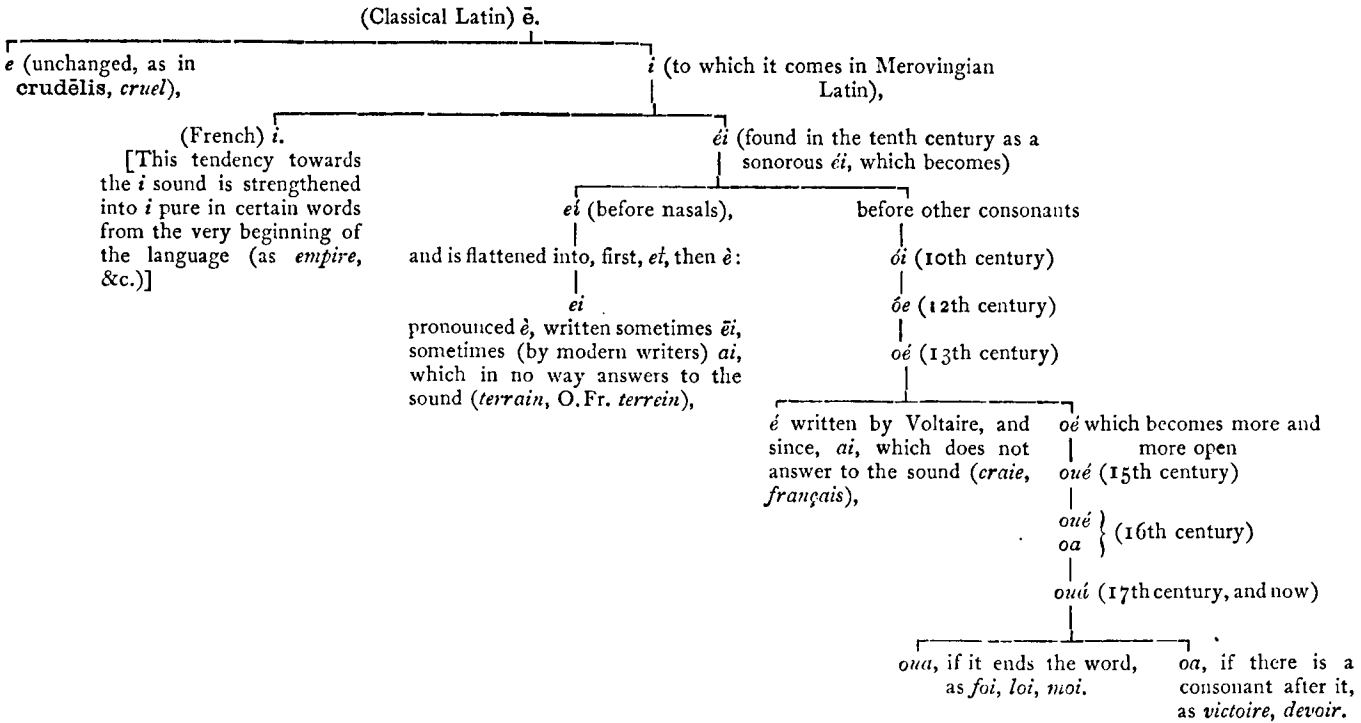
[1] This *ai* at a later time became confounded with *è*, and finally supplanted it, very wrongly; for the two symbols *è* and *ai* originally represented two entirely different sounds.

CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE OF THE PASSAGE OF THE LATIN ē INTO FRENCH.


(Classical Latin) ē.
e (unchanged, as in crudēlis, cruel),
i (to which it comes in Merovingian Latin),
(French) i.
[This tendency towards the i sound is strengthened into i pure in certain words from the very beginning of the language (as empire, &c.)]
éi (found in the tenth century as a sonorous éi, which becomes)
eí (before nasals),
and is flattened into, first, ei, then è:
ei
pronounced è, written sometimes ēi, sometimes (by modern writers) ai, which in no way answers to the sound (terrain, O.Fr. terrein),
before other consonants
ói (10th century)
óe (12th century)
oé (13th century)
é written by Voltaire, and since, ai, which does not answer to the sound (craie, français),
oé which becomes more and more open
oué (15th century)
oué
oa
(16th century)
ouá (17th century, and now)
oua, if it ends the word, as foi, loi, moi.
oa, if there is a consonant after it, as victoire, devoir.

III.—E in Position.

§ 65. **E** in Latin position (i. e. when it is followed in the Latin word by two consonants) always remains unchanged: as **herba**, *herbe;* **testa**, *tête;* **festa**, *fête;* **ferrum**, *fer;* **infernum**, *enfer;* **hibernum**, *hiver*[1]; except that before gutturals the **e** is 'iotacised,' or passes into the *i* form, under the usual influence (§ 58) of the guttural: and this either into *i:* as **pectus**, *pis;* **lectum**, *lit;* **confectum**, *confit;* **sex**, *six;* **despectum**, *dépit;* or into *ei*, as **sed'cim**, **tred'cim**, *seize*, *treize;* and later on this *ei* becomes *oi*, as **tectum**, *toit;* **cresco** (by transposition **creco** *), *crois;* **directum** (Low Lat. **dirictum**, **drictum**, O. Fr. *dreit*), *droit;* and finally into *ai*, as in **paresco** (Low Lat. **parisco**, O. Fr. *pareis*, then *parois*), *parais.*

For *e* becoming *ei*, *oi*, and *ai*, see §§ **61**, **62**, **63**.

§ 66. **E** in French position (i. e. when followed in the later stages of transition by two consonants), as **debita**, **deb'ta**, *dette.*

1. ĕ is treated as if it were not in position, and therefore it follows the course of **e**, which passes into *ie* (§ **56**): as lĕp(ŏ)rem, *lièvre;* pĕd(ī)ca, *piège;* tĕp(ī)dus, *tiède;* ĕb(ŭ)lum, *hièble*, &c.[2]

2. ē in position remains unchanged: as dēb(ī)ta, *dette;* **quadrages(ī)ma**, *carême;* **clēr(ī)cus**, *clerc*, &c.

And this may be thus expressed:—

E in Latin position

- before gutturals becomes Merovingian **i**,
  - which passes into
    1. *ei;* as **sed'cim**, *seize*,
    2. *oi;* as **tectum**, *toit*,
    3. *ai;* as **paresco**, *parais.*
  - whence Fr. *i;* as **lectum**, *lit.*
- continues as *e*, except before gutturals; as **herba**, *herbe.*

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[1] The only true exceptions are **lucerna**, *lucarne*, and **lacerta**, *lézard:* in the Dictionary will be found the history of each of these exceptional forms. The change of **e** into *a* before **r** (as is also seen in **per**, *par*) follows a secondary law which is explained in my *Mémoire sur le changement de l'e latin en a*, in the *Mémoires de la Société de Linguistique*, i. 418. In *nièce* from **neptia**, *tiers* from **tertius**, the *ie* has been formed by the transposition of the *i;* as also in *siècle*, which is a bad and semi-learned form, as is shewn by the retention of the *c; seule* would have been the good form of the word.

[2] **Mĕrula**, **postĕrula**, and **aspĕragus** *, have been treated as if they had an **e** in Latin position; and have given rise to *merle*, *poterne*, *asperge.*

E in French position

if ĕ,	if ē,
becomes *ie;* as	remains unchanged; as
lĕp(o)rem, *lièvre.*	clēricus, *clerc.*

§ 67. General résumé of the passage of the Latin e into the French language :—

1. ĕ always becomes *ie* (except before gutturals, when it always becomes *i*).
2. ē becomes *i*, which sometimes, though very seldom, continues as *i;* but usually passes on to *éi, oi, ai.*
3. e in Latin position always remains unchanged (except before gutturals, when it becomes *i*); e in French position remains as *e*, if long; becomes *ie*, if short.

History of I.

I.—ĭ.

§ 68. The Latin ĭ is treated in common Latin, and also in French, as if it was ē. We have seen, § 63, that the classical Latin ē took in common Latin an iotacised sound, like *éi*, which became i, and was developed consecutively into *ei* in Old French before the eleventh century; then into *oi*, as lēgem, ligem, *léi, loi.*

Similarly the Latin ĭ, in Merovingian times, was sounded like *éi*, and written in Merovingian texts as e[1], which simply became *éi* in very early French, then *ói*: as fĭdem, Merovingian Latin fedem, O. Fr. *fei*, then *foi.*

This remarkable parallel may be best seen by the following table :—

Classical Latin	ē (lēgem).	ĭ (fĭdem).
Merov. Latin,	i, pronounced éi (ligem).	e, pronounced éi (fedem).
French of the 11th century . . .	*ei* (*lei, fei*).	
After that date	*oi* (*loi, foi*).	

[1] The forms vecem, bebere, fedem, menus, &c., for vicem, bibere, fidem, minus, &c., occur in Inscriptions of the times of the Empire: and this pronunciation of ĭ as *éi*, expressed by *e*, dates from very early times; for we find in Varro 'Rustici nunc viam . . veham appellant.'

This change of ĭ into *oi* through O. Fr. *ei*, is also to be found in pĭrum, *poire;* pĭlum, *poil;* pĭcem, *poix;* nĭgrum, *noir;* mĭnus, *moins;* sĭt, *soit;* sĭtim, *soif;* vĭam, *voie;* fĭdem, *foi;* bĭb're, *boire;* pĭp'r, *poivre;* Lĭg'rim, *Loire*[1]. For details, and for the history of the passage from Old French *ei* into *oi*, see above, § 61.

II.—Ī.

§ 69. Ī usually remains in French: as nīdum, *nid;* rīpa, *rive;* fīnem, *fin;* vīnum, *vin;* prīmum, *prin* (in *printemps*); sīc, *si;* vīta, *vie;* pīca, *pie:* and so too in the suffixes īlis, *il;* as Aprīlis, *avril;* īcem = *is*, *ix*, as perdīcem, *perdrix;* radīcem, *rais* (in *raifort*); īcum, īcam = *i*, *ie*, as amīcum, *ami;* vesīca, *vessie;* īnum = *in*, as molīnum, *moulin;* īre = *ir*, as audire, *ouïr;* ītum = *i*, as marītum, *mari;* īvum = *if*, as captīvum, *chétif*[2].

§ 70. Before a consonant followed by ius (eus), ia, ium, this i, whether long or short, usually remains: as fīlius, *fil;* cīlium, *cil;* servitium, *service;*—lineum, *linge;* tibiam, *tige;* simia, *singe;*—familia *famille;* fīlia, *fille;* linea, *ligne;* vinea, *vigne*. In a few cases, however, this i passes into *ei* (pronounced like *è*, as we have seen in § 61): as consīlium, *conseil;* mirabilia, *merveille;* nivea, *neige;* tinea, *teigne:* insignia, *enseigne:* and this *ei*, pronounced as *è*, is met with in the latter form in vicia, *vesce;* tristitia, *tristesse;* laetitia, *liesse;* pigritia, *paresse*[3].

The history of the passage of the Latin ĭ and ˘ into the French language may be shewn as follows:—

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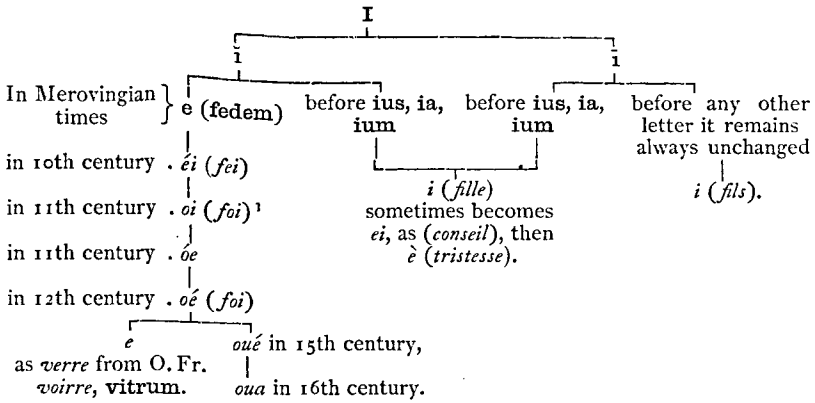
[1] Sĭnus has stopped at *sein*, and vĭtrum at *verre*, because these monosyllables instinctively keep all the strength they can. The Dictionary explains how it is that sine has become *sans:* mĭno, lĭgo, plĭco, formed the regular O. Fr. *moine, loie, ploie;* and these again have been reformed in Modern French into *mène, lie, plie*. The only true exceptions are cĭcer, *chiche;* lĭbrum, *livre* (but the quantity of librum was uncertain); other words, such as tĭgris, *tigre*, &c., are of learned origin.

[2] Patrīnum, *parrain;* matrīna, *marraine*, at first changed the i into *ei* (§ 70), whence O. Fr. *parrein, marreine:* for the change from *ei* to *ai*, see §§ 61, 62, 63. Glīrem, *loir;* pīsum, *pois*, have treated the ī as if it were ĭ: perhaps *pois*, which in regular course ought to have been *pis*, is so formed in order to escape from the confusion between *pis* from pectus, and *pis* from peius, and also *pic* from picus. *Cervoise* does not come from cerevīsia, but from cervīsa.

[3] See above, § 2. This change of i into *e* is also to be met with in vidua, vidva, vedva, *veve, veuve*. *Courroie*, from corrīgia, has treated the ī as if it were ĭ, see § 68.



III.—I in Position.

§ 71. I in Latin position is changed to e in Merovingian Latin[2]: thus **fermum, ceppum, mettere**, for **firmum, cippum, mittere**, are found in Inscriptions; and this e, pronounced *ei* (see § 66), has produced two distinct French forms, according as it has preferred the open *è* sound, or the *i* sound.

§ 72. (i) The *è* sound.—This is the usual way in which i in position before all consonants, except the gutturals and nasals, is changed: as **illa**, *elle*; **axilla**, *aisselle*; **firmum**, *ferme*; **siccum**, *sec*; **missum**, *mets*; **fissa**, *fesse*; **arista**, *arête*[3]; **cippum**, *cep*; **crista**, *crête*; **crispa**, *crêpe*[4].

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[1] For details and history of the development of *oi*, see the table which gives the history of ē, above, § 63.

[2] i in position rarely remains unchanged; instances are **ille**, *il*; **villa**, *ville*; **mille**, *mil*; **millia**, *mille*; **missum**, *mis* (but also *mets*); **scriptum**, *écrit*. Such words as *triste* from **tristis**, *argile* from **argilla**, *épître* from **epistola**, are learned or half-learned words.

[3] **Illos, capillos, ilicem**, have formed, quite regularly, the O. Fr. *els, chevels, yelce*, whence, at a later time, by softening *l* into *u* (see § 157), came the Modern French *eux, cheveux, yeux*. *Vierge*, from **virgo**, is an exception; but in O. Fr. the correct form, *virge*, was in use.

[4] In *en*, from **inde**, the word has taken the sound of *an*, a sound which appears orthographically in such words as *langue, dans, sangle, tanche, céans, dimanche*, from the Latin **lingua**, &c.: these words were correctly written as *lengue, dens*, &c., in Old French.

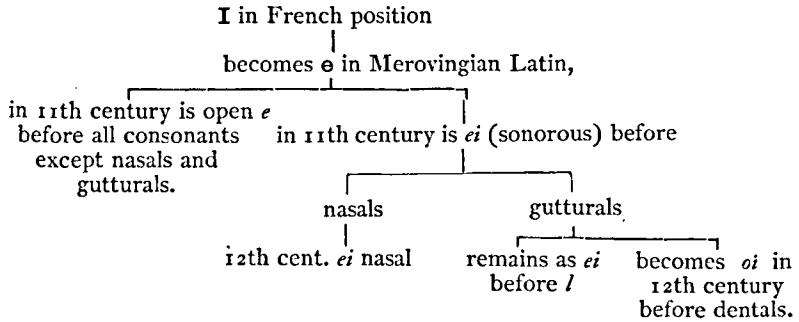
§ **73.** (ii). The *ei* sound, before nasals, whether they are (1) pure: as **imprim(e)re**, *empreindre;* **exprim(e)re**, *epreindre;* or (2) fortified by a guttural: as **cing(e)re**, *ceindre;* **exstingu(e)re**, *éteindre;* **ting(e)re**, *teindre;* **fing(e)re**, *feindre;* **ping(e)re**, *peindre;* **string(e)re**, *étreindre*[1]. For the history of this *ei* sound, see § **61.**

§ **74.** Before pure gutturals **i** first becomes *ei*, which later passes into *oi*, and sometimes even into *ai:* as **rig(i)dum**, *reide*, *roide*, *raide*. For the history of *ei*, *oi*, and *ai*, see §§ **61**, **62**, **63**. But **i** is not in all cases so fully developed; in some words it even remains unchanged: as **periculum**, *péril;* **clavicula**, *cheville;* **lenticula**, *lentille;* **craticula**, *grille;* **dictum**, *dit;* **delictum**, *délit*.

Before *gl*, *ch*, **i** drops to *ei:* as **apic(u)la**, *abeille;* **somnic(u)lus**, *sommeil;* **sicla***, *seille;* **vig(i)lo**, *veille;* **trichila**, *treille;* **ovic(u)la**, O. Fr. *oueille*, now *ouaille*. (For *ei* = *ai*, see § **61.**) **Axic(u)lum** and **spic(u)lum** made the O. Fr. *aissieil*, *espieil*, which, by the later softening of *l* to *u* (§ **157**), have produced *essieu*, *épieu*.

It is only before *c*, *g*, followed by a dental, that the **i** is completely developed: thus **strictus**, **digitus**, **rigidus**, **frigidum**, **explicitum**, become O. Fr. *estreit*, *deit*, *reide*, *freit*, *expleit*, now *étroit*, *doigt*, *roide*, *froid*, *exploit*[2]. This *oi* (following the rule given in § **63**) becomes *ai* in *roide*, *raide;* but *e* in **implicita**, *empleite**, *emploite**, now *emplette*.

To sum up:—


I in French position
becomes e in Merovingian Latin,
in 11th century is open e before all consonants except nasals and gutturals.
in 11th century is ei (sonorous) before
nasals
gutturals
12th cent. ei nasal
remains as ei before l
becomes oi in 12th century before dentals.

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[1] Why is **constringere**, *contraindre*, written with *ai?* **Vincire** makes *vaincre*, though O. Fr. *veincre*. **Benignus**, **malignus**, keep the *i*, as *bénin*, *malin: seing* and *daigne* come, through O. Fr. *sein*, *daingne*, *deingne*, from **signum**, **digno**. **Signum** remains as *sin* in *toc-sin*.

[2] The attraction of the *i* with gutturals is so strong that it makes itself felt, even though a consonant be between it and the gutturals: thus **discus**, **meniscus**, **theodiscus**, become *dicsus*, *menicsus*, *theodicsus*, whence O. Fr. *deis*, *meneis*, *tieis*, then *dois* (now *dais*), *menois*, *tiois*.

History of O.

I.—Ŏ.

§ 75. Ŏ only continues unchanged in French in a very few cases; that is, before the nasals: as **sono**, *sonne;* **bonus**, *bon;* **sonum**, *son;* **homo**, *on:* this *o*, which was sonorous (like the Italian *o*) in the earliest French, becomes nasal (*on*) from the twelfth century.[1]

§ 76. Before all other consonants ŏ becomes a diphthong in French, in consequence of the necessity of strengthening the accented short vowels. In all the Romance tongues, except Portuguese, the Latin ŏ becomes a diphthong by placing *u* before it, the vowel which comes next after it in the scale of vowels: just as ĕ called in *i* to form *ie*, so ŏ attracted *u*, and formed the group *uŏ*, some traces of which are even to be found in popular Latin[2]; it also has produced the Italian *uo* (**novum**, It. *nuova*). This *uo* was softened into *ue* in Spanish (**novum**, *nuevo*), and, still more, into *eu* in French (**novum**, *neuf*). But the remark made above, that the Romance tongues offer us in space the same phenomena as are presented by the French language in time, is here again shewn to be just; for the Latin ŏ was *uo* in ninth-century French—the Hymn of St. Eulalia has *buona;* in the eleventh century this *uo* had softened into *ue:* thus **novum**, **proba** *, were *nuef, prueve* in the Chanson de Roland. In the twelfth century the *u* dropped to *o*, the group *ue* became *oe*, whence *noef, proeve;* this group, *oe*, in the thirteenth century takes the sound of the German ö (as the rhymes of that age clearly shew). Now, this German ö being expressed in French by *eu*, the *oe* group was transcribed into *eu* towards the end of the fourteenth century. It may be noticed that, here as elsewhere, orthography has taken two centuries to accommodate itself to pronunciation. Hence comes the modern orthography of **novum**, *neuf;* **novem**, *neuf;* **proba**, *preuve;* **movita***, *meute;* **volo**, *veux;* **mola**, *meule;* **Mosa**, *Meuse;* **coquus**, *queux;* **dolium***, *deuil;* **folia**, *feuille;* **solea***, *seuil;* **jocum**, *jeu:* also **locum**, O. Fr. *leu*, now written *lieu*, just as *Deu* has become *Dieu*.

But here also there are many orthographical irregularities: although the pronunciation is *eu*, we find even now (1) the orthographical twelfth-century form *ue* in *accueillir, orgueil, cueillir*[3]: (2) the ortho-

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[1] Let us add the two words, **schŏla**, *école;* **rŏta**, O. Fr. *roe*, now *roue*.

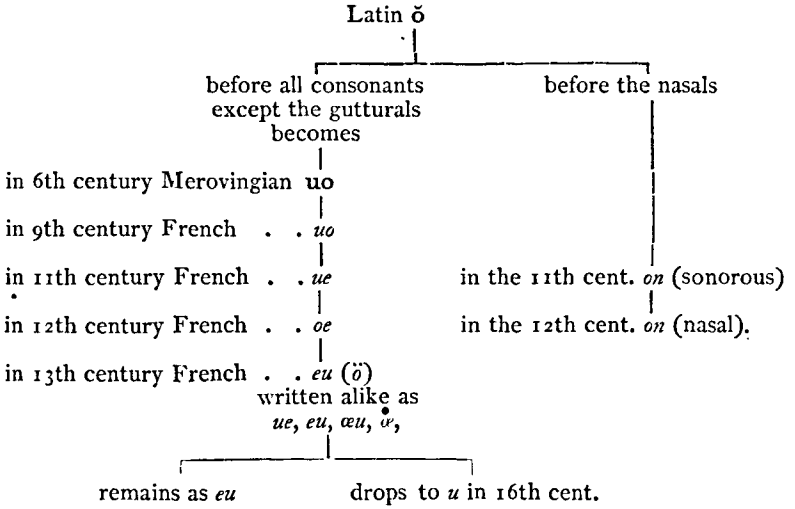
[2] Schuchardt, ii. 329, cites **buona** for **bona** in a MS. of the seventh century.

[3] While the O. Fr. *muete*, from **mŏvita**, was changed in regular course to *meute* in Modern French, the old form remained in the hunting-term *muette*, a house in which hunting relays are kept: hence comes the name *La Muette*, a château in the Bois de Boulogne, mentioned in the correspondence of the eighteenth century.

graphic form *œu*, which is still more uncouth, is **bovem**, *bœuf;* **sororem**, *sœur;* **cor**, *cœur*, which were *buef, suer, cuer* in the twelfth century. This strange orthography was invented by the copyists, who were embarrassed by *ue, oe,* and *eu;* they got rid of the difficulty by a compromise between *oe* and *eu;* that is, by sticking these two diphthongal forms together (*oe* + *eu* = *œu*). This *œu* is even reduced to *œ* in *œil.* We must not be deceived by these irregularities of the written language; we must never forget that the true language, the spoken tongue, is, on the contrary, perfectly regular in its developments.

§ **77.** After reaching *eu*, the Latin ŏ usually remains stationary: it does, however, sometimes undergo a change, and descends to *u:* thus **forum** was first O. Fr. *fuer*, then *feur*, now *fur:* and the O. Fr. *meure, beu, meu, meutin, bleuet, peurée*, have dropped to *mûre, bû, mû, mutin, bluet, purée. Gageure* is still pronounced *gagure.*

To sum up:—


Latin ŏ
before all consonants except the gutturals becomes
before the nasals
in 6th century Merovingian uo
in 9th century French . . uo
in 11th century French . . ue
in 12th century French . . oe
in 13th century French . . eu (ö)
written alike as ue, eu, œu, ö,
in the 11th cent. on (sonorous)
in the 12th cent. on (nasal).
remains as eu
drops to u in 16th cent.

II.—Ō.

§ **78.** Ō in popular Latin early took a sound intermediate between *o* pure and *ou*—a sound which transcribers expressed by *u:* thus we find **honur, amur, neputem, nus, vus,** &c., in the Inscriptions of the fifth century, and in later Merovingian diplomas.

This new sound passed into the French language, which, in the eighth century, in the Glosses of Cassel, has *tutti, purcelli, tundi;* in the ninth century, in the Oaths of A.D. 842, we find *amur, dunat, returnar, nun;* while side by side with these are *om, contra, non,* which

shews clearly how undecided was the scribe as to the best way of expressing this new sound, rendering it sometimes by *u*, sometimes by *o*. From the ninth to the eleventh century it is usually noted by *u* by French scribes: thus we commonly find, till the twelfth century, *duner*, *amur*, *ublier*, *sun*, *tule*, *hume*, *lur* (*leur*), in all French texts[1]: after the twelfth century the French scribes seem to prefer *o* to express this sound[2], and write *amor*, *honor*, *lor*, *oblier*, *tote*, &c. Finally, the thirteenth century abandons this misleading orthography (which did not express the true sound, and made a confusion between *o* and *u*), and created the two special notations *eu* and *ou*, for the two sounds into which the Latin ŏ sound is divided.

§ 79. Ō passes regularly into *eu* (save in the cases stated below): as nepōtem, *neveu*; hōram, *heure*; flōrem, *fleur*; cōtem, *queux*; mōbilis, *meuble*; illōrum, *leur*; sōlum, *seul*; mōres, *mœurs*; nōdum, *nœud*; vōtum, *vœu*; ōvum, *œuf*[3]; seniōrem, *seigneur*: and all suffixes in ōsum become *eux*: as virtutōsum *, *vertueux*; peduculōsum *, *pouilleux*; ventōsum, *venteux*[4]: suffixes in ōrem become *eur*: as dolōrem, *douleur*; honōrem, *honneur*; imperatōrem, *empereur*[5]. Before we end, let us say that this *eu* coming from ō (and expressed in the twelfth century by *o*, in the tenth and in Merovingian Latin by *u*), cannot be confounded with the *eu* which comes from ŏ (expressed in the twelfth century by *oe*, in the eleventh by *ue*, in the ninth by *uo*, see § 77).

§ 80. Sometimes *eu* drops to *u*: thus mōrum becomes O. Fr. *meure*, but from the sixteenth century *mûre*.

§ 81. There are a few cases (chiefly before dentals between two vowels) in which ō prefers to become *ou*: as nōdo, *noue*; vōto, *voue*; dōto, *doue*: and to these let us add spōsus *, *époux*; nōs, *nous*; vōs, *vous*; tōtum, *tout*; amōrem, *amour*; zelōsum, *jaloux*.

§ 82. Before the nasals, ō, after becoming *u* in the eleventh century, settles down as *o* in the twelfth century; first as sonorous *o* (§ 75),

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[1] And the editors of medieval works are wrong in concluding hence that in these words *u* was pronounced as Modern French *u*: it is easy to see, by means of rhymes of the period, that the pure *u* sound (like *mur*, from Latin u in murum) never rhymes with such a word as *amur* (from Latin o in amorem).

[2] On the other hand Anglo-Norman scribes retain the orthography in *u*, a fact which for a long time kept alive the belief that this *u* was the distinctive sign of the Norman dialect; it is so, in fact, only from the thirteenth century.

[3] In the words *mœurs*, *nœud*, *vœu*, *œufs*, the *œu* for *eu* is an unlucky imitation of the *œu* group, already treated in § 76.

[4] A remarkable exception is to be seen in zelōsum, *jaloux*: compare *filou*, *gabelou*, for *fileur*, *gabeleur*.

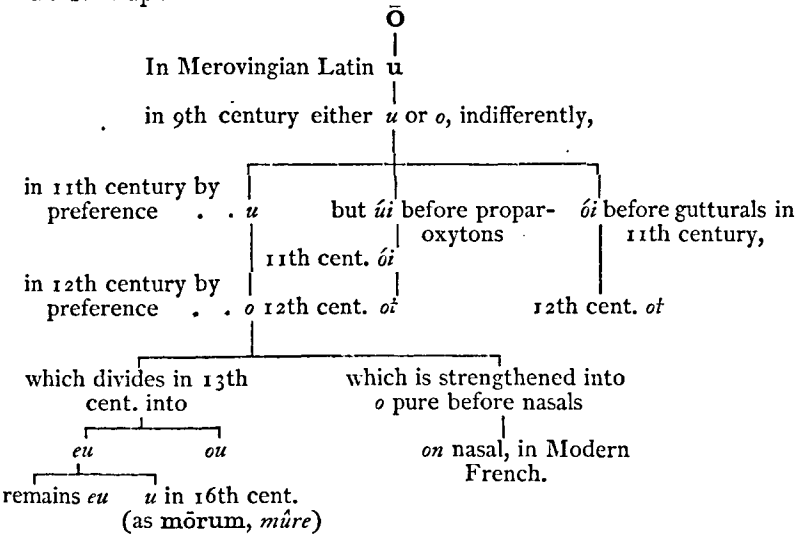
[5] Amōrem, *amour*, forms a single and singular exception. *Labour* is simply the verbal substantive of *labourer*, and is therefore no exception.

then as nasal *on* (§ 75) thus leōnem, dōnum, nōmen, after having been *leun, dun, num* in the eleventh century, are fixed as *lion, don, nom* in Modern French.

§ 83. Before the gutturals ō is 'iotacised;' and, just as a becomes *ai*, and e *ei*, so *o* becomes *ói*, which in the eleventh century is sonorous, like the Italian *vói*, but is weakened in the twelfth century into the modern *oi;* as vōcem, *voix*. For the history of French *oi*, see § 63.

§ 84. Before proparoxytons in eus, ea, eum, ius, ia, ium, the ō attracts to it the i, and then one of two results follow: either (1) the ō remains, while it softens the subsequent consonant; either continuing as *o*, as in ciconia, *cigogne*[1], or following the regular changes into *eu*, as folia, *feuille;* solium, *seuil;* or into *ou*, as de-ex-spoliare, *dépouiller* (as is expounded in §§ 78, 79): or (2) the ō is 'iotacised,' and becomes *ui*, as corium, *cuir;* podium, *pui;* modium, *muid;* hodie, *hui;* oleum, *huile;* troja, *truie:* and this sound afterwards drops to *oi* in eboreum *, *ivoire;* monius *, *moine;* testimōnium, *témoin;* dormitōrium, *dortoir;* glōria, *gloire;* historia, *histoire*[2].

To sum up:—


Ō
In Merovingian Latin u
in 9th century either u or o, indifferently,
in 11th century by preference . . u
but úi before proparoxytons
ói before gutturals in 11th century,
11th cent. ói
in 12th century by preference . . o
12th cent. oi
12th cent. oi
which divides in 13th cent. into
which is strengthened into o pure before nasals
eu
ou
on nasal, in Modern French.
remains eu
u in 16th cent. (as mōrum, mûre)

[1] *Cicogne* is a learned word; and the true popular form of it is O. Fr. *soigne*, which remains in the derivative *soignole*, from ciconiola (*the lever of a well*, in Isidore of Seville).

[2] This *oi*, coming from Latin o + i, must not be confounded with *oi* which comes from *e* or *i:* (1) because *oi* from o + i was never *ei*, whilst the other *oi* was *ei* at the beginning of the French language. (2) *oi* from e or i is a natural outcome of the Latin sound, while *oi* from o + i comes from the addition of a Latin i to the Latin o.

III.—O in Position.

§ 85. O in Latin position, except in the two cases considered below (§§ 86, 87), always continues in French: as ossum, *os;* portum, *port;* longum, *long;* soccum, *soc;* porta, *porte;* corpus, *corps;* cornu, *cor;* cornua, *corne;* montem, *mont.* The same is the case when o Latin is in French position (§ 88): as coph(ĭ)num, *coffre;* pon(ĕ)re, *pondre;* com(ĭ)tem, *comte;* rot(ŭ)lum, *rôle;* comp(ŭ)tum, *compte;* hosp(ĭ)tem, *hôte*[1].

§ 86. In certain words this *o* drops to *ou* (see § 88): as cortem *, O. Fr. *cort, cour;* torno *, O. Fr. *torne, tourne;* torta, O. Fr. *torte, tourte;* coventus (from conventus), O. Fr. *covent, couvent;* costare (from constare), O. Fr. *couster, coûter;* consuere, cosuere, O. Fr. *cousdre, coudre.*

This is not the same kind of softening that has changed *o* into *ou* in the following: mollis, O. Fr. *mol, mou;* collis, O. Fr. *col, cou;* follis*, O. Fr. *fol, fou;* pollicem, O. Fr. *polce, pouce;* resolvere, O. Fr. *resoldre, résoudre;* molere, O. Fr. *moldre, moudre;* vol(u)ta, O. Fr. *volte, voûte;* colaphum, O. Fr. *colp, coup;* rotulo, O. Fr. *rolle, roule;* corotulo, O. Fr. *crolle, croule;* polypum, O. Fr. *polpe, poulpe:* for these come from the resolution of *ol* into *ou;* for the history of which see § 157.

§ 87. Before gutturals, and in proparoxyton words ending in ius, ia, ea, &c., *o* is 'iotacised,' like all other vowels in the same position (see §§ 70, 84), and becomes *ói* in the eleventh century (§ 84); this at a later time becomes *oi* (§ 84), then *ui* towards the end of the middle ages: thus noctem, O. Fr. *noit, nuit;* cocsa (coxa), O. Fr. *coisse, cuisse;* octo, O. Fr. *oit, huit;* coq(ue)re, O. Fr. *coire, cuire;* noc(e)re, O. Fr. *noire, nuire;* ostium, O. Fr. *oistre*[2], *huître.* Even in common Latin we find ustium for ostium, ustiarius for ostiarius[3]. For the history of French *oi*, see § 63.

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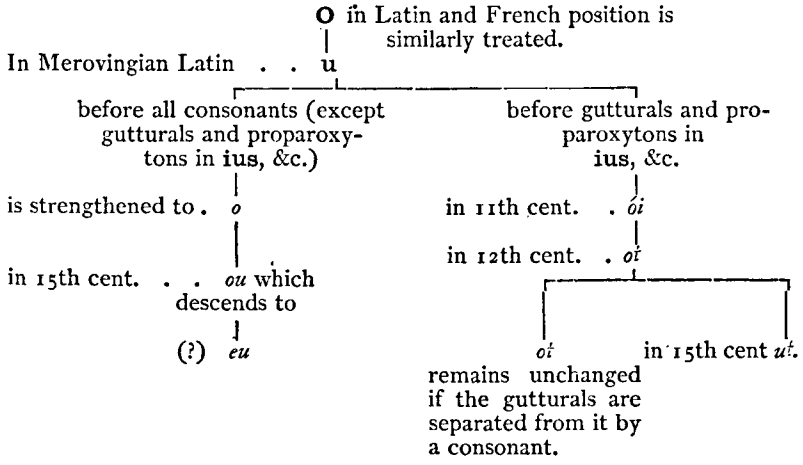
[1] Why should dom(ĭ)na, written domna in Merovingian texts, have taken the strange form *dame*, while dom(i)num became *dom* in regular course?

[2] As late as Villon we find *oistre* (whence Engl. *oyster*) rhyme with *cloistre.*

[3] This influence has been so strong that possum produced the O. Fr. *pois*, now *puis*, although there is no guttural in the word: the probability is that the word was treated as if it was pocsum. A remarkable irregularity is to be seen in oc(u)lum, oclum in the fourth century (Appendix ad Probum). Oclum produced the O. Fr. *ucil*, then *ocil* whence comes the transformation into *œuil, il*, as we have seen above, in § 76. Why then have we *aveugle* from aboculum, and not *avœil?* From the form *euil*, plural *euils* comes the diphthongal form in *ieuls*, whence, by dropping the *l*, comes the plural *yeux.*

§ 88. This mutual attraction between *o* and the gutturals is so strong, that it even affects them when they are separated by another consonant. In this case the *o* attracts the guttural, transposes it, and produces the *oi* sound: thus **cognosco, boscum** *, becoming **cognoco, bocsum** [1], produced *connois*, now *connais* [2], and *bois*. Similarly, when the letters are divided from one another by a nasal: **longe, mon-(ă)chus, canon(ĭ)cus,** become **logne, moc'nus, canoc'nus,** whence *loin, moin, chanoin.* It should further be noticed that in the two cases treated in this paragraph *o* stops at *oi*, and does not descend to *ui*.

To sum up:—


O in Latin and French position is similarly treated.
In Merovingian Latin . . u
before all consonants (except gutturals and proparoxytons in ius, &c.)
before gutturals and proparoxytons in ius, &c.
is strengthened to . o
in 11th cent. . oi
in 12th cent. . oi
in 15th cent. . . ou which descends to
(?) eu
oi
in 15th cent ui
remains unchanged if the gutturals are separated from it by a consonant.

General résumé of the history of the Latin **o**:—

1. ŏ remains unchanged before nasals; becomes a diphthong *eu* before all other consonants.
2. ō remains unchanged before nasals; becomes *oi* before gutturals; *eu* or *ou* before other consonants.
3. **o** in position (Latin or French) becomes *ui* before gutturals; remains unchanged before other consonants.

Thus we see that as the tendency of *a* is towards *e*, of *e* towards *i*, so is that of *o* towards *u*.

History of U.

§ 89. This vowel was pronounced like French *ou* by the Romans: they used to express the French *u* sound (= German *ü*

[1] Similarly, we find in Inscriptions of the fifth century the form **crexentem** (= **crecsentem**) for **crescentem**.

[2] For the later change of *oi* into *ai*, see § 63.

and Greek *v*) by the letter *y*, which in imperial times took (like Gr. *v*) the sound of *i* pure.

Towards the end of the Empire the classical *u* sound is often softened into *ü*, which the copyists could not render by *y*, seeing that that letter was softened in turn from *ü* to *i*. Consequently, we find a great confusion in the written language: *u* being taken to represent the new *ü* sound, it was necessary in order to express the old classical sound of *u*, to introduce a new orthographic sign, *ou*. This is apparently a diphthong, but in reality has always expressed a simple sound[1].

I.—ŭ.

§ 90. Just as ē and ĭ become confounded together in Merovingian Latin, and are both rendered in French by *oi*, so ō and ŭ undergo the same fortune in French, ō becoming *ou*, as is also the case with ŭ (except before nasals).

The Latin ŭ sound is represented in Merovingian Latin by **o**, a letter which certainly must have differed from pure **u**, since the Appendix ad Probum (Keil, 199. 2) has '**coluber** non **colober**.' Thus we find **cobetus** for **cubitus** in the Formulae Andegavenses; **jogum** for **jugum** in the MS. of the Theodosian Code. This sound, certainly intermediate between *ou* and *eu*, was usually represented by *u*, then by *o*, in the hands of the French scribes, at the beginning of the language; and it is only at the end of the twelfth century that we notice this sound dividing in two very different directions, and passing one way towards *ou* pure, as **cŭbo**, *couve;* **jŭgum**, *joug;* **ŭbi**, *où;* **lŭpum**, *loup;* and on the other side towards *eu*[2], as **gŭla**, *gucule;* **colŭbra**, *conleuvre;* **jŭvenis**, *jeune;* **sŭpra**, O. Fr. *seur*, now *sur*. For the softening of *eu* into *u*, see § 77[3].

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[1] We must take care not to confound *ou*, as found in *sourd*, which is a simple orthographic transcription of the classical Latin **u**, with *ou* in *cou* (a softened form of O. Fr. *cóu*, originally *col*, from Lat. **collem**). In the former case *ou* is a simple sound, and has always been such; in the latter, *ou* is the softened form of a strong diphthong, *óu* in the eleventh century (§ 157), which also is a resultant of the softening of *l* into *u*. In the eleventh century these two sounds, now altogether confused together, were completely distinct.

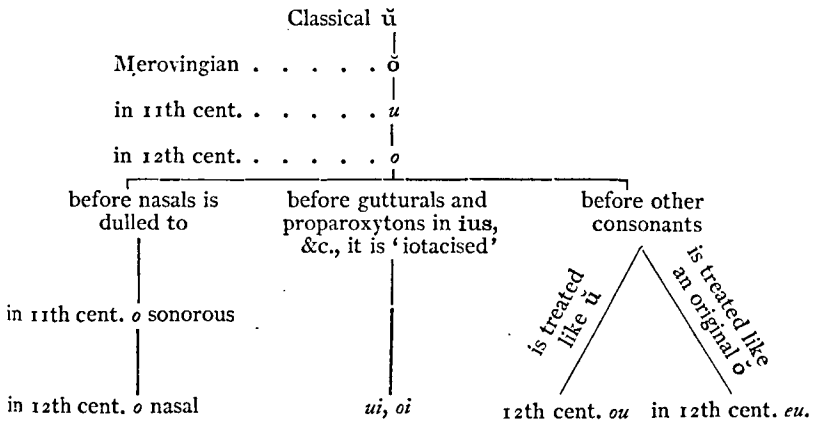
[2] For this change of Merovingian ŏ into *eu*, see § 76.

[3] The same word has often undergone this double treatment, passing into a form with *eu* and another with *ou:* thus **lŭpum** becomes O. Fr. both *leu* and *loup;* **sŭpra** both *seur* (*sur*) and *sor;* **juvenis** both *jeune* and *jone*. Modern French has only adopted one of these two forms. This *eu* from ŭ must not be confounded with the *eu* which really comes from ŏ, and which has been treated of in § 76. The former was always *eu* in the middle ages, but the latter was originally *ue*.

§ **91.** Before gutturals this parallelism of ŏ and ŭ is again met with. Just as ŏ becomes *oi* (vŏcem, *voix*), so ŭ also becomes *oi* (nŭcem, *noix ;* crŭcem, *croix*).

§ **92.** There is a parallel phenomenon in proparoxytons in ius, eus, ia, ea, &c.: ŏ then becomes *ui* (as podium, *puy?*), and ŭ becomes *ui* also in cupreum*, *cuivre.* A strange exception is ducem, *duc.*

§ **93.** So again before nasals: ŏ and ŭ become *o*, which is sonorous when followed by a single nasal and a vowel, but is nasal in all other cases: sŭmus, *sommes ;* tŭum, *ton ;* sŭum, *son.*


Classical ŭ
Merovingian . . . . . ŏ
in 11th cent. . . . . u
in 12th cent. . . . . o
before nasals is dulled to
before gutturals and proparoxytons in ius, &c., it is 'iotacised'
before other consonants
in 11th cent. o sonorous
in 12th cent. o nasal
ui, oi
is treated like ŭ
is treated like an original ŏ
12th cent. ou
in 12th cent. eu.

II.—Ū.

§ **94.** The classical Latin ū was at an early date transformed into a softened *ü*, and the scribes have kept the orthographic sign which formerly designated *ou* to express this new sound. This change of classical ū into *ü* is general: crūdum, *cru ;* cūpa, *cuve ;* cūlum, *cul ;* dūrum, *dur ;* scūtum, *écu ;* glūten, *glu ;* jūs, *jus ;* lūna, *lune ;* matūrum, *mûr ;* mūrum, *mur ;* mūla, *mule ;* mūta, *mue*[1] ; nūdum, *nu ;* nūbem, *nue ;* pūrum, *pur ;* plūma, *plume ;* sūdo, *sue ;* secūrum, *sûr ;* sūsum*, *sus ;* ūsus, *us ;* and in the suffixes (1): ūra = *ure*, as armatūra, *armure ;* secatūra, *sciure ;* (2) ūtem = *u*, as virtūtem, *vertu ;* salūtem, *salut*[2] ; (3) ūtum = *u*, as acūtum, *aigu ;* minūtum, *menu ;* canūtum, *chenu.*

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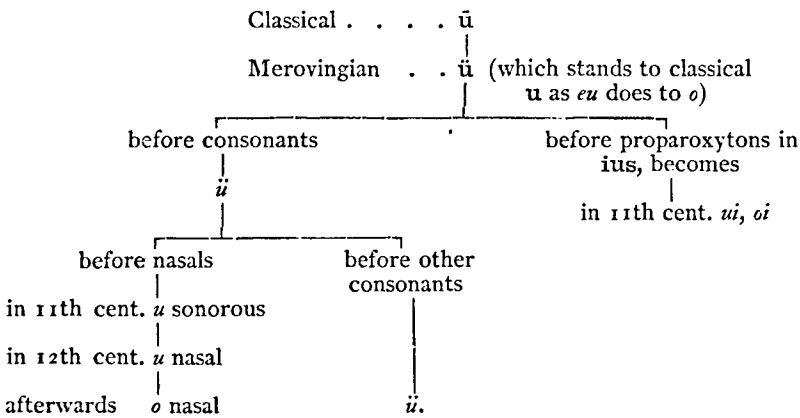
[1] In the one word *rage mue.* The masculine *mu* from mūtum remains in the diminutive *muet.*

[2] This is a form reconstructed by the learned: the O. Fr. regular form was *salu.*

§ 95. Before the nasals **u** becomes nasal: as **jejūnum**, *jeûne;* **ūnum**, *un;* **Melodūnum**, *Melun;* **Augustodūnum**, *Autun;* **Eburodūnum**, *Embrun:* and this sometimes passed into a nasal *o*, as **Sedūnum**, *Sion;* **Lugdūnum**, *Laon, Lyon.*

§ 96. In proparoxyton words ending in **-ius**, **-eus**, &c., **ū** or **ŭ**, through the reflex action of the **i** (or **e**) of the suffix, are transformed into *ui, oi:* as **fugio**, *fuis;* **junius**, *juin;* **pluvia**, *pluie;* **puteus**, *puits;* **cuphia**, *coiffe;* **Curia**, *Coire;* **cuneus**, *coin:* and this iotacism is extended even to **u** when in position: **angustia**, *angoisse;* **bustia** *, *boîte.* **Diluvium** has undergone peculiar treatment: instead of falling under the influence of the **i**, and becoming *oi*, it has turned the **i** into a consonant, whence comes **diluvjum**; and then the **u**, being before two consonants, does not follow the rule given below (§ 97) for vowels in position, but becomes *ü* (*déluge*). *Fleuve* from **fluvius**, and *bute* from **buteo**, are harder to explain: so also is *heur* in *bonheur, malheur;* O. Fr. *eür, œür;* Provençal *agur*, from Lat. **augūrium**: here the **i** has no perceptible influence. (Can there have been a late Latin form **augurum** *?)

To resume the history of **ū**:—


Classical . . . . ū
Merovingian . . ü (which stands to classical u as eu does to o)
before consonants
before proparoxytons in ius, becomes
ü
in 11th cent. ui, oi
before nasals
before other consonants
in 11th cent. u sonorous
in 12th cent. u nasal
afterwards o nasal
ü.

IV.—U in Position.

§ 97. It is an ascertained fact that the being 'in position' (i.e. followed by two or more consonants) protects vowels, and keeps them unchanged: thus **a** in position remains as *a:* **arbor**, *arbre;* **e** is still *e*, as **ferrum**, *fer.* In order to preserve itself, **u** ought to keep the pure *ou* sound, and not to drop to *ü;* and this is exactly what happens. **U** in position retains its classical purity, but under the new orthographic sign of *ou*, as **gutta**, *goutte.*

Ū having, even in Merovingian times, become *ü* (see above § 94),

as in **pūrum**, *pur*, the scribes of that time, wishing to shew that **u** in position kept its *ou* sound, were obliged to have recourse to a new symbol, and took for this purpose the letter **o**. Thus the Inscriptions of the Empire and Merovingian diplomas are full of such forms as **fornum, mosca, dolcem, comolo, sordum, oltra, orsum**, in all of which **o** stands for **u**.

This Merovingian **o** was transcribed by the French scribes sometimes into *u*, sometimes into *o*; for they were as undecided about the best sign for this new sound as the Merovingian scribes had been: from the thirteenth century however it settled down definitely into the *ou* sign. Thus **turrim** is **turre** in Merovingian Latin, *tor* in Old French, and now *tour*.

The same continuance of the Latin **u** in French, under the form of *ou*, is to be seen in **ampulla**, *ampoule*; **bulla**, *boule*; **betulla**, *boule*; **bucca**, *bouche*; **cub'tus**, *coude*; **cultrum**, *coutre*; **cursus**, *cours*; **curvum**, *courbe*; **cuppa**, *coupe*; **curtum**, *court*; **culc'ta-puncta**, *courte-pointe*; **dulcem**, *doux*; **dubito**, *doute*; **fulgurem**, *foudre*; **furnum**, *four*; **gutta**, *goutte*; **gluttus** *, *glout* [1]; **diurnum**, *jour*; **luscum**, *louche*; **luridum**, *lourd*; **musca**, *mouche*; **ultra**, *outre*; **ursum**, *ours*; **utrem**, *outre*; **pulv'rem**, *poudre*; **pulsum**, *pouls*; **pulla**, *poule*; **russum**, *roux*; **sol'dum**, *sou*; **subtus**, *sous*; **satullum**, *soûl*; **suf'ero**, *souffre*; **sulphur**, *soufre*; **surdus**, *sourd*; **turba**, *tourbe*; **turbo** *, *trouve*; **turrem**, *tour*; **turnum** *, *tour*; **tussem**, *toux*.

The Old French *o* has remained in **fluctus**, *flot*; **multum**, *mot*; **nuptiae**, *noces*; **viburnum**, *viorne*; **ulmum**, *orme*; **ructus**, *rot*; **gurges**, *gorge*.

Hence it can be seen how very generally this rule is applied: there are but few exceptions to it, and such are (1) in Latin position: as **nullum**, *nul*; **rusticum**, *rustre*; **fustem**, *fût*; **justum**, *juste*; **purgo**, *purge*; **deusque**, *jusque*; (2) in French position (§ **66**): as **hum'lis**, *humble*; **jud'cem**, *juge*; **pul'cem**, *puce*; **consuetud'nem**, *coutume*; **amaritud'nem**, *amertume*. The cause of these exceptions is not easily to be discovered; nor is that of the two words **burrus**, O. Fr. *buire*, now *burre*, and **butyrum**, O. Fr. *burre*, now *beurre*.

§ **98.** Before a nasal the Merovingian **o** remains as *o* in French: as **columba**, Low Latin **colomba**, *colombe*. This *o* was sonorous at first, in the eleventh century, then nasal (§ **77**) from the twelfth century. Similarly **rotundus**, *rond*; **undecim**, *onze*; **unda**, *onde*; **mundum**, *monde*; **numerus**, *nombre*; **pumicem**, *ponce*; **rumpere**, *rompre*; **cumulum**, *comble*; **fundum**, *fond*; **fundus**, *fonds*; **de-unde** *, *dont*; **summa**, *somme*; **grundis** *, *gronde*; **verecundiam**, *vergogne*; **Burgundia**, *Bourgogne*.

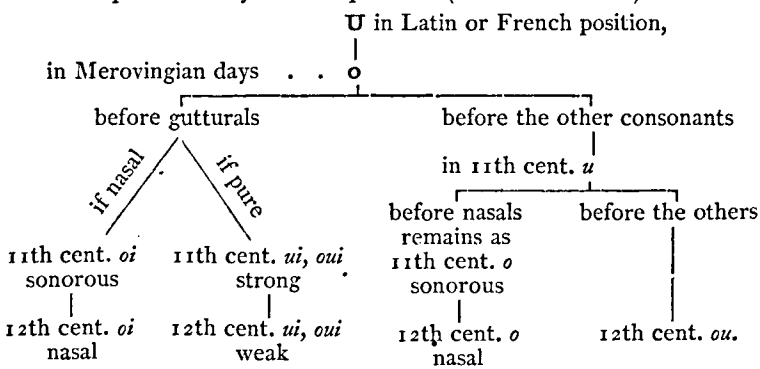
§ **99.** Before gutturals **u** in position is iotacised, and becomes *ui*:

[1] Whence comes the derivative *glouton*.

thus **fructus**, *fruit;* **buxus** (= **bucsus**)[1], *buis;* **tructa**, *truite;* **lucere**, *luire;* **conducere**, *conduire;* **lucta***, O. Fr. *luite* (now *lutte*): this rule, however, does not hold good for **u** before **cl**, in which case it becomes *oi* in very early French, and afterwards *oui*: as **foenuculum**, Low Latin **fenuclum**, O. Fr. *fenoil*, now *fenouil;* so too **inductilis** (later form **induclis** *), *andouille;* **ranucla** (for **ranuncula**), *grenouille;* **colucula**, *quenouille;* as well as the Old Fr. *pouil*, *verrouil*, *genouil* (now *pou*, *verrou*, *genou*, see § **157**), from **peduclum**, **veruclum**, **genuclum**. **Acucula** has certainly produced *aiguille;* but the Old Fr. was regularly formed, *agoille* and *agouille*.

§ **100**. When **u** is followed by a gutturalised nasal (i. e. by *nc*, *ng*, *gn*) it is iotacised, and becomes *oi;* at first sonorous (§ **43**) and strong, and now nasal (§ **44**), in the form *oin*: as **punctum**, *point;* **pugnum**, *poing;* **jungere**, *joindre;* **ungere**, *oindre;* **pungere**, *poindre*. But **unquam**, *onques;* **ungula**, *ongle;* **truncus**, *tronc;* **juncus**, *jonc*, have kept the *o* without becoming iotacised.

To sum up the history of **u** in position (Latin or French) :—


U in Latin or French position,
in Merovingian days . . o
before gutturals
before the other consonants
if nasal
if pure
in 11th cent. u
before nasals remains as 11th cent. o sonorous
before the others
11th cent. oi sonorous
11th cent. ui, oui strong
12th cent. oi nasal
12th cent. ui, oui weak
12th cent. o nasal
12th cent. ou.

Finally, as a general résumé of the history of the passage of the Latin **u** into French:—

Just as **i** has a tendency to ascend to *e*, **u** (*ou*) has a like tendency towards *o*.

1. ŭ remains either as *ou* pure, or softened to *eu* (except before gutturals, when it becomes *ui* or *oi*, and before the nasals, when it remains as *o*).
2. ū is softened into *ü* (except when iotacised into *ui* by the gutturals).
3. **u** in Latin or French position remains as *ou* (except when iotacised into *ui*, *oui*, *oi* by the gutturals, or into *o* by the nasals).

[1] The **x** has had no influence on O. Fr. *jouste* from **juxta**, whence the derivatives *jouster*, *ajouster* (now *joûter*, *ajouter*). So the guttural has gone without leaving a trace from **fluctus**, *flot;* **ructus** *, *rot*.

Y.

§ **101.** This letter, an importation from Greece, and intended to represent Upsilon in the numerous words borrowed by the learned Latin from the Greek, stands for the exact sound of the modern *ü*. The Greeks expressed the Latin **u** sound by *ου*.

Now this *ü* sound has been dealt with in three different ways by the French: either (1) it has retained the *ü* sound, as *ζίζυφον*, **zizyphum**, *jujube;* or (2) has risen to the full *ou* sound: thus *βύρση*, *πυξίδα*, *κρύπτη*, *τύμβος*, which were **byrsa**, **pyxida**, **crypta**, **tumba** *, in Latin; then **bursa**, **buxida**, **crupta**, **tumba**, in Merovingian Latin, and were treated as if formed with an original Latin **u**, so making quite regularly the forms *bourse* (§ **97**), *boîte* (§ **100**), *grotte* (§ **97**), *tombe* (§ **97**): or (3) *ü* has followed the descending course, which is towards *i* (just as the German *Müller* becomes English *miller*, and as the Latin **maxumus** passed first to **maxümus**, then to **maximus**), as **tympanum**, *timbre;* **myrtus**, O. Fr. *mirte* (the modern *myrte* is a classical reproduction). Similarly **myxa** became **micsa**, and was treated in French as if written with an original *i;* whence come the two regular changes of **micsa** into **misca** (§ **170**), then **misca** to *mesche* (§ **126**), lastly *mêche*.

CHAPTER III.

The Latin Diphthongs.

§ **102.** Just as the tendency of the classical Latin was to soften the primitive diphthongs of the Indo-European language [1], so it is the tendency of the popular Latin to reduce the diphthongs to simple vowels, which are then treated as such by the French tongue [2].

I.—AE.

§ **103.** **Ae** appears about the time of the Gracchi as a degenerate form of the Old Latin **ai** (**aidem**, **datai**, then **aedem**, **datae**). Then in turn this diphthong, already half-gone, is reduced to the simple **e** sound, which must have taken place somewhat early, for Varro speaks of **edus**, **Mesius**, as a popular pronunciation for **haedus**, **Maesius**, and Lucilius ridicules the pronunciation **Cecilius**, **pretor**, instead of **Caecilius**, **praetor**. Still, except on the Graffiti, or wall-

[1] Of the six old Latin diphthongs, **ai**, **ei**, **oi**, **au**, **eu**, **ou**, classical Latin has reduced **ei** to **ī**, and **ou** to **ū**; has changed **ai** to **ae**, and **oi** into **oe**; and only **au** and **eu** have remained untouched.

[2] Common Latin reduced **ae** and **oe** to **e**, **au** to **o**, and retained only **eu**.

inscriptions of Pompeii, **e** for **ae** is rather rare in Inscriptions down to the third century; after that time it becomes common in monuments and MSS.: as **preda, prefectus, presens, Grecus,** for **praeda,** &c.

§ **104.** This **ae** has been treated, when in position, as a primitive **e** (see § **65**), whence comes regularly **praesto,** *prêt.* When not in position, the **e** which comes from **ae** is treated by the French language (1) sometimes as an ẽ, whence in due form (§ **61**) comes *ei*, then *oi* (§ **63**): as **balaena, balena,** *baleine;* **praeda, preda,** *proie;* **blaesus, blesus,** *blois;* or (2) as a ẽ, whence, in due form (§ **56**) the diphthong *ie:* as **laeta, leta,** *lie;* **quaerit, querit,** *quiert;* **saeculum, sec'lum,** *siècle.* But how has **ae** become *eu, ieu,* in *hébreu* (Old Fr. *ébrieu*), from **Hebraeus**; *Matthieu* from **Matthaeus,** and Old Fr. *cieu* for **caecus**; *grieu* from **Graecus**; *Dieu,* Old Fr. *Deu,* from **Deus**? This is a phonetic difficulty, which has as yet received no answer, and remains very obscure. The same is the case with the transformation of **Judaeus** into *juif,* in which the **d** has become *f* (as in **sitim,** *soif*): and here the change from **ae** to *i* cannot be explained, unless we suppose that it has taken place in the same way in which **iniquus, concido, illido, requiro,** have come from **aequus, caedo, laedo, quaero.**

II.—OE.

§ **105.** Just as the Old Latin **ai** became **ae** in classical times, and then **e** in popular Latin, so the archaic Latin **oi** (**foidere, Coilius**) is softened by the time of Plautus into **oe** (**foedere, Coelius**), which becomes **e** in late imperial times. By the third century A.D. it was difficult to distinguish between **oe** and **e**[1]: whence **ae** and **oe,** having alike become **e,** have been similarly treated: thus we have *oi,* **foenum,** (§ **63**), *foin; ei* in **poena** (which was *poine* in Old French, § **63**), *peine;* also *e* from **foemina,** *femme;* and *ie* (§ **56**) in **coelum,** tenth century *cel* (in St. Eulalia), *ciel.*

III.—AU.

§ **106.** Just as **ai** became **ae,** then *e,* so **au** becomes **ao,** then *o.* This change is to be seen more than once in classical times; as in **Clodius** for **Claudius, olla** for **aula, plostrum** for **plaustrum, explodo** from **plaudo, suffoco** from **fauces**: it becomes common in the decadence of the Latin language: thus Festus says that in his days **auricula, aurum** were pronounced **oricula, orum** by country people In Merovingian documents the substitution of **o** for **au** is general.

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[1] When once **ae** and **oe** had both become **e,** an inextricable confusion sprang up in Latin orthography between them; and thus we find **coelum, poena, coena,** wrongly written **caelum, paena, caena.**

§ **107.** **Au** always begins by becoming *o* in French: as **aurum**, *or ;* **clausus**, *clos ;* **ausare** *, *oser ;* **causa**, *chose*[1]. This *o* usually remains in Modern French[2], except when followed by a consonant which disappears: in this case *o* becomes *ou* in Modern French: as in **laudo**, O. Fr. *loe*, *loue ;* compare also **aut**, *ou ;* **inrauco** *, *enroue*. It is clear that we may not confound this *ou* from O. Fr. *o*, the *ou* which comes from the softening of *l* into *u*, as in **caulis**, O. Fr. *chol*, *chou*.

§ **108.** Before a guttural (as **auca**), or in a proparoxyton word ending in **ius**, **ia**, **ea**, &c., *au*, after passing into *o*, follows the rule which we have noticed as holding invariably in this case (§§ **83**, **84**), and is iotacised into *oi*: as **auca**, *oie*[3] ; **nausea**, *noise* * ; **gaudium**, *joie ;* **Sabaudia**, *Savoie :* a change which even reaches to such words as **claustrum**, *cloître*[4] ; **adbaubare**, *aboyer*, in which cases there is no guttural.

CHAPTER IV.

The Latin Consonants.

§ **110.** The consonants may be divided into:—

I. Explosive: (i) Labials, **p**, **b** (dull **p**, sonorous **b**).
(ii) Dentals, **t**, **d** (dull **t**, sonorous **d**).
(iii) Gutturals, **c**, **g** (dull **c**, sonorous **g**).
II. Aspirate: **h**.
III. Semi-vocals: **j**, **v**.
IV. Prolonged: (i) Labial, **f** (**ph**).
(ii) Dentals, **s**, **x**, **z**.
V. Liquids: **r**, **l**.
VI. Nasals: **m**, **n**.

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[1] Learned writers have often reconstructed, and wrongly so, the Old French forms, with a view to bringing them back to what they conceived to be the original Latin form: thus the very correct Old Fr. *povre* from **pauper**, *torel* from **taurellum**, have been rewritten as *pauvre*, *taureau*, by the clerks.

[2] In one or two cases Modern French has treated this Old Fr. *o* as if it had been a primitive Latin **o**, and has changed it regularly (§ **79**) into *eu:* thus **cauda**, **paucum**, gave the Old Fr. *coe*, *po*, softened in Modern French into *queue*, *peu*. The old form *coe*, or *coue*, is still to be seen in the derivative *couard*.

[3] We have seen (§ **84**) how often the Latin as it becomes weaker in French takes two forms: thus **paucum**, when it lost its guttural influence, became *peu*, but in Old French, when it retained some memory of it, it was *poi ;* and similarly **auca** loses all trace of the guttural in the O. Fr. *oe*, *oue*, but recovers it again in *oie*.

[4] In Old French we have also the more regular form *clostre*.

I.—Explosive Consonants. P, B.

(i) Labials. Strong P.

§ 110. The Latin initial **p** always remains unchanged[1]: **pauper-tatem**, *pauvreté*; **pacare**, *payer*; **palatium**, *palais*.

§ 111. Medial **p** drops to **b** in popular Latin, and this **b** in its turn drops to *v* in French: thus the classical **saponem**, **ripa**, **crepare**, **saporem**, become **sabonem**, **riba**, **crebare**, **saborem** in Merovingian days: but (as we see, § 113) **b** drops necessarily to *v* in French, and the forms **sabonem**, **riba**, **crebare**, **saborem**, become *savon*, *rive*, *crever*, *saveur*.[2]

P, having such a distance to pass (**p** to **b**, **b** to *v*)[3], it is easy to see that when medial it is not syncopated in French; still there is one example of this syncope in *sû*, O. Fr. *seü*, from **sa(p)útus** *.

§ 112. Final **p** disappears: **lupum** becomes O. Fr. *lou*, which the learned from the fifteenth century onwards have rewritten in the form *loup*; while this imitative *p* still remains mute[4].

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[1] It is no objection to this rule that we have *boîte* from **puxida** because the Romans themselves called it **buxida**, Placidus the grammarian mentions it as a popular and incorrect pronunciation of the word.—(Glosses of Placidus, ap. Mai. Cl. Auct. vi. 570.) Compare also the classical Latin **buxus** from Gr. *πύξος*. The change of initial **p** into **b** cannot therefore be attributed here to the French, but to the popular Latin.

[2] In **apícla** *, *abeille*; **apotheca**, *boutique*; **caepulla**, *ciboule*; **capanna**, *cabane*, it seems at first that the Latin **p** had been arrested in its descent at **b**, without being able to drop to *v*: but, in fact, these words are not *French* (i. e. they have not come straight from the Latin); they have been imported (as may be seen in the Dictionary) some from Provence, others from Italy: and consequently they do not vitiate the rule laid down. The same is the case with the word *acabit*, which is an offensive corruption of **accapitum** *.

[3] Such words as **vaporem**, *vapeur*; **stupidus**, *stupide*; **occupare**, *occuper*; **capitale**, *capitale*, &c., which retain the medial **p** intact, are all of learned origin (§ 36). We must, however, except some such forms as **capitulum**, *chapitre*; **epistola**, *épître*; **papilionem**, *papillon*; **caponem**, *chapon*; **apostolus**, *apôtre*; **capitellum** *, *chapiteau*; **capulare**, *chapeler*, which are clearly more than half popular, and have yet partly remained in a learned form, for reasons which one cannot always readily explain.

[4] As to *chef* from **caput**, the permutation comes in another way. **Caput** became **capu** in common Latin, then the regular permutation (**p** to **b**, **b** to *v*) gave in Merovingian Latin the form **cabo**; and this is succeeded by the French form *chève* in the tenth century (**et preparavit dominus ederam super caput Jone** . . *un edre sore sen cheve*, 'an ivy-bush over his head'), is a phrase found in a homily on Jonah of the tenth century. *Chève* became *chef*, like **bovem**, *bœuf*; **ovum**, *œuf*; **vivum**, *vif*, see § 142. Compare **aput** = *ab*, *a*.

When followed by **a** (in French *e* mute), the final **p** again becomes a medial, and passes regularly into *v*: as **ripa**, *rive;* **cupa**, *cuve;* **lupa**, *louve;* **rapa**, *rave;* **sapa**, *sève;* **caepa**, *cive.*

Soft B.

§ **113.** The Latin initial **b** remains unchanged: **bucca**, *bouche;* **bovem**, *bœuf;* **bene**, *bien;* **bonum**, *bien.* The Latin medial **b**: when soft it never remains in the middle of a word [1], but drops to the aspirated *v*. In some cases the Latin **b**, having become *v*, does not stay there, but treats that *v* as if it were the original letter; it then undergoes the change considered below, § **141**, i.e. it disappears: **adbau(b)are** * becomes *aboyer;* **ha(b)entem**, *ayant;* **de(b)utus**, *dû;* **ha(b)utus** * [2], O. Fr. *eü, eu;* **ro(b)iginem**, *rogne;* **su(b)urra**, *saorre;* **su(b)umbrare**, *sombrer;* **su(b)undare**, *sonder;* **ta(b)anum**, *taon;* **tu(b)ellum** (?), *tuyau;* **vi(b)urna**, *viorne;* **nubem**, *nue;* **bi(b)utus** * [3], formerly *beü*, now *bû.*

§ **114.** Final **b** disappears: **ibi**, O. Fr. first *iv*, then *i*, Modern Fr. *y;* **ubi**, *ou;* **debeo**, O. Fr. *doi, dois;* **scribo**, O. Fr. *escri, écris;* unless followed by **a**, in which case it becomes *v*: **faba**, *fève;* **proba**, *preuve;* **entyba**, *endive* [4].

(ii) Dentals. T, D.

Soft T.

§ **115.** The Latin **t** had always a dental sound, except when it preceded the combined vowels **ia, ie, io, iu**, in which cases it was sibilant. This sound having already been considered in § **70**, we need only now deal with the dental **t**.

§ **116.** Initial **t** always remains: **tantum**, *tant;* **tabula**, *table;* **totum**, *tout;* **titionem**, *tison;* **tutare**, *tuer;* **testa**, *tête.*

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[1] The words which retain the *b* are all learned, such as **probus**, *probe;* **subitus**, *subit*, &c.; and even **laborare**, *labourer;* **habitus**, *habit;* **laborem**, *labeur;* **habitare**, *habiter*, which, in spite of their adoption into common use, are of learned origin. The only exceptions to the rule of **p** passing into *v*, are the popular forms **obedire**, *obeïr;* **abismum** *, *abîme.*

[2] In Western patois we still have the form *évut*, for *eu*, marking the transition from **ha(b)utus** * to *avut*, then *evut, eü, eu.*

[3] Similarly the imperfects in **a(b)am**, &c., have formed successively *ève, eie, oie, ois, ais:* **lavabam**, O. Fr. *lavève*, then, by dropping the second *v*, *laveie, lavoie, lavois, lavais.*

[4] The exception **sebum**, *suif*, is not due to the French: Pliny writes it **sevum**, so that the change is not from **b** to *f*, but from **v** to *f.*

§ 117. Medial t undergoes two successive changes: (1) it becomes *d* in Old French, (2) this *d* disappears; and then the two vowels thus brought together are in turn contracted. Thus **mutare, vitellum, imperatorem, aetaticum**, became O. Fr. *muder, vedal, emperador, edage.* In the twelfth century this medial *d* begins to be regarded as if it had been an original Latin **d** (see § **120**), and as such it disappeared[1]; and the words became *mu-er, vé-el, emperé-ur, é-age*, and these again, towards the close of the middle ages, were contracted into *veau, empereur, âge*[2]. Thus one sees that the medial Latin t passes through three stages: 1st, at the origin of the French language it passes from the soft to the sonorous state, becoming *d*; 2nd, this medial *d* is dropped; 3rd, the vowels thus brought together are contracted.

We subjoin the full list of Latin words which contain the medial t, and have passed through these three stages[3]:—

Abbatissa, abbadissa, *abba-esse, abbesse;* **aetaticum, aedaticum**, *edage, e-age, âge;* so also with *armure* from **armatura**; *boyau* from **botellus**; *cahier* from **quaternum**; *carreau* from **quadratellum**; *censier* from **censitarius**; *chaîne* from **catena**; *coussin* from **culcitinus**; *commuer* from **commutare**; *crier* from **quiritare**; *délayer* from **dilatare**; *dévouer* from **devotare**; *doloire* from **dolatoria**; *douer*, from **dotare**; *duchesse* from **ducatissa** *; *écuyer* from **scutarius**; *éternuer* from **sternutare**; *feu* from **fatutus** *; *grille* from **craticula**; *marier* from **maritare**; *même* from **metipsimus**; *métayer* from **medietarius**; *muet* from **mutettus**; *noël* from **natalis**; *oublier* from **oblitare**; *poêle* from **patella**; *pouvoir* from **potere**; *prairie* from **prataria**; *préau* from **pratellum**; *poussif* from **pulsativus** *; *puer* from **putere**; *rouelle* from **rotella**; *seau* from **sitellus**; *secouer* from **succutere**; *soucier* from **sollicitare**; *terroir* from **territorium**; *trier* from **tritare** *; *tuer* from **tutare**; *vertueux* from **virtutosus** *; *vielle* from **vitella**; *vouer* from **votare**.

§ 118. Final t undergoes like changes with medial t. Before a

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[1] Such words as *paladin, salade, cascade*, are of foreign origin.

[2] Such a hiatus as may exist between two Latin vowels is not allowed in French, but is put an end to in one of two ways: 1. by contraction, which combines the two in one; 2. by intercalation, which disjoins them, and separates them by an interposed consonant. We have just seen contraction at work; intercalation may be seen in the following example: **po(t)ere**, O. Fr. *podir*, then *po-oir* by loss of the *d;* then, to avoid hiatus, a *v* is introduced, and it becomes *po-v-oir*, whence Modern Fr. *pouvoir.*

[3] Medial **t** naturally persists in all learned words: **natalis**, *natal;* **nativus**, *natif;* **votare**, *voter.* Still it is found also in some popular words: **buticula**, *bouteille;* **catulliare**, *chatouiller;* **capitaneum**, *chevetain;* **quatere** (?), *cątir;* **Britannia**, *Bretagne;* **medietatem**, *moitié*; **pietatem**, *pitié*; **pietantia**, *pitance;* **pietosum**, *piteux;* **tota**, *toute:* and it even becomes *tt* in **beta**, *bette;* **blitum**, *blitte;* **carota**, *carotte;* **quietus**, *quitte.*

masculine ending in um **t** disappears, together with the termination, as **pratum**, *pré;* **cornutum**, *cornu.* [For further examples see under the suffixes **-atus**, § **201**; **-utus**, § **201**; Fr. **tatem**, § **230** [1].]

Sonorous D.

§ **119.** Initial **d** always persists: **dies**, *di;* **decanus**, *doyen;* **donare**, *donner;* **dextrarius**, *destrier.* *Jour*, from **djurnum**; *jusque*, from **de-usque**, **diusque**, **djusque**, fall under a different case; namely, that in which **d** is followed by **iu**, and the **i** being consonnified eventually ejects the **d**, though it has been retained for centuries in the **dj**, **dz** forms (the form **zabolus** is found in Latin for **diabolus**); and the **dg** sound remains in the Italian *g*.

§ **120.** Medial **d** remained in French up to about the middle of the eleventh century, and is found in French MSS. of that age; in the latter half of that century this *d* is softened into a sound half sibilant, answering to the two English *th* sounds; and this, in certain French MSS. written in England, has actually been indicated by the sign *th:* thus **videre** becomes successively *vedeir* (in the Chanson de Roland, in the eleventh century); *vetheir* (in the Vie de St. Brandon, a twelfth century poem); then *véeir* in later texts (whence successively *véoir* and *voir*). So similarly for *accabler*, **cadabulum**; *aimant*, **adamantem**; *asseoir*, **assedere**; *bailler*, **badaculare** *; *bayer*, **badare**; *bénir*, **benedicere**; *chance*, **cadentia** *; *choir*, **cadere**; *chute*, **caduta** *; *confier*, **confidare** *; *confiance*, **confidentia**; *croyance*, **credentia**; *cruel*, **crudelis**; *créance*, **credentia**; *cruauté*, **crudelitatem**; *dénué*, **denudatus**; *déchéance*, **decadentia**; *dimanche*, **diedominica**; *échéance*, **excadentia** *; *enfouir*, **infodere**; *envahir*, **invadere**; *féal*, **fidelis**; *fiancer*, **fidentiare** *; *fier*, **fidare**; *fouir*, **fodere**; *fouiller*, **fodiculare** *; *glaïeul*, **gladiolus**; *gravir*, **gradire** *; *joyau*, **gaudiellum**; *jouir*, **gaudere**; *joyeux*, **gaudiosus**; *juif*, **judaeus**; *louer*, **laudare**; *moelle*, **medulla**; *méchant*, **minuscadentem** *; *moietié*, **medietatem**; *moyen*, **medianus**; *moyen*, **modiolus**; *niais*, **nidacem**; *nouer*, **nodare**; *noueux*, **nodosus**; *nettoyer*, **nitidare**; *obéir*, **obedire**; *ouïr*, **audire**; *parvis*, **paradisus**; *péage*, **pedaticum** *; *pion*, **pedonem**; *pou*, **peduclus** *; *préséance*, **praesidentia**; *rançon*, **redemptionem**; *suer*, **sudare**; *suaire*, **sudarium**; *séoir*, **sedere**; *séance*, **sedentia**; *trahir*, **tradere**; *trahison*, **traditionem**; *traître*, **traditor**.

This rule has no true exceptions: **odorem**, *odeur;* **rudis**, *rude;*

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[1] We must not forget that the hiatus protects the consonant: see p. **scuaticum**, *pacage*, not *pactage*. Similarly *fat* from **fatuus**. Compare G. Paris, in the Soc. de linguistique, s. v. *fade*.

studium, *étude* [1], are not in point, being learned words, whatever may be said. As to **viduum**, *vide*, this persistence of the *d* is, on the contrary, confirmatory of this rule. We have seen (§ **118**, note 1) that the dental **t** remains in like manner before the hiatus of *uu*, *uo*, which protects the preceding consonant: compare **fatuus**, *fat;* **quatuordecim**, *quatorze;* **batualia**, *bataille*.

§ **121**. Final **d** is softened into *t* in very early French, then this *t* ceases to be pronounced, and disappears from MSS.: thus **mercedem** becomes successively *mercit*, then *merci*. A certain number of words, however, have directly lost the dental without passing through the *t* stage in any extant MS.: as **fidem**, *foi;* **crudum**, *cru;* **nudum**, *nu;* **medium**, *mi;* **hodie**, *hui;* **podium**, *pui*. Some of these words have been recast by the learned and the clerks at the end of the middle ages, so as to get back to the Latin forms: thus **modium, pedem, nodum, nidum**, after having become *mué, pié, neu, ni*, were altered to *muid, pied, nœud, nid;* but this *d* is not pronounced.

§ **122**. In a few cases there is a transformation of this final **d** into *f* (compare the *f* under **t** in **sitim**, *soif;* **ablatum** *, *bleif* *): similarly **feodum** makes *fief;* **modum**, *meuf;* **Judaeum**, *juif;* and such names of places as **Marbodus**, *Marbœuf;* **Pambodus**, *Paimbœuf*, &c.

CHRONOLOGICAL RÉSUMÉ OF THE HISTORY OF THE DENTALS.

	INITIAL		MEDIAL		FINAL MASC.	
	t	d	t	d	t	d
Merovingian Latin . . .	*t*	*d*	*d*	*d*	*d*	*d*
French before 10th century . .	*t*	*d*	*d*	*d*	*d*	*t*
After A.D. 1050	*t*	*d*	*th*	*th*	..	..
From the 12th century . .	*t*	*d*	..	..	..	..

(iii) GUTTURALS. C, G.

C.

§ **123**. The Latin **c** was hard and pronounced like k, whether before **e** and **i**, or before **a**, **o**, and **u**: thus they said **kikero, fekerunt, kivitatem**. In French this hard sound has perished before *e* and *i*, and has been replaced by the sibilant sound (s); before *a*, *o*, and *u* it keeps its hard sound: it is then well to distinguish these two cases. Before the groups **ia, io, iu**. In *c*

[1] The true popular form of **studere** is *estovoir*.

however did not retain its *k* sound, but became a **tz** (**juditzium**, **contzio**, **offitzia**), whose history we will consider separately.

§ **124.** Initial **c** remains unchanged before **o** and **u**: (1) before **o**: **cooperire**, *couvrir;* **collum**, *cou;* **cornu**, *cor;* **cornua**, *corne;* **corpus**, *corps:* and sometimes this **c** becomes a *q:* **coquus**, *queux;* **cotem**, *queux*. In such words as **coactare** *, *cacher;* **coagulare**, *cailler*, in which the primitive **o** has been absorbed by the subsequent vowel, the rule of continuance of the **c** is respected, because the Old French certainly was *coacher* (the form *coailler* is to be found in the Oxford Psalter); and the *o* has been dropped at a later time.

(2) Similarly, **c** remains before **u**: **cutenna**, *couenne;* **curtem**, *court;* **currere**, *courir;* **culpa**, *culpe*.

Before **au**, **c** remains when the **au** is treated as a simple **o**; whence **cauda**, **coda**, *queue;* while **causa**, **caulis**, have changed **c** into *ch* (*chose*, *chou*).

§ **125.** In **conflare**, *gonfler*, the **c** has dropped to *g*. The same change is met with in a word whose French origin is doubtful, **cupellettum** *, *gobelet*.

§ **126.** Before **a**, initial **c** undergoes a very peculiar change: it passes through the successive aspirated sounds *k'h*, *tk'h*, *tch*, *ch;* whence **carrus**, *char*. This change, of which there is not a trace in Merovingian Latin, was produced early in French: *chief* is found for *caput* in the *Cantilène de Sainte Eulalie;* still it was long before it got into general use in writing: as late as the end of the eleventh century we find *cambre* and *canter* in French MSS., whereas it is certain that at that date the pronunciation was *chambre* and *chanter*. This change of **c** into *ch* is to be met with in:—

Champ, **campus**; *chance*, **cadentia** *; *chaîne*, **catena**; *chef*, **caput**; *chair*, **caro**; *chèvre*, **capra**; *chien*, **canis**; *chose*, **causa**; *champêtre*, **campestris**; *champion*, **campionem** *; *chicorée*, **cichoreum**; *chenal*, **canalis**; *chape*, **cappa**; *chapeau*, **capellum** *; *chapelle*, **capella** *; *cheptel*, **capitale**; *charnel*, **carnalis**; *charnier*, **carnarium**; *chaire*, **cathedra**; *chaloir*, **calere**; *chalumeau*, **calamellus**; *chaleur*, **calorem**; *chambre*, **camera**; *chancel*, **cancellus**; *chanceler*, **cancellare** *; *chancir*, **canutire**; *chancre*, **cancer**; *chandelle*, **candela**; *changer*, **cambiare** *; *chanoine*, **canonicus**; *chanson*, **cantionem** *; *chantre*, **cantor**; *chanter*, **cantare**; *chantier*, **canterium**; *chanvre*, **cannabis**; *chapeler*, **capulare**; *chapiteau*, **capitellum**; *chapitre*, **capitulum**; *chapon*, **caponem** *; *char*, **carrus**; *charger*, **carricare**; *charbon*, **carbonem**; *chardon*, **cardonem** *; *charrier*, **carricare**; *cherté*, **caritatem**; *charme*, **carmen**; *charme*, **carpinus** *; *charnière*, **cardinaria** *; *charpentier*, **carpentarius**; *charpie*, **carpere** *; *charrue*, **carruca**; *chartre*, **carcer**; *châsse*, **capsa**; *chasser*, **captiare** *; *chaste*, **castus**; *chasuble*, **casibula** *; *chat*, **catus** *; *châtaigne*, **castanea**; *château*, **castellum**; *chignon*, **catenionem** *; *châtier*, **castigare**; *chatouiller*, **catulliare** *; *châtrer*, **castrare**; *chaud*,

calidus; *chaudière*, caldaria *; *chauffer*, calefacere *; *chaume*, calamus; *chausse*, calceus; *chaussée*, calceata *; *chauve*, calvum; *chaux*, calcem; *chemin*, caminus; *cheminée*, caminata *; *chemise*, camisia; *chenal*, canalis; *chenil*, canile; *chenille*, canicula *; *chenu*, canutus; *cher*, carus; *chère*, cara; *chercher*, circare; *chétif*, captivus; *cheval*, caballus; *chevaucher*, caballicare; *chevecier*, capicerium *; *chevêtre*, capistrum; *cheveu*, capillus; *cheville*, clavicula; *chèvre*, capra; *chevreuil*, capreolus *; *chez*, casa; *chien*, canis; *chiche*, ciccum; *chiche*, cicer; *choir*, cadere; *chose*, causa; *chou*, caulis.

§ 127. In a certain number of cases the initial *ch* goes rather further, and becomes *j*: capella *, *javelle*; caryophyllum, *girofle*; camba, *jambe*; camitem (from cames), *jante*; caveloa, *géole*; cammarus, O. Fr. *jamble* (a crayfish); and perhaps *janger* from qualificare, cal'f'care?

§ 128. This *ch* for ca did not exist in the Picard dialect[1]; whence came the double forms *camp*, *campagne*, *casse*, which have entered the French language side by side with the original forms *champ*, *champagne*, *chasse*, from campus, campania, capsa. To the same influence may be attributed such irregular forms as cavea, *cage*, side by side with caveola, *geôle*; *câble* from capulum (supplanting the O. Fr. *chable*); *cõcher* from calcare (supplanting the O. Fr. *chocher*, which survives in the names of certain birds, *chouchepierre*, *choche-poule*); whence *cauchemar*, and the diminutive *caillou* (from calculum *, whence O. Fr. *caillel*, Bartsch, Pasturelles, 120); and also cava, *cave*.

By the side of these exceptions, due to the influence of certain dialects of the Langue d'Oil, we must put the words due to the influence of the Provençal; such as capitellum (O. Fr. *chadel*), *cadeau*; capsa, *caisse* (doublet of *châsse*): or due to the influence of the Italian: such as caput, *cap* (It. *capo*); cadentia, *cadence* (It. *cadenza*); calcare, *calquer* (It. *calcare*); *cavalier*, *canaille*, *capitaine*, *caleçon*, &c.

§ 129. Medial c. Before a, o, u, medial c passes into g in Merovingian Latin, which has pagare, vogare, logare, instead of pacare, vocare, locare, &c. This g drops to the semi-vocal *j*[2], which later

[1] See *Historical Grammar*, p. 21.

[2] In acutum, *aigu*; acucla *, *aiguille*; secundum, *second*, the Latin c has been exceptionally stopped in its descent at *g*; but we cannot put among such cases the words cicadula, *cigale*; fica, *figue*; vicarium, *viguier*; ficarium, *figuier*; draconem, *dragon*, which have been borrowed from the Provençal *cigala*, *figa* (O. Fr. form was *fie* and *fier*, see the Oxford Psalter), *viguier*, *drago* (?). Ciconia, *cigogne*, is a case, as the Old French form was *soigne*. As to locusta, *langouste*, this nasal form must come from a form loncusta: the simple form has regularly lost its c, and has become *laouste* (found in the Oxford Psalter). Finally *ciguë* from cicuta is probably a learned word.

is again reduced to a simple *i*: thus **braca** becomes *braga*, then *braja*, then *braie*.

When the **c** is between two vowels it disappears; as **amicus**, *ami*. Soft **c** becomes *s*, as **avicellus**, *oiseau*; **placere**, *plaisir*.

G.

§ **130.** Initial Latin **g**, whether hard or soft, remains in French: as **gustus**, *goût*; **gobionem**, *goujon*; **gigantem**, *géant*; **gemere**, *geindre*; **gemma**, *gemme*; **gentem**, *gens* (*gent*). It sometimes is softened into *j*, as in **gaudere**, *jouir*; **gemellus**, *jumeau*; **galbinus**, *jaune*.

§ **131.** Medial **g** also remains: as **angustia**, *angoisse*; **cingulum**, *sangle*; **ungula**, *ongle*; **largus**, *large*. Also it drops to *j*: as **Andegavi**, *Anjou*.

But **g** before **m**, **n**, **r**, and **d**, disappears in French, in whatever part of the word it occurs, being vocalised into a *y*: **pigmentum**, *piment*; **tragere**, *traire*; **legere**, *lire*; **malignum**, *malin*; **Magdalena**, *Madeleine*; **frigidus** (**frig'dus**), *froid*. Compare γιγνώσκω, **gnosco**, **nosco**; **gnatus**, **natus**.

§ **132.** Final **g** remains: as **longus**, *long*; **stagnum**, *étang*; **pugnus**, *poing*; **dignus**, *digne*.

II.—The Aspirate. H.

§ **133.** The Latin **h** was not, like the French *h*, a mute letter, unpronounced and only written[1]: the Romans originally aspirated their **h** with a certain vigour (like the German *h*); for Marius Victorinus, the grammarian, as late as the fourth century, directs his countrymen thus: 'Profundo spiritu, anhelis faucibus, exploso ore fundetur.'

The aspirate, being of all letters the hardest to pronounce and requiring the most effort, it must necessarily suffer more softening than any other letter, following the 'law of least action,' § **139**. Just as the Latin had abandoned almost all the aspirates of the Indo-European primitive languages (aspirates which were retained in the Greek, and still more in the Sanscrit), the French has completely dropped the Latin aspirated **h**, and, ceasing to pronounce the letter, naturally also gave up writing it[2].

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[1] What is called the French aspirated *h* is not really such; it is not really pronounced, but simply has the power of stopping the elision of the preceding vowel: as *le-héros*, *me-haïr*; or it stands for a final consonant: thus Pierre est haïssable is pronounced Pierre eh-aïssable; whilst, on the other hand, the words Pierre *est homme* and étonne are pronounced alike.

[2] It is unnecessary to repeat that we do not trouble ourselves about learned words such as **homicida**, *homicide*; **halitare**, *haliter*; **habitare**, *habiter*; **heros**, *héros*, &c.

§ **134.** Initial **h.** Just as the archaic Latin words **holus** (a bean); **hera** (a mistress); **her** (a hedgehog), dropped to **olus, era, er,** in classical days, so the common Latin suppressed this aspirated **h,** and wrote **oc, ordeus, eredes, onestus, omo,** which are found in Inscriptions of imperial days for **hoc, hordeum, heredes, honestus, homo.** The French language, carrying on this tendency, said *avoir, on, or, orge, oui, encore,* for **habere, homo, hora, hordeum, hoc-illud, hanc-horam.** Similarly we have *ordure* from O. Fr. *ord,* **horridus**; and *lierre,* O. Fr. *ierre,* **hedera**[1]. The French language, invariably suppressing this (to them) useless letter, said also **hominem,** *omme;* **hodie,** *ui;* **herba,** *erbe;* **hereditare,** *ériter;* **heres,** *oir;* **heri,** *ier;* **hibernum,** *iver;* **hora,** *eure,* regular forms, afterwards corrupted by the learned, by the restoration of the mute *h;* whence the modern forms *homme, hui, herbe,* &c., which, therefore, do not really break the law laid down in § **133,** as might appear at first sight.

§ **135.** Medial **h.** Just as classical Latin suppressed the aspirate sound in **ni(h)il, co(h)ortem, mi(h)i, pre(h)endo,** contracting these words into **nil, cortem, prendo,** so the French, seeking to abolish this medial aspirate, employed the two usual methods given above (§ **117,** note 2)—contraction or intercalation: **Jo(h)annes** is contracted into *Je-an,* then *Jean,* pronounced *Jan;* but in *traire* from **tra(h)ere** we have another process; the aspirate becomes a guttural, and **tra(h)ere** becomes **tra-g-ere.** (For **tragere,** see *traire* in the Dictionary[2].) **Tragĕre,** regularly contracted into **trag're,** becomes *traire,* by changing **gr** to *ir* (§ **131**). The same case is found in medieval Latin: **vehere** becomes **vegere,** to soften the hiatus; and similarly we have **grugem** for **gruem.**

This suppression of the aspirated **h** explains to us why **th, ph, ch,** which were learned importations of Latin savants for the Greek θ, ϕ, χ, have been treated in French as if they were *t, f, c.*

III.—The Semi-Vocals. J, V.

§ **136.** Two consonants (**j, v**) bear this name: they had in Latin a sound which floated between that of a vowel and that of a consonant; the Latin **j** approaching to *i,* the Latin **v** to *ou.* From this double tendency of these two Latin letters we get in French two very distinct ways of treating these semi-vocals, according as they incline towards the French consonantal or the French vowel state. In the first case, the Latin **v** and **j** take in French the form of two well-marked

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[1] *Ortolan* comes from **hortulanus** *, through the Provençal.

[2] The form **tragere** explains how **trahentem** has produced *trayant,* where the *y* represents the usual vocalisation (§ **131**) of the **g** of **tragentem.**

consonants *v*[1] and *j* (which is a soft *g*): thus **avena**[2] became *avoine*, and **junicem**[3], *génisse*. In the second case, the Latin **j** and **v**, becoming real vowels, are represented by *i* and *ou*: hence **Troja** becomes *Troie* (an *i* which finally disappears in such words as **je-junum**, *je-ün*, then *jeûn*): and the **v** = *ou* at last disappears and leaves no trace; as **pa-vonem**, *pa-wonem*, *pa-ou-on*, *pa-on*. This, however, does not hold good of initial **v**, which remains in French.

We must now inquire how these changes have taken place.

J.

§ **137.** This letter, pronounced **i-i** by the Latins, who said **i-iuvenis**, **maï-ior**, for **juvenis**, **major**[4], soon underwent two distinct changes: 1. the one transforming this Latin **i-i**, in order to mark it better, into *d-i*, as in **ma-di-us**, found in medieval Latin[5], for **ma-i-us**; or **di-acere** for **jacere**. 2. But when once the **j** has got behind a **d**, how does it consonify itself? It takes a *dj* sound, **diacere** = **djacere**, a sound represented in modern Italian by *gi* (pronounced *dgi*), as in *giacere*. This compound *dgi* sound loses its dental, and is then reduced to the soft *g* or *j* sound (as pronounced by the French). This, then, is the scale of sounds:—

J (= **i-i**) → **di-i** — **dj-i**—**gi** —*j* (French): **i-iugum** → **di-iugum** — **dj-iugum**—**giugum**, *joug*.

Helped by these preliminary distinctions, we may study the history of the Latin semi-vocal **j** into French.

§ **138.** Initial **j** becomes a consonant, and is sounded as *ge*: **jam**, *jà*; **jaculare**, *jaillir*; **Januarius**, *janvier*; **jactare**, *jeter*; **jocus**, *jeu*; **Jovis-dies**, *jeudi*; **jejunus**, *jeun*; **jungere**, *joindre*; **juncus**, *jonc*; **joculari**, *jongler*; **jocari**, *jouer*; **jugum**, *joug*; **juxtare**, *jouter*; **juventia**, *jouvence*; **jocale**, *joyau*; **Judaeus**, *juif*; **judicare**, *juger*; **juvenem**, *jeûne*; **Junius**, *juin*; **jumentum**, *jument*; **jurare**, *jurer*; **jus**, *jus*; **justus**, *juste*: a change also often expressed by soft *g*, which is the same letter as *j* in French: hence **jacere**, *gésir*; **junicem**, *génisse*; **juniperum**, *genièvre*.

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[1] The French *v* is a labial consonant, degenerated from the Latin **b**, just as the French *j*, or soft *g*, is a degenerated form of the guttural *ch*. (?)

[2] Pronounced **a-ou-ena** at Rome.

[3] Pronounced **i-iunicem** at Rome.

[4] Cicero, Quinctilian tells us, was accustomed to write this medial **j** as **i**. 'Sciat enim Ciceroni placuisse **aiio**, **Maiiamque**, geminata **i** scribere.' Instit. Orat. i. 4, 11. We find **Iiulius** for **Julius** in Inscriptions under the Empire. Those Inscriptions and MSS. which write **Hiesu**, **Hiaspidis**, **Hiericho**, **Hieremie**, **Trahiani**, for **Jesu**, **Jaspidis**, **Jericho**, **Jeremias**, **Trajani**, have accurately expressed this pronunciation. Compare with this pronunciation that of the English *year*, or German *Jahr*.

[5] For examples, see under *Mai* in the Dictionary.

§ 139. Medial j retains the Latin i sound, and disappears when it immediately precedes the tonic vowel: **jejunium**, *je-ün, jeun ;* when, on the other hand, it follows the tonic vowel, it remains as *i :* **Troja**, *Troie ;* **raja**, *raie ;* **boja**, O. Fr. *boie*, *bouée ;* **majus**, *mai ;* **major**, *maire ;* **bajulare** (?), *bailler ;* **pejor**, *pire ;* **pejus**, *pis* [1].

V.

§ 140. Initial v always continues, except in the important case of v = *gu*, as in **Vasconia**, *Guascogne*, *Gascogne ;* **viscum**, *gui ;* **vadum**, *gué ;* **vespa**, *guèpe ;* **vipera**, *guivre*. Thus **vanum**, *vain ;* **vinum**, *vin ;* **vectura**, *voiture ;* **vulturius**, *vautour ;* **virtutem**, *vertu ;* **vacca**, *vache*. In a few cases v is strengthened into either *f*, as **vicem**, *fois ;* or into *b*, as **vervecem**, *brebis ;* **vaccalarius**, *bachelier ;* **vervecarius**, *berger ;* **vettonica**, *béloine ;* **Vesontionem**, *Besançon ;* but this rise from v to *b* is not the work of the French language ; it was done in the Latin. Petronius writes **berbecem**, Pliny **bettonica** ; in the fifth century we find **berbecarius** ; in a tenth century MS. we have **baccalarius**.

§ 141. Medial v. We know that the Latin v was not pronounced like the French *v*, but rather like the English *w* (or like the French *ou* sound) [2]. This sound, which was not a pure consonant like the French *v*, nor a pure vowel like the French *u*, but lay between the two, has properly been called *semivocal*. It has undergone two different methods of treatment in French, according to its approximation to the consonantal or to the vowel condition : if the former, it has produced the French *v*, as in **lavare**, *laver ;* **levare**, *lever ;* **privare**, *priver ;* **novellum**, *nouveau ;* **lixivia**, *lessive ;* **viventem**, *vivant ;* **November**, *novembre ;* **gingiva**, *gencive*. This, however, is not universal : on the contrary, when the semivocal inclines towards the vowel sound, it disappears in French : thus **pavonem** (pronounced

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[1] The word *aider*, very irregularly formed from **adjutare**, may here be considered. **Adjutare** at a very early period became **ajutare**, as the Inscriptions shew us (see Dictionary, s. v. *aider*, where also the details of these changes are worked out). **Ajutare** soon became **aj'tare**, whence *aider*.

[2] This rise from v to b, rare in the Latin also, especially before the fourth century, became the rule in certain patois of the Romance languages ; as the Neapolitan in the East, the Gascon in the West. In Gascony the pronunciation has always been *bos* from **vos** ; *boulé* from **volere** *, *benir* from **venire**, &c. ; a rule noticed by Scaliger, who founded on it the neat and well-known epigram—

'Non temere antiquas mutat Vasconia voces,
Cui nihil est aliud **vivere** quam **bibere**.'

It is curious that this same pun occurs, more than a thousand years before Scaliger, on a Roman tomb : 'Dum vixi bibi libenter ; **bibite** vos qui **vivite**.'—Heuzer, Or. 6674.

pa-ou-nem in Rome) soon became **pa-onem**, whence *paon;* similarly **avunculus** (pronounced **a-ou-unculus**) soon was contracted to **a-unculus**; the Latin poets treat it as a trisyllabic word; it is also to be found as **aunculus** in several Inscriptions. Thus, too, we find in Inscriptions **noember** for **no-v-ember**, **juentutem** for **ju-v-entutem**. This loss of the **v** is to be found also in classical Latin, as in **boum** for **bovum** *; **audii** for **audivi**; **redii** for **redivi** *; **amarunt** for **amaerunt** *, for **amaverunt**; **pluere** for **pluvere** *. The Appendix Probi speaks of **ais** for **avis**; **rius** for **rivus**[1]. This loss of **v**[2] also takes place in French: as in **pavonem**, *paon;* **pavorem**, *peur;* **aviolus** *, *aïeul;* **vivenda**, *viande;* **clavare**, *clouer;* **avunculus**, *oncle;* **ovicla**, *ouaille;* **pluvia**, *pluie;* **caveola**, *geôle;* **uvetta** *, *luette;* **obliviosus**, *oublieux*.

§ **142.** Final **v** is always hardened into *f* at the end of words: this phenomenon, which is opposed to the law stated below § **167**, is easily explained. Notice that most of the popular words which change **v** into *f* are monosyllabic: **bovem**, *bœuf;* **brevem**, *bref;* **cervum**, *cerf;* **captivum**, *chétif;* **clavem**[3], *clef;* **nativum**, *naïf;* **navem**, *nef;* **nervum**, *nerf;* **novus**, *neu;* **novum**, *neuf;* **ovum**, *œuf;* **pulsativum** *, *poussif;* **salvum**, *sauf;* **servum**, *serf;* **sevum**, *suif;* **vivum**, *vif;* **gravem**, *grief;* **augivum** *, *ogif* ;* **restivum***, *rétif;* **vidvum**, *veuf*. Now we know that monosyllables shew a marked desire to strengthen themselves, either at the beginning by aspiration or at the end, by introducing a strong consonant as a bulwark against phonetic decay. Besides, without insisting on this fact, the true cause of the change from **v** to *f* lies in the tendency which leads the French language to replace soft consonants at the end of words by strong ones, in order to give greater support to the voice. For this reason the soft *d* and *g* in this position are replaced in pronunciation by the strong *t* and *c*, as in *sang et eau*, *grand homme*, where *sang* is pronounced *sanc*, and *grand*, *grant*[4]: whence it follows that the final *v* is necessarily strengthened into *f*[5]. When *v* is not

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[1] '**Rivus** non **rius**, **avis** non **ais**.'—App. Probi.

[2] In **Andegavi**, **Pictavi**, **clavus**, pronounced by the Romans **Andega-ou-i**, **Picta-ou-i**, **cla-ou-is**, &c., the Latin **v** (**ou**) joins the preceding **a**, and forms the diphthong **aou**; which, following the law of transformation into French (**au**, then *o*, lastly *ou*), has formed the three words *Anjou*, *Poitou*, *clou*.

[3] Why is the *f* of *clef* mute (whence the orthography *clé*) while it remains sonorous in the other words?

[4] Why then does the strong *s* form an exception, being softened into a *z*, at the end of words, as in *nous aimons*, *aux enfants*, *chevaux admirables*, &c., where *nous*, *aux*, *chevaux*, are pronounced *nou-z*, *au-z*, *chevau-z*?

[5] This tendency is so strong that it even transforms words of learned origin, which also change final **v** into *f*, as in **activus**, *actif;* **passivus**, *passif;* **nativus**, *natif;* **relativus**, *relatif*.

final, there is no longer any reason for this strengthening process, and it remains unchanged according to § **140**. This is the reason why the feminine of adjectives in *-if* is *-ive;* and why we have **bovem**, *bœuf*, but **bovarius**, *bouvier;* **navem**, *nef*, but **navile**, *navire;* **servum**, *serf*, but **servire**, *servir;* **salvum**, *sauf*, but **salvare**, *sauver;* **nativum**, *naïf*, but **nativitatem**, *naïveté*. The same rule enables us to explain the relation between the primitive *chef* and the derivatives *chevet*, *achever*, and between such words as *bref* and *brevet*, *relief* and *relever*.

IV. Prolonged.

(i) Labial. F.

§ **143**. Initial **f** remains: **fortem**, *fort;* **focum**, *feu;* **fata**, *fée;* **fabula**, *fable;* **foras**, *fors*, which last word became *hors* at an early date, just as O. Fr. *faras* (a troop of stallions) and *fardes* (clothes?) became *haras* and *hardes*. The Latin **f** being only one degree stronger than *h*, we find this same exchange between the archaic Latin **fostis**, **fircum**, **folus**, and the classical **hostis**, **hircum**, (**olus**?).

§ **144**. Medial **f** invariably remains: **refutiare**, *refuser;* **defendere**, *défendre*, &c., with the one exception of **scrofella** *, *écrouelle*.

§ **145**. Final **f** remains: **tufus**, *tuf;* but, if followed by a mute *a*, it becomes *v*, as **genovefa**, *geneviève*.

§ **146**. By the side of the spirant **f** the Latin had received from the Greek, and has passed on to the French, another aspirate *φ*, whose history must now be considered.

The Greek *φ*, *ph* (wrongly pronounced by us as an *f*), had a very distinct sound of its own, differing from the Latin *f*. Quinctilian and Priscian tell us that to pronounce **f** we must use a stronger aspiration than we should with *φ*, and that in so doing the lower lip should not touch the upper row of teeth. The *φ* was pronounced like the English *ph* in shepherd. A *p* thus aspirated necessarily dropped down to the common *p* when used by persons whose ears were not fine enough to recognise so slight a distinction; and thus at Rome, whilst the upper classes, in transferring *φ* made it first **ph**, afterwards **f**, the common people made it a **p**, thus suppressing its delicate aspirate: as in *ἀφύη*, which has produced the double Latin form, the learned **aphya**, and the popular **apua**. Thus, whilst the learned called the *ἀμφορεύς* **amphora**, and the *στροφή* **stropha**, the people made them **ampora** and **stropa**, as the Appendix Probi (in the time of Nero) tells us. Probus blames the vulgar pronunciation '**stropha** non **stropa**, **amphora** non **ampora**.' This vulgar pronunciation remains in a few French words: thus *πορφύρα* produced the popular Latin **purpura**, whence *pourpre;* *κόλαφος* has both forms, learned **colaphus**,

and vulgar **colapus**, so frequent in Merovingian documents, whence O.Fr. *colp*, now *coup*[1]: φάλαγγαι, in classical Latin **phalangae**, popular Latin **palangae**, has preserved the latter form in the French *palan*, *palanque*. On the other hand, the **ph** used by the Latin literati to represent φ in the words they borrowed from the Greek (as φιλοσοφία, **philosophia**), soon, in spite of the outcries of the grammarians, was confounded with the Latin **f**. Side by side with **phaselus**, **phlegma**, **sulphur**, **tophus**, **sylphi**, **phalangae**, &c., we find, at an early date, the forms **faselus**, **flegma**, **sulfur**, **tofus**, **sylfi**, **falangae**, &c. This change of **ph** into **f** goes on in French in popular words[2]: as **phantasma**, *fantôme*; **phiala**, *fiole*; **phasianus**, *faisan*; **elephantum**, *olifant*; **graphium**, *greffe*[3]. Similarly **orphaninus** * produced the O. Fr. *orfenin*, whence *orfelin*, which the learned of the middle ages have recast in the form *orphelin*, believing that they were thereby approaching nearer to the original Latin form.

(ii) Dentals. S, X, Z.

S.

§ **147**. Initial **s**, if followed by a vowel, remains: **solus**, *seul*; **subtus**, *sous*; **sella**, *selle*; **surdus**, *sourd*. But **st** becomes *est*; **sp**, *esp*; **sc**, *esc*, the prefixed *e* tending to render the pronunciation more easy: thus we have **stare**, O. Fr. *ester*; **scribere**, O. Fr. *escrire*; **sperare**, *espérer*; and this *s* is not uncommonly absorbed, its place being marked by the acute accent on the initial *e*: as *escrire*, *écrire*; **statum**, *estat*, *état*.

§ **148**. Medial **s** remains: as **cerasus**, *cerise*; **quassare**, *casser*. But **sc'r** drops the **s**, as is seen in **crescere**, *croître*; **pascere**, *paître*; **cognoscere**, *connaître*.

§ **149**. Final **s** sometimes remains: **ursus**, *ours*; **subtus**, *sous*; **minus**, *moins*. Or it becomes *z*, as **casa**, *chez*; **nasus**, *nez*; **adsatis**, *assez*. Or *x*, as **duos**, *deux*; **tussis**, *toux*; **otiosus**, *oiseux*; **sponsus**, *époux*.

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[1] Sometimes a **p** sprung from a φ is treated in French as if it were an original **p**: thus the Greek ζίζυφον became **ziziphus**, with a popular form **zizupus**, which then underwent the regular change of **p** into *b* (§ **111**), whence **zizubus**, whence the ill-formed *jujube*.

[2] It remains as *ph* in learned words: **philosophia**, *philosophie*; **phalangeus**, *phalange*; **phoebus**, *phébus*; except in some scientific terms, introduced somewhat early (as we have seen in § **146**), which have changed **ph** into *f*, as φαντασία, *fantaisie*; φαντασικός, *fantastique*; **phrenesis**, *frénésie*.

[3] There are a few of these double consonants which have a like origin; as **cophinus**, common Latin **cofinus**, *coffre*.

X.

§ **150.** Medial **x** sometimes remains: as **sexaginta**, *soixante*. Or it becomes *ss*: as **examen**, *essaim*; **laxare**, *laisser*; **coxa**, *cuisse*; **axilla**, *aisselle*.

§ **151.** Final **x** remains: **sex**, *six*; **luxum**, *luxe*.

Z.

§ **152.** Initial **z** remains: **zelum**, *zèle*; but **zelosus** becomes *jaloux*.

V.—Liquids. R, L.

R.

§ **153.** Initial **r** remains: **regnum**, *règne*; **rupta**, *route*; **regem**, *roi*; **ripa**, *rive*.

§ **154.** Medial **r** remains: **soricem**, *souris*; **carmen**, *charme*. It also becomes *l* in some few cases: as **paraveredus**, *palefroi*. It is sometimes dropped before *s*, as **dorsum**, *dos*; **persica**, O. Fr. *pesche*, *pêche*.

§ **155.** Final **r** remains usually: as **audire**, *oüir*; **carrus**, *char*; but in some cases it becomes *l*, as **altare**, *autel*; **cribrum**, *crible*.

L.

§ **156.** Initial **l** remains: **littera**, *lettre*; **lingua**, *langue*; **legem**, *loi*. It also becomes *r*, a change which dates back to Merovingian days: **lusciniola**, *rossignol*. Also *n*, as **libella**, *niveau*.

§ **157.** Medial **l** remains: as **aquila**, *aigle*; **filius**, *fils*; **circulus**, *cercle*. There is also the change into *n*, as is seen in **posterula** * (O. Fr. *posterle*, *posterne*), *poterne*; **margula** (O. Fr. *marle*), *marne*. Also into *r*, as **ulmus**, *orme*; **cartula**, *chartre*; **capitulum**, *chapitre*.

It should be noticed that this **l** is often softened into *u* in the combinations **ol**, **ul** preceding a consonant: as **collem**, *cou*; **auscultare**, *écouter*; **pulverem**, *poudre*; **sulphur**, *soufre*; **col'phus**, *coup*. This process took place in French times.

§ **158.** Final **l** remains in **solus**, *seul*; **sal**, *sel*; **supercilium**, *sourcil*; **mille**, *mil*; **mel**, *miel*.

VI.—Nasals. M, N.

M.

§ **159.** Initial **m** remains: **mare**, *mer*; **manus**, *main*; **mille**, *mil*. It also becomes *n*, as **mappa**, *nappe*; **matta**, *natte*.

§ **160.** Medial **m** remains: **camera**, *chambre*; **computare**, *compter*;

or it becomes *n*, as **semita**, *sente ;* **computare**, *conter ;* **simius** (**simjus**), *singe ;* **primum**, *prin* in *printemps*. Also in the double **mn** the **m** becomes *n*, as **columna**, *colonne*.

§ **161**. Final **m** remains: **dama**, *daim ;* **nomen**, *nom ;* **famem**, *faim*. Also it becomes *n*, as **rem**, *rien ;* **meum**, **tuum**, **suum**, *mon*, *ton*, *son*.

N.

§ **162**. Initial **n** remains: **nomen**, *nom ;* **non**, *non ;* **nos**, *nous ;* **nasum**, *nez*.

§ **163**. Medial **n** remains: as **ruina**, *ruine ;* **mentiri**, *mentir ;* **mentum**, *menton*. Also it becomes *m*, as **nominare**, *nommer ;* **carpinus**, *charme ;* **hominem**, *homme*. Also *l:* **orphaninus** *, *orphelin ;* **Panormus**, *Palerme ;* **Bononia**, *Bologne*. Also *r:* **ordinem**, *ordre ;* **diaconus**, *diacre ;* **Londinum**, *Londres*. **N** also disappears in some cases before the origin of the French language, as in **pagensis**, **pagesis** *, *païs*, *pays*.

§ **164**. Final **n** remains: **non**, *non ;* **sonus**, *son ;* **bonus**, *bon*. Or it disappears, as **nomen**, *nom*.

PART II.

THE PRINCIPLES WHICH RULE THE PERMUTATIONS OF LANGUAGE.

§ **165**. We may thus sum up the results of our inquiry by stating the Laws on which the change of the Latin letters into French rests; and these (using the language of natural history) we may call the laws of *least action*, and of *transition*.

§ **166**. I. Law of Least Action [1].—It is a characteristic of every human effort to try to exert itself with the *least action*, that is, with the smallest possible expenditure of energy. Language follows this law, and its successive transformations are caused by the endeavour to diminish this effort, and by the desire of reaching a more easy pronunciation. This, combined with the structure of the vocal apparatus, gives us the true cause of these changes of language.

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[1] In his admirable *Grammaire comparée du Sanskrit, du Grec, et du Latin*, M. Baudry has shewn the influence of these two principles on the formation of ancient languages. I hope to shew that they may be further confirmed by the history of the French language.

§ **167.** This need of greater ease in pronunciation shews itself in the history of the French language, by the general weakening of the Latin letters: thus the **c** and **g**, pronounced hard by the Romans before **e** and **i**[1], as **fekerunt, kivitatem, guemellus, guibba** (**fecerunt, civitatem, gemellus, gibba**) have become soft in French, the hard **c** passing into the *ç* sound, the hard **g** into the *j* sound, so that where the Latins said **kedere, aguere**, the French say *ceder, agir*. Similarly the Latin **p** is softened into *v*, **ripa, crepare, saponem**, becoming *rive, crever, savon:* in some cases the weakening is so great that the Latin letter altogether disappears; as **crudelis** passes into *cruel*, **sudare** into *suer*, **obedire** into *obéir*.

§ **168.** In other cases, the letters in contact being *dissimilar*, the French language assimilates them, to make the pronunciation easier; thus it changes **dr** into *rr;* **adripare**, *arriver;* **quadratum**, *carré;* similarly **tr** is softened into *rr*, as **putrere**, *pourrir;* **latronem**, *larron*. Here moreover, as in most cases, the French only follows the example of the Latin itself, whose tendency towards assimilation was strongly developed; thus the Romans said **arridere** for **adridere**, **arrogantem** for **adrogantem**, &c. From this regular progress of languages towards an easier pronunciation, we may conclude at once that languages are ever descending, never climbing, the scales of sounds: thus **tr** is softened into **rr**; **rr** is never hardened into **tr**; **latronem** may descend into *larron*, but **parricidium** never ascends in French to *patricide;* either it must remain as it is, *parricide*, or grow softer still by simplifying the *rr* into *r*.

§ **169.** Another phenomenon, the correlative of this assimilation of letters, and also springing from the desire of ease in pronunciation, is the separation or *differentiation* of similar letters, so as to render their emission from the mouth easier. If a Latin word has two *r*'s, in French it will be softened by changing the one **r** into *l*, as **cribrum**, *crible:* thus the Latin **parafredus** becomes *palefroi*, not *parefroi*; **peregrinus** becomes *pèlerin*, not *pérerin*. So too, if there are two *l*'s, the French changes one into *r;* **lusciniola** becomes *rossignol*, not *lossignol*. This process has received the name of *dissimilation*. This balancing of letters and effort after the vocal equilibrium were not unknown to the Latins, who, to avoid the two *r*'s, said **ruralis, muralis**, instead of **ruraris, muraris**: to avoid the two *l*'s, they said **epularis, stellaris**, instead of **epulalis, stellalis**[2].

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[1] See the word *agencer* in the Dictionary.

[2] In a word, the suffixes **aris, alis**, being alike in origin and meaning, the Romans preferred **aris**, when the word had already an **l** in it (as **stellaris**, from **stella**), and **alis**, if the word had an **r** in it (**ruralis**, from **ruris**). See Baudry, *Grammaire comparée du Sanskrit, du Grec, et du Latin*, p. 101.

§ **170.** Together with this 'dissimilation,' which seeks to avoid the disagreeable repetition of the same letter, we must notice another process, 'metathesis,' the transposition or displacement of a consonant, to facilitate pronunciation: thus, **formaticum**, **turbare**, **paupertatem**, at first became *formage*, *tourver*, *pauverté*, as may be seen in old French texts; these words afterwards underwent the displacement of the *r*, and became *fromage*, *trouver*, *pauvreté*.

§ **171.** II. LAW OF TRANSITION.—The law of least action shews us the cause of the transformations of language, and of the permutation of letters; that of transition will teach us the conditions of these changes, and their course. 'Permutation moves on step by step, and never more than one step at a time. A letter does not at a bound change its order, degree, or family; it can only make one of these changes at once[1].' Thus, to resume the study of the word **putrere**, given above, the classical **putrere** did not turn at once into the French *pourrir;* it passed in the Merovingian Latin into the forms **putrire**, **pudrire**, and in Old French through the successive forms *podrir*, *porrir*, whence *pourrir:* the **tr** had to pass the intermediate **dr** before it became *rr*. In like manner the Dictionary will present to us, so far as it is possible to write it, the history of every letter, and will connect the Latin with the French by the intermediate links of medieval Latin, and the Old French.

PART III.

EXCEPTIONS TO PHONETICS. EFFECT OF CORRUPTION ON THE FORMATION OF THE FRENCH LANGUAGE.

§ **172.** THOUGH the laws of Phonetics rule with precision almost all the words in the French language, there are still a few which seem, as far as we know, to be refractory, and to refuse to be classified under established heads: just as in natural history there are some beings which have not yet found their proper place under the divisions of science.

These exceptions to the rules of Phonetics have a double cause: or rather, the infraction of the rules is only apparent, and is due to influences which we are as yet unacquainted with, and to secondary laws

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[1] F. Baudry, *Grammaire comparée du Sanskrit, du Grec, et du Latin*, p. 83.

which limit or modify the primary ones; or these infractions of law are the result of corruption. Words thus corrupted cannot be used as arguments to throw doubt on the existence of the laws of language and their firm establishment: for, as M. Littré says, 'it is the general and positive rules which enable us to affirm that there is an error even where we do not know the circumstances or the conditions of the error; they enable us to divide the whole into the regular and correct part, and the part altered and mutilated by the inevitable faults of time and of mankind.'

And besides, in many cases the corruption is only apparent, not real, or if it does exist, it is not the French language that is to blame: thus *écouter* (Old French *escouter*, *escolter*, originally *esculter*) is a very irregular derivation from the classical Latin **auscultare**, for the Latin **au** never becomes **e** in French, and if the word had been regularly formed, it would have been *oscouter*, not *escouter*, as the Latin **au** habitually becomes *o* (**aurum**, *or;* **pausare**, *poser*, &c.). Now here to all appearance is a flagrant exception, and Phonetics seem to be at fault. But not so: Phonetics are blameless, for we know from Flavius Caper that in the third century men said, not **auscultare**, but **ascultare**, whence, according to rule, comes the form *escouter*, as **a** becomes *e* (**patrem**, *père;* **pratum**, *pré;* **gratum**, *gré;* &c.). Thus in this case the corruption dates back to the popular Latin, and the French language has nothing to do with it.

The same is the case when the French language seems to violate the Latin accent, in such words as *encre* from **encaustum**; *persil* from **petroselinum**, borrowed by the Romans from the Greek (ἔγκαυστον, πετροσέλινον). Here the French retains the original Greek accent, preserved by the Latins in these borrowed words. In *souris*, *seigle*, *mordre*, *foie*, *fin*, *faîte*, from **sóricem**, **secále**, **mordére**, **ficátum**, **finítus**, **fastígium**, the accent had already been displaced in vulgar Latin, which said **sorícem**, **sécale**, **mórdere**, **fícatum**, **fínitus**, **fástigium**.

But beside these apparent infractions of the laws of Phonetics, there are also real exceptions, caused by corruption or chance,—cases of Latin words whose passage into French is governed by no known laws, and which seem to us to be painful discords in the harmonious unity of the language. These errors are man's mark left on the vocabulary, the arbitrary element in the formation of the French tongue. If we compare with their Latin originals the words *germandrée*, **chamaedrys**; *amidon*, **amylum**[1]; *camomille*, **chamaemelum**; *ancolie*, **aquilegia**; *érable*, **acer arbor**; *échalotte*, **Ascalonicum**; *estragon*, **draconem**; *réglisse*, **liquiritia**; *girofle*, **caryophyllum**; *marjolaine*, **amaracana***, we shall find ourselves face to face with the worst corruptions

[1] Here the corruption is older than the French language; **amidum** for **amylum** is found in a Latin document of the ninth century.

in the language: let us note at the same time that almost all these words indicate medicinal plants, and have come down to us through herbalists and apothecaries. Nor is it astonishing that a long special use has deformed and corrupted such words; for the people torture learned words so as to give them a sense of some kind—thus one may any day hear the common folk ask for *de l'eau d'anon* for *laudanum*, and the like. To this class also belongs *boutique*, from **apotheca**, one of the most striking instances of corruption. **Apotheca** would regularly have produced *aboutaie*, as the Latin initial **a** never drops out in French, and it is contrary to rule for the Latin **c** between two vowels to become *q* in French at the end of a word; in such a position the Latin **c** always disappears (**baca**, *baie*; **braca**, *braie*; **ebriaca**, *ivraie*); so that, like **theca**, *taie*, **apotheca** ought to have become *aboutaie*[1]. If we add to this list certain other words[2], we shall have the full catalogue of all forms due to chance or inexplicable disturbance: it will be seen how very small their sum total is, compared with the whole French language. Still, it is most important for us to be able to ascertain the truth. From the days of St. Augustine, who said that the explanation of words depends on the fancy of each person who tries them, and who likened it to the interpreting of dreams, down to Voltaire, who believed that chance or corruption were the sole causes of the revolutions of language, human speech has ever been regarded as the product of the arbitrary caprice of men. But modern science has shewn that languages are not the work of chance, but a natural and organic growth, of which man is not the author, but the instrument. Philology has narrowed and limited the part played by caprice and corruption in the formation of languages, without utterly annihilating it.

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[1] *Aboutaie* is not the final form. We know on one hand that the Latin **p** does not stop at *b*, but drops down to *v*: on the other hand we know that **t** between two vowels always drops out in French; so that *aboutaie* would become *avoutaie*, and finally *avouaie*, the last regular contraction of **apotheca**.

[2] **Adamantem**, *diamant*; **emendare**, *amender*; **amygdale**, *amande*; **tremere**, *craindre*; **carbunculus**, *escarboucle*; **scintilla**, *étincelle*; **sarcophagus**, *cercueil*; **fracticium**, *friche*; **lampetra**, *lamproie*; **unicornu**, *licorne*; **umbilicus**, *nombril*. As to the words *lendemain*, *loriot*, *lierre*, which in Old French were rightly spelt *endemain*, *oriot*, *ierre* (see the Dictionary for these words), they must not be reckoned as corruptions of the Latin word, but of the French.

PART IV.

DERIVATION.

§ 173. BEFORE we enter into necessary details in dealing with derivation, under the three heads of substantive, adjective, and verb, we must first forewarn our reader that every suffix ought always to be regarded from three points of view;—with reference to its *origin*, *form*, and *accentuation*.

§ 174. 1. *Origin.*—Suffixes may be of Latin origin (as prem*ier* from **primarius**), or of French origin, that is, formed on the model of Latin suffixes, as encr*ier* from *encre*), but having no correspondent Latin original.

§ 175. 2. *Form.*—We must carefully distinguish suffixes of learned formation from those of popular origin; i. e. such derivatives as prim*aire*, séculaire, scholaire, which come from the learned, from such as prem*ier* (**primarius**), séculier (**secularis**), écolier (**scholaris**), which have been formed by the common people.

§ 176. 3. *Accentuation.*—Here the Latin suffixes may be put under two heads: *a.* the accented, whose penultimate is long, as **mortālis, humānus, vulgāris**; and, *β.* the unaccented or atonic, whose penultimate is short; as **āsĭnus, pórtĭcus, móbĭlis.**

§ 177. Accented Latin suffixes are retained in the French, as *mortel, humain, vulgaire.* The language having got possession of these suffixes, *-el, -ain, -aire,* presently uses them to form new derivatives, applying them to words which had no corresponding suffixes in Latin: by such additions have been formed such words as *vis-uel, loint-ain, visionn-aire,* derivatives created at first hand by the French language.

§ 178. Atonic Latin suffixes, **ás-inus, pórt-icus, jud-icem,** all perish as they pass into French by a natural consequence of the law of accentuation: thus **āsĭnus** gives us *âne;* **pórt-ĭcus,** *porche;* **jūd-ĭcem,** *juge.* After losing the atonic ĭ these suffixes had no strength left in them for the production of new derivatives. What, in fact, does the suffix *-le* in *grê-le* (**gracilis**); *humb-le* (**humilis**); *douib-le* (**ductilis**), represent to the common ear? Who would believe that these three French words are formed by means of the same suffix, if he had not the Latin words before him? While the Latin **-ĭlis** is very fruitful, the French *-le* is but a sterile termination. Similarly, it may be seen by such examples as *diab-le* (**diabŏlus**); *meub-le* (**mobĭlis**); *peup-le* (**popŭlus**), that the three Latin suffixes, **-ŏlus, -ĭlis, -ŭlus,** are uniformly merged in the French *-le;* a fact which indicates

the indistinctness of their sound on the popular ear, owing to the dropping of the atonic penultimate vowel. It was not till several centuries after the birth of the French language that the learned, not understanding the proper function of accent in the formation of terminations, foolishly followed the Latin form, imposing on it a false accent, displacing the true accent. Then sprang up words like *portique* (**porticus**); *mobile* (**mobilis**); *fragile* (**fragilis**); words opposed to the genius of the French language, barbarous words, neither Latin nor French, defying the laws of accent of both languages. In a word, of these two classes of suffixes, the former, the accented, are alone strong enough to bear any development in French; the others, the atonic, have fallen dead, without producing a single new derivative. This is the principle which will form the basis of our study of suffixes.

SECTION I.

Derivation of Substantives.

Latin substantives, adjectives, verbs, prepositions[1], have produced French substantives.

CHAPTER I.

French Substantives derived from Latin Substantives[2].

§ **179.** The French language has carried over several thousands of Latin substantives, such as *chantre*, **cantor**; *pâtre*, **pastor**; *leçon*, **lectionem**, &c.; and has also created a vast number of others from French substantives already existing; such as *journée*, *année*, *soirée*, *matinée*, from *jour*, *an*, *soir*, *matin*; *chevalerie* from *chevalier*, &c. All these formations are studied in detail in §§ **191**, sqq., under the heads of the suffixes **-alis**, **-anus**, **-aris**, **-arius**, **-aticum**, **-atus**, **-etum**, **-eria** *, **-ianus**, **-ile**, **-iste**, to which the reader is referred.

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[1] We do not here speak of pronouns, for there is only one French word which has sprung from a Latin pronoun, that is, *identité* from **idem**; and even in this case, it is not from classical but scholastic Latin, which produced the forms **identitatem** and **identicus**; so that even this word is not of popular origin.

[2] For all parts of this treatise on derivation and composition I have followed Mätzner's admirable classification.

CHAPTER II.

French Substantives derived from Latin Adjectives.

§ **180.** Just as *un mort* stands for *un homme mort*, *un mortel* for *un être mortel*, by excluding the substantive and calling the object by the name of its epithet, so the words *matin*, *jour*, *hiver*, have been formed from the Latin adjectives **matutinum**, **diurnum**, **hibernum**, sc. **tempus**: similarly *cierge*, *roche*, *neige*, *grange*, *lange*, *longe*, *lé*, *chêne*, *droit*, *hôtel*, are from the adjectives **cereus**, **rupea** *, **nivea**, **granea** *, **lanea**, **lumbea** *, **latus**, **quercinus** *, **directum**, **hospitalis**. Several substantives of this class, such as *sanglier*, *linge*, *coursier*, *bouclier*, were adjectives in Old French (as may be seen under these words in the Dictionary), the Old French phrase running *un drap linge*, *un porc sanglier*, *un cheval coursier*, *un écu bouclier*; and they became substantives at a comparatively late epoch in the history of the language. For details, see under the suffixes cited in § **179**, and also under the three suffixes, **-tas**, **-tudo**, **-ia (it-ia)**.

CHAPTER III.

French Substantives derived from Latin Prepositions.

§ **181.** These are very rare, whether they come direct from the Latin, as *contrée* from **contrata** * (derived from **contra**), *entrailles* from **interanea** (derived from **inter**), or whether they have been formed first hand by the French, as *avantage* from *avant*, *devanture* from *devant*.

CHAPTER IV.

French Substantives derived from Latin Verbs.

§ **182.** The French language derives substantives from verbs either by using the root of the verb, with or without suffixes; or by using the present infinitive, or the present participle, the past participle, or the future passive participle.

§ **183.** I. i. *From the verb-root with suffix.*—By joining to the verb-root certain terminations, each of which brings with it a special modification of the meaning, the French language has created a multitude of substantives: thus from *abreuv-er*, *éclair-cr*, *all-er*, it has produced *abreuv-oir*, *éclair-eur*, *all-ure*. These suffixes thus used for the creation of substantives are about twenty in number [**-alis**, **-anda** (**-enda**), **-antia**, **-anus**, **-aldus**, **-ardus**, **-aris**, **-arius**, **-aster**, **-aticum**, **-atus**, **-etum**, **-eria** * ? **-ela**, **-ianus**, **-icius**, **-ile**, **-ina**, **-issa**, **-iste**, **-men** (**-amen**, **-imen**, **-umen**), **-mentum**, **-or** (**-tor**, **-sor**), **-orius**, **-tionem**, **-ura**]. See Sect. III. Chapter I. for the detailed study of each of these suffixes.

§ 184. ii. *From the verb-root without suffix.*—The French language creates new substantives by taking them from the verb, by the simple addition to its root of the gender-ending: thus, after the Latin verbs **apportare, purgare, appellare,** have given the verbs *apporter, purger, appeler,* the French language takes the roots of these verbs, *apport, purge, appel,* and uses them as new substantives, which had no originals in Latin, and are called *verbal substantives.* These verbs number about three hundred[1], and are all of the first conjugation[2]. A certain number of these substantives are concrete: as *ragoût* from *ragoûter, rabat* from *rabattre, décor* from *décorer, égout* from *égoutter, empois* from *empeser, engrais* from *engraisser, réverbère* from *réverbèrer, repaire* from O. Fr. *repairer, réchaud* from *re* and *échauder, dépêche* from *dépêcher, cri* from *crier, conserve* from *conserver, contour* from *contourner, traite* from *traiter, relief* from *relever, repli* from *replier;* but most of them are abstract, and indicate the action expressed by the verb: such are *appel* from *appeler, apport* from *apporter, baisse* from *baisser, aide* from *aider, avance* from *avancer, épouvante* from *épouvanter, offre* from *offrir, pêche* from *pêcher, recherche* from *rechercher, tremp* from *tremper,* &c.[3]

Whence has the genius of the French language learnt so fruitful and ingenious a process, enabling it to create so large a number of substantives which have no Latin parent? The answer is at hand—The French and the Latin are simply successive conditions of the same language; and there is no grammatical process employed in the French which is not to be found, in germ at least, in the Latin; thus the Romans in their day created (especially in their time of decadence) verbal substantives out of their infinitives: thus from **probare, luctari,** &c. came **proba, lucta,** which appear for the first time long after the verb; **proba** in Ammianus Marcellinus, **lucta** in Ausonius.

Two characteristic facts shew us with what fertility the French language has developed this process thus handed down to it from the Latin. On the one hand, it has been applied to words which are completely strangers to the Latin language, and such substantives as *galop, début, regard,* have been formed from verbs of Germanic

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[1] These derivatives have a peculiarity which is quite unique; they are shorter than the words whence they come. We must carefully avoid confounding these substantives, which spring from verbs, with those which have given birth to verbs (such as *fête, lard,* whence *fêter, larder*).

[2] The eight or ten substantives (such as *maintien* from *maintenir, recueil* from *recueillir, accueil* from *accueillir*) which belong to other conjugations have been formed by analogy. The other conjugations have formed no verbal substantives like those of the first conjugation, because they have at their disposal the strong participial substantives (studied in § **188**).

[3] About one-third of these substantives are of the masculine gender.

origin, such as *galoper*, *débuter*, *regarder*; on the other hand, the process is still in active operation, and daily gives birth to fresh words; thus of late years have appeared *casse* from *casser*, *chauffe* from *chauffer*[1]; and this fact shews us the persistent nature and spontaneous action of the laws of language, and the certainty with which the popular instinct advances, quite unconsciously, in the formation of new words.

§ **185.** II. *The Infinitive.*—From the present infinitive come a tolerably large number of masculine substantives, such as *dîner*, *déjeuner*, *souper*, *goûter*, *vivre* and *vivres*, *manger*, *boire*, *loyer*, *savoir*, *pouvoir*, *devoir*, *plaisir*, *être*, *loisir*, *repentir*, *avenir*, *sourire*, *baiser*, *souvenir*, &c., all of them used as masculine substantives.

§ **186.** III. *The Present Participle.*—Just as the Latin language had created a substantive, **amans** (a lover), from the present participle of the verb **amare**, so the French language has created, by help of present participles, the substantives *marchand* from **mercantem** *, *manant* from **manentem**; *sergent*, **servientem**; *séant*, **sedentem**, to say nothing of forms which have come direct from the French participle, such as *tranchant*, *vivant*, *servant*, *gouvernante*, *méchant*, from *trancher*, *vivir*, *servir*, *gouverner*; *méchant*, O. Fr. *meschant*, is from the old verb *mescheoir*, like *séant* from *seoir*, *échéant* from *échoir*.

§ **187.** IV. *The Past Participle.*—The Latin tongue possessed the faculty of creating substantives out of its past participles: thus from **peccatum**, p. p. of **peccare**, came the substantive **peccatum**, a sin; from **fossa**, p. p. of **fodere**, came **fossa**, a ditch, &c. And the French language, not content with thus turning the Latin participles into substantives (as in *avoué*, **advocatus**; *écrit*, **scriptum**, &c.), in its turn expanded this grammatical process, and created from French participles a multitude of substantives masculine and feminine, such as *fait*, *reçu*, *dû*, *réduit*, masculines, and *croisée*, *nichée*, *durée*, *tranchée*, *partie*, *issue*, feminines, all of them past participles of the verbs *faire*, *devoir*, *recevoir*, &c. And this it does especially with feminine participles. The number of substantives thus obtained is considerable; for the French language forms substantives with both classes of participles, the strong as well as the weak[2].

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[1] *La chauffe*, a furnace; *une surface de chauffe*, a fire-surface, flue-surface.

[2] A *strong* participle is one which is accented on the root, as **dictus**, **factus**, **tractus**; a *weak* participle is accented on the ending, as **am-atus**, **purg-atus**. Similarly, in French, *dit*, *fait*, *joint*, are *strong*; *aimée*, *purgée*, *weak* participles. The *strong* participles are those which ordinary grammarians class mechanically under the name of irregular participles, and *weak* ones under the name of the regular. For further details, see *Historical Grammar*, p. 140.

1. Formed from *weak* (or regular) participles; such as *chevauchée*, *accouchée*, &c.

2. Formed from *strong* (or irregular) participles; such as *dit*, *joint*, *réduit*, *trait*, &c. We know (see *Historical Grammar*, p. 140) that Modern French has replaced most of these strong participles by weak ones; still the substantives formed from the strong forms remain: thus the old feminine participle *défense*, **defensa**, has been replaced by the weak form *défendue*, while it remains as a substantive.

§ **188.** The following is a list of these strong participles[1], no longer in use as such, but still remaining as substantives.

It will be seen that the modern form, the correspondent weak participle, is set side by side (within brackets) with the old strong participle, which has become a substantive, and the Latin word whence it comes:—

Emplette, **implícita** (*employée*); *exploit*, **explícitum** (*éployé*); *meute*, **móvita** (*mûe*), and its compound *émeute*, **exmóvita** (*émue*); *pointe*, **puncta** (*poindre*, in the sense of to prick = **púngere**; this word remains as a participle in the word *courte-pointe*, in O. Fr. *coulte-pointe*, from Latin **cúlcita-puncta**); *course*, **cursa** (*courue*); *trait*, **tractum**, and its compounds *por-trait*, *retrait*, *traite*, &c.; *source*, **sursa** (*surgie*), and its compound *ressource*; the verb is *sourdre*, **súrgĕre**; *route*, **rupta** (*rompue*), and its compounds *déroute*, *banqueroute*, i. e. *banque*, *rompue*; *défense*, **defensa** (*défendue*), and its congeners *offense*, &c.; *tente*, **téndita** (*tendue*), and its compounds *attente*, *détente*, *entente*, &c.; *rente*, **réddita** (*rendue*); *pente*, **péndita** * (*pendue*), and its compounds *soupente*, **suspéndita** * (*suspendue*); *poste*, **pósita** (*posée*); *repas*, **repastus** (*repu*); *croît*, **créscitum** * (*crue*), and its compound *surcroît*; *semonce*, formerly *semonse*, **summonsa** *; *entorse*, **intorsa** *; *suite*, **séquita** * (*suivie*), whence *poursuite*; *vente*, **véndita** (*vendue*); *perte*, **pérdita** (*perdue*); *quête*, **quaésita** (*quêtée*), and its compounds *conquête*, *requête*, *enquête*; *recette*, **recepta** (*reçue*); *dette*, **débita** (*dûe*); *réponse*, **responsa** (*répondue*); *élite*, **electa** (*élue*); *tonte*, **tóndita** * (*tondue*); *mors*, **morsus** (*mordu*); *fonte*, **fúndita** (*fondue*); compound *refonte*; *toise*, **tensa** (*tendue*); *ponte*, **póndita** * (*pondue*); *fente*, **féndita** (*fendue*); *faute*, **fállita** (*faillie*); *maltote*, **male-tóllita**; *boite*, **bíbita**

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[1] More than one participle in this list has never been used in French except as a substantive; and its participial usage dates either from the classical or the rustic Latin, which latter often created forms of which no trace remains in any text, but which survive in the corresponding French words. Thus *entorse*, *semonce*, *suite* (in Italian *seguita*), *croit* (It. *cresciuto*), cannot answer to the classical forms **intorta**, **summonita**, **secuta**, **cretum**, but to the popular forms **intorsa** *, **summonsa** *, **sequita** *, **crescitum** *.

(*bue*); *secousse*, succussa (*secouée*); and its congener *rescousse*, from O. Fr. *escousse*, which is the Latin excussa; *fuite*, fúgita; *promesse*, promissa (*promise*); *écluse*, exclusa (*exclue*); *impôt*, impósitum (*imposé*); *dépôt*, depósitum (*déposé*); *prévôt*, praepósitum (*préposé*); *suppôt*, suppósitum (*supposé*); *entrepôt*, interpósitum * (*entreposé*) [1]; *descente*, descéndita * (*descendue*); *plaid*, plácitum [2].

Thus, while Old French said *être mors*, morsus; *être route*, rupta, for *être mordue*, *rompue*, Modern French, while it replaced the Old French *mors* and *route* by *mordu* and *rompu*, created from these old participles new substantives (un *mors* de cheval, *une route*). In a few cases, very rare ones, the strong participle survives beside the weak one; as in *un fil tors*, and *un fil tordu*, which has not hindered the formation of the substantive *tort*, conformably with the rule we have described [3]. Side by side with these two forms of expression we have the triple form *une femme absoute*, *une femme absolue*, and the substantive *absoute*.

SECTION II.

Derivation of Adjectives.

§ **189.** Adjectives are formed (1) by the present participle; as *charmant*, *savant*, *dévorant*, the present participles of the verbs *charmer*, *savoir*, *dévorer*. It often happens that a verb has disappeared in Modern French, while its present participle remains as an adjective; thus the Old French verbs *méchoir*, *béer*, *galer*, remain only in their participles *méchant*, *béant*, *galant*, which are now used as adjectives.

2. From the past participle:—*poli*, *connu*, *fleuri*, &c., from *polir*, *connaître*, *fleurir*, &c.

3. From the verb-root.—This process, which we shewed, § **184**, to be so fruitful for substantives, has not been equally so for adjectives; still some traces of it occur in the adjectives *gonfle* from *gonfler*, *dispos*, which comes from *disposer*, not from the Latin dispositus,

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[1] *Propos* and *repos* have no place in this list, as they are the substantives of the verbs *proposer* and *reposer*, as has been seen in § **184**.

[2] We may add to this list *dessert*, *desserte*, formed by analogy from the verb *desservir*; *absoute*, absoluta; *soute*, soluta; *chute*, caduta *, although these participles are not strong in Latin.

[3] I have naturally included in this list only those strong participles which have remained *only* as substantives, leaving out all those which remain in French as both participles and substantives; such as *dit*, *joint*, *adjoint*, *réduit*, *conduit*, *conduite*, *produit*, *enduit*, *biscuit*, *ouïe*, *clos*, *enclos*, *couvert*, *découverte*, *mise*, *remise*, *prise*, *surprise*, *défaite*, *crue*, *contrainte*, *empreinte*, *feinte*, &c.

which would have given *dépôt*. Compare **impositus**, *impôt;* **supposi-tus**, *suppôt;* **praepositus**, *prévôt*.

4. By suffixes.—By this means the French language produces fresh adjectives; α. from substantives, as *mensonger*, *courageux*, *âgé*, from *mensonge*, *courage*, *âge;* or, β. from adjectives, as *jaunâtre*, *lourdaud*, *vieillot*, from *jaune*, *lourd*, *vieil;* or γ. from verbs, as *comparable*, *redoubtable*, *semblable*, as *comparer*, *redouter*, *sembler;* or δ. from prepositions, as *ancien* from **antianus** *, derivative of **ante**; *souverain* from **superanus***, derivative of **supra**. In the next chapter will be found a list of all these suffixes, and of the derivations which they have supplied to the French language.

SECTION III.

List of Nominal Suffixes.

§ **190.** Here follows a detailed catalogue of nominal suffixes (i. e. of suffixes which form substantives and adjectives), divided, as has been already done in § **176**, into *accented* and *atonic*. In this list of suffixes will be found the three of Germanic origin (viz. *-ard*, *-inc*, and *-aud*), which are to be met with in the French tongue: diminutive and augmentative suffixes will be treated of separately.

CHAPTER I.

Accented Suffixes.

§ **191.** **Alis, ale** become *al, el*[1] in popular French[2]: *chenal*, **canalis**[3]; *journal*, **diurnalis**; *royal*, **regalis**; *loyal*, **legalis**; *hôtel*, **hospitale**; *cheptel*, **capitale**; *noël*, **natalis**; *ménestrel*, **ministrale** *; *mortel*, **mortalis**; *charnel*, **carnalis**; *voyelle*, **vocalis**. **Pluralis** produced in the regular way the Old French *plurel*, changed afterwards into the diphthongal *pluriel*, by changing *e* into *ie*. See § **56**.

The suffixes **-alis, -aris** have been replaced, so far as French derivatives are concerned, by the form **-arius**, and have disappeared, leaving no posterity behind them.

§ **192.** **Antia, entia** become *ance* in popular French[4]: as in *enfance*,

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[1] For the letter-change, see § **54**.

[2] The learned form is *al:* **cardinalis**, *cardinal*; **hospitale**, *hôpital*.

[3] **Canalis** has also produced another form, *chenel*, which was afterwards softened into *chéneau*, just as *bel* became *beau*.

[4] The learned form from **antia** is *ance*, as in *arrogance*, **arrogantia**; of **entia**, *ence*, as in *innocence*, **innocentia**.

infantia; *contenance*, **continentia** *. We know that these abstract substantives are formed from the present participle by adding the suffix **-ia**; thus from **infantem** has come **infantia**; from **continentem**, **continentia**, &c. The French language, imitating this process, has similarly created *vengeance* from *vengeant*, *croyance* from *croyant*, *confiance* from *confiant*, *échéance* from *échéant*, *jouissance* from *jouissant*. Participial substantives often come from forms which have disappeared from Modern French, and are, as it were, living witnesses to their dead ancestors: thus *chance*, formerly *cheance*, carries us back to *chéant*, participle of *chéoir*, primitive form of *choir*, **cadere**; and *échéance* carries us back, through *échéant*, to *échoir*. *Fiant*, participle of *fier*, gives us the Old French substantive *fiance*, whence again the verb *fiancer*. *Engeance*, *finance*, *outrecuidance*, similarly come from the old verbs *enger* (to multiply oneself); *finer* (to conclude a bargain, pay); *outrecuider*, **ultra-cogitare**. *Créance* answers to the archaic participle *créant*, to be found in the compound *mécréant*. *Doléance*, whence *condoléance*, similarly carries us through a participle *doléant*, to a verb *doléer*, from a Latin type **dolicare** *; while *nuance*, *laitance* come through *nuant*, *laitant*, from the old verbs *nuer*, *laiter*, which are derived from the words *nue*, *laite*.

§ **193. Andus, endus.** The passive future participle has provided us, through its nominative plural neuter, with a certain number of substantives. We must, however, take note that the French language, following its customary use[1], has treated these neuter plurals as if they were feminine singulars, and has produced from them a number of feminine substantives, such as *viande* from **vivenda**; *provende* from **praebenda**[2]; whence, by analogy, the French derivatives *offrande* from *offrir*; *jurande* from *jurer*; *réprimande* from *réprimer*, &c.

From the combination of the suffix *and* with the suffix *ier* (see § **198**), come the derivatives in *andier*, such as *taill-andier* from *tailler*, *filandière* from *filer*; *lavandière* from *laver*, &c.

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[1] It is well known that by a strange error the Merovingian Latin mistook neuter plurals in **a** for feminine singulars of the first declension. Thus from **pecus** was formed **pecoras**: '**inter pecoras**' says a Chartulary of A.D. 757 (in Muratori). The same author has published a collection of industrial receipts of the Merovingian epoch, in which we find a feminine **pergamina**, from the neuter plural of **pergamenum**: '**pergamina quomodo fieri debet: mitte illam in calcem, et jaceat ibi per dies tres.**' In this way the French language has produced a certain number of feminine substantives; as *merveille*, **mirabilia**; *bible*, **biblia** *; *corne*, **cornua**; *aumaille*, **animalia**; *tempe*, **tempora**; *brasse*, **brachia**; *arme*, **arma**; *muraille*, **muralia**; *volaille*, **volatilia**; *feuille*, **folia**; *saussaie*, **saliceta**; and all the suffixes in *aie* from **eta**, plural of **etum**.

[2] Learned forms are *legende* from **legenda**; *prébende* from **praebenda**.

§ **194. Anus**, ana become *ain, en — aine, enne*[1]; as *châtelain*, **castellanus** *; *aubain*, **albanus** *; *écrivain*, **scribanus**; *poulain*, **pullanus** *; *humain*, **humanus**; *souverain*, **superanus** *; *vilain*, **villanus** *; *lointain*, **longitanus** *; *fontaine*, **fontana**.

When **anus** follows **i** it becomes *en*, whether the **i** be original, as in *ancien*, **antianus**; *chrétien*, **christianus**, or whether it comes from the dropping of the medial consonant (see *Historical Grammar*, p. 37), as in *païen*, **paganus**; *doyen*, **decanus**; *moyen*, **medianus**; *mitoyen*, **medietanus** *; *citoyen*, **civitadanus** *.

French derivatives formed by analogy are also very numerous; such are *quatre, quatrain,; dix, dizain; six, sixain; douze, douzaine; neuf, neuvaine; haut, hautain; proche, prochain; Afric-ain, Napolit-ain, Americ-ain:* the one exception under this class is *paysan, pays*, which should have been *paysain*, and indeed is found so in the twelfth century and onwards: this one deviation may be due to dissimilation (§ **169**). The form *en* is especially applied to professional nouns, such as *mécanicien, chirurgien, musicien, grammairien*[2].

§ **195. Aldus**, a suffix of Germanic origin. In a great many Frankish proper names we may notice a suffix, *wald*, which denotes force, command, answering to the modern German *Ge-walt, walten, to wield;* thus *Chlodo-wald, Grimo-wald, Anso-wald*, &c. This suffix was transcribed into **aldus** by the Gallo-Romans[3]; and we find in Merovingian Latin the names **Chlodo-aldus, Grimo-aldus, Anso-aldus, Regin-aldus**, which in Carolingian times became *Grim-aldus, Regin-aldus*, by the regular change of **oaldus** into **aldus**. By the customary softening of **al** into *au* (§ **157**), **aldus** became *aud;* whence **Grimaldus**, *Grimaud;* **Reginaldus**, *Regnaud.*

This suffix has been employed by the French language, but always in a depreciatory or a bad sense, whether as attached to words of Germanic origin, as *clab-aud, crap-aud*, or by analogy in French derivatives, as *lourd-aud, nig-aud, fin-aud, ronge-aud, sal-aud, pat-aud;* and with a diminutive sense in *levr-aut*, a leveret.

§ **196. Ardus**, a suffix of Germanic origin (Gothic *hardus*, German *hart*, hard). This suffix, which has helped to form a great many proper names, such as *Regin-hart, Rein-hart, Renard; Eber-hart, Ebrart, Ebrard, Evrard*, denotes intensity in French words; and also in very many cases takes a bad sense: thus *ard* is found in com-

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[1] For letter-changes, see § **54.**

[2] *Faisan*, **phasianus**, is in the same position as *paysan;* on grounds of dissimilation it could not become *faisain.* Such words as *partisan, capitan, volcan, artisan, courtisan*, are not to be added to the list, as they have come in in modern times from Spain or Italy, and are not genuine French words

[3] **Waldus** (pronounced **valdus**) became **aldus** by dropping the medial **v** (§ **141**): as **Chlodo(v)aldus, Chlodoaldus**, *Clodoald.*

bination (1) with substantives; as *montagne, montagnard; bât, bâtard; cane, canard; bille, billard; bras, brassard; cuisse, cuissard; couard,* **caud-ardus** *; *hagard* (Lat. **haga**); *brancard,* from O. Fr. *branc,* masculine form of *branche; mouche, mouchard; poing, poignard; moût, moutarde; poule, poularde; campagne, campagnard; corbeil, corbillard; épine, épinard; puits, puisard;* or (2) with adjectives, as *vieil, viellard;* or (3) with verbs, as *pend-re, pendard; étend-re, étendard; fui-r, fuyard; babiller, babillard; baver, bavard; brailler, braillart; brocher, brocart; brouiller, brouillard; crier, criard; nasiller, nasillard; péter, pétard; piller, pillard; plaquer, placard.*

§ 197. **Aris** becomes *ier* in popular French[1], as *sanglier,* **singularis**; *écolier,* **scholaris.**

§ 198. **Arius.** This suffix, which is derived from **aris,** and has entirely supplanted it in new-formed French words, becomes *ier,* as *premier,* **primarius.** In popular French[2] this form *ier* is reduced to *er* after *ch, g*[3]; as in *vacher, porcher, boucher, archer, bûcher, clocher, cocher, gaucher, pêcher, plancher, rocher; berger, danger, boulanger, étranger, léger, verger, oranger, viager, mensonger.*

This suffix, *ier,* is the most productive of all French suffixes: 1st, in adjectives, as *premier,* **primarius**; *léger,* **leviarius** *, whence, by analogy, the French derivatives *plenier* from *plein; bocager* from *bocage; mensonger* from *mensonge; dernier,* formerly *derrenier,* from O. Fr. *derrain, dernier,* Lat. **deretranus** *. 2nd, in substantives which vary exceedingly in sense: thus, *ier* designates, (1) the names of plants or trees, as *poirier, pommier, noyer,* **nucarius** *; *amandier, laurier, figuier, peuplier, grenadier, prunier, fraisier, mûrier, cerisier, citronnier, oranger, églantier,* from O. Fr. *aiglent,* a thorn: (2) names of animals, as *lévrier,* **leporarius,** *bélier,* from O. Fr. *belle, limier,* formerly *liemier,* from *lien,* originally *liem* ? (3) Names of trades: *potier, pot; batelier,* from O. Fr. *batel; chamelier,* from O. Fr. *chamel; cordonnier,* formerly *cordouanier,* from O. Fr. *cordouan; huissier,* from O. Fr. *huis; conseiller,* **consiliarius**; *écuyer,* **scutarius**; *berger,* **vervecarius.** In *bijou-t-ier* from *bijou; cafe-t-ier* from *café; clou-t-ier* from *clou; boyau-d-ier* from *boyau,* the consonant is intercalated to avoid the hiatus. (4) The conception of a receptacle: as *colombier,* **columbarium**; *verger,* **viri-**

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[1] For letter-chânges, see § **54.** The learned form is *aire;* as *vulgaire,* **vulgaris**; *populaire,* **popularis,** by the side of which, for learned words of rather greater antiquity, we find again the form *ier;* as *regulier,* **regularis**; *singulier,* **singularis.**

[2] **Anus** has similarly supplanted the suffix **alis,** which is, in fact, only another form of **aris,** § **176.**

[3] In this list of suffixes in *er* we do not name those which follow *y* or soft *ll,* because these letters have included in them the *i* of *ier;* such are *écuyer, noyer, bruyère, gruyer*?, *métayer, foyer, voyer; conseiller, cornouiller, écaillère, poulailler, oreiller.*

diarium*; *foyer*, focarium; *chartrier*, chartularium; *grenier*, granarium; *encrier* from *encre*; *sablier* from *sable*.

Hence it is plain that *ier* produces, in each of these cases, such varied changes of sense that it is not easy to reduce its effects to one formulary. We may read with advantage the reflections which this great variety of results has suggested to M. Bréal[1], in a fine passage full of the philosophy of language. He says:—

'Thus from *pomme*, *figue*, *amande*, we have created *pommier*, *figuier*, *amandier*. Judging from these, we might think that *-ier* indicates the thing which produces the object named by the primitive word. But, on the other hand, there are words like *encrier*, *huilier*, *herbier*, *colandier*, in which *-ier* indicates not the thing which produces, but the thing which receives. It may be suggested that this idea of reception has led to that of origination, and that the two ideas may be thus merged in one. But then what shall we do with such words as *prisonnier*, where *-ier* indicates neither the producing agent nor the receptacle, but, on the contrary, the thing contained? Again, if we have *prisonnier* from *prison*, so have we also *geôlier* from *geôle*, which is quite the opposite thing. Nor is this all: the connection in sense which couples *chevalier* with *cheval* is not the same with that which connects *bouvier* with *bœuf*, or *levrier* with *lièvre*. One could easily multiply examples; but these are enough to shew that the mind must come to the rescue in the case of so variable a suffix.

'It certainly would not be impossible to conceive a sense so abstract as to suit all these derivatives, especially if we imagine ourselves re-establishing that neuter gender which the language has lost. But let us consider what passes in our mind when we use these words: each time we supply to ourselves a relation of a concrete kind and of a particular species. The word *voiturier* means the coachman of a *voiture*, while *carrossier* means the maker of a *carrosse*; a *cuirassier* is a soldier who wears a *cuirasse*, but an *armurier* is a man who makes or sells arms. The mind divines or knows by tradition these relations, which are not in the least expressed by the words themselves, and our intelligence fills up the blank.

'It is possible that, originally, man tried to give a proper suffix to each relation which his mind could conceive. But this attempt he must fain abandon ere long, as the crowd of the relations, which his growing experience called up, pressed more and more on him. And thus, too, just as idioms grow older, these auxiliaries of thought, far from increasing in number, as one might have expected, shew a distinct tendency to decrease. The more common suffixes elbow out the weaker ones: the mind, content with a certain number of

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[1] M. Bréal, *Idées latentes du langage*, p. 10, l. 13—p. 12, l. 24.

signs, trusts more and more to its own intelligence, helped by tradition.

'We have, no doubt, artificial nomenclatures, in which the termination at once tells us the position of the object designated in a scientific classification. Thus chemical nomenclature is a kind of spoken catalogue, in which every change in the composition of a body is indicated by a corresponding change in the form of its name. But we must remember that, amidst the infinity of relations in which things can stand to one another in the world, the language of chemistry chooses out a few and neglects the rest, thus arriving at exactitude by specialising rigorously. On the contrary, common speech, which ought to suffice for the universality of our knowledge, very properly dispenses with scientific rigour, and, without striving after impossibilities, compels new ideas into the existing forms which have been handed down to it from ages past.'

§ **199. Aster.** This suffix retains in French the depreciatory and bad sense it had in the Latin **poetaster, philosophaster,** and the diminutive sense it had in **surdaster, novellaster,** &c. **Aster** became in popular French *âtre*, originally *astre; marâtre*, **matrasta** *; *parâtre*, **patraster**; *saumâtre*, **salmaster** *; *noirâtre* from *noir; grisâtre* from *gris; bleuâtre* from *bleu; rougeâtre* from *rouge; folâtre* from *fol.*

§ **200. Atus** (of the fourth declension). This suffix becomes *é* in popular French [1]. As a substantive **-atus** indicates employment, office, dignity; as in **consulatus, senatus, pontificatus, legatus**; *comté*, **comitatus**; *duché*, **ducatus**; *clergé*, **clericatus.** By analogy *maréchaussée, sénéchaussée*, from *maréchal, sénéchal.*

§ **201. Atus, utus,** suffixes which indicate possession, form adjectives drawn straight from substantives (following the analogy of the present participle?), but are not to be confounded with § **200.**

Thus the Latins said **alatus** from **ala, barbatus** from **barba, cornutus** from **cornu,** &c., whence (by the regular changes of **atus** into *é* [2], and of **utus** into *u* [3], come the adjectives *rosé*, **rosatus**; *ailé*, **alatus**; *cornu*, **cornutus**; *chenu*, **canutus**; *eu, bû, vû, sû*, formerly *eü, beü, veü, seü*, from Latin **habutus** *, **bibutus** *, **vidutus** *, **saputus** *, as is shewn by the Italian forms *avuto, veduto*, &c.; whence also, by analogy, come numerous French derivatives, as *agé* from *âge;*

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[1] The learned form is *at;* as *senat*, **senatus**; *consulat*, **consulatus**; *pontificat*, **pontificatus.** On this model have been constructed such degenerate and ill-formed words as *marquisat* from *marquis, généralat* from *général.*

[2] For letter-changes, see §§ **187, 188.**

[3] For letter-changes, see §§ **187, 188.**

manière, maniéré; affaire, affairé; orange, orangé; barbe, barbu; ventre, ventru; tête, têtu; point, pointu.

The feminine suffix **ata**, *ée* in French, imitating the feminine of the past participle, see § **200** (care must be taken not to confuse them together), is joined to substantives, with a view to the creation of other substantives which shall express either (1) the quantity contained in the primitive, as *charrette, charrettée; assiette, assiéttée; gorge, gorgée; cuiller, cuillerée; bouche, bouchée;* and, consequently, relations of times: *jour, journée; soir, soirée; matin, matinée; an, année;* or (2) the object produced by the primitive, as *araignée*, **araneata***, originally a cobweb spun by the *aragne*, **aranea**.

By the side of this suffix, *ée*, which is the old popular and true French form of **ata**, there is also a form *ade*, imported from the Romance languages of the South [1] — from Provençal, in or about the thirteenth century [2], from Spanish and Italian. Thus, *grenade, dorade, bigarrade, croisade, ballade*, come from Provençal *grenada* (Lat. **granata**), *daurada* (Lat. **de-aurata***), *crozada* (Lat. **cruciata***, from **crucem**), *balada* (Lat. **ballata** * [3]). *Arcade, balustrade, embuscade, esplanade, estrade, gambade, panade*, are from Italian *arcata, balustrata, imboscata, splanata, strata, gambata, panata. Camarade, algarade* are from Spanish *camarada, algarada* [4].

This foreign suffix *ade* has been so largely imported, and at a time when the French language had still a certain plastic force, that it has been adopted as a popular suffix, and is still employed to form a crowd of new words, such as *promenade, embrassade, glissade, bourrade*, &c.

§ **202.** **Ela** becomes *elle* in French, as in *chandelle*, **candela**; *querelle*, **querela**, is perhaps a learned word. This suffix has remained unfruitful, and has produced no new French words.

§ **203.** **Elis** usually becomes *el: cruel*, **crudelis**; but becomes *al* after a guttural. This suffix has also been barren.

§ **204.** **Ellus** becomes first *el*, then *eau*, as has been seen § **157**; thus **agnellus** becomes *agnel*, then *agneau*; **vascellum**, *vaissel*, then

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[1] The Latin suffix **ata** became Italian *ata*, Spanish and Provençal *ada*; thus **diurnata*** is in Italian *giornata*, in Provençal and Spanish *jornada*.

[2] The oldest example, known to us, of the suffix *ade* in French is *noix mugade* (**nux muscata**), in the Roman de la Rose.

[3] *Aubade, bigarrade*, are from the modern Provençal *aubado*, **albata**; *bigarrado*.

[4] When one of these foreign words in *ade* falls in with a popular word, coming from the same Latin root, there ensues a *doublet*: thus the Latin **salata** becomes *salée* in French, *salada* in Spanish; *salée* and *salade*, on the entry of the latter word from Spain, form a 'doublet'; so too with *chevauchée*, **caballicata***, and *cavalcade; panée*, **panata**, and *panade*, and so on.

vaisseau; gemellus, *jumel*, then *jumeau*, &c.[1] *Cerveau*, cerebellum; *chalumeau*, calamellus; *nouveau*, novellus; *oiseau*, aucellum; *pourceau*, porcellum. This *eau* becomes *iau* in *fabliau*, originally *fableau* and *fablel* from fabulellum *, and in *boyau* from bo(t)ellum, by a letter-change studied in § 157[2].

We have seen, under § 18, how the suffix ellus, a diminutive in Latin, loses in French its diminutive force; in some words, such as *vaisseau*, vascellum * (properly 'a little vessel'), it has even taken an augmentative sense.

§ 205. Emia becomes *ange*, as has been shewn in § 244, and *Historical Grammar*, p. 66: *vendange*, vindemia; *louange*, laudemia *; and, by analogy, *vidange* from *vider; mélange* from *mêlẽr; lavange* from *laver*.

§ 206. Ensis. This suffix is reduced first to esis, as is shewn § 163, and in this form produces the French *is*[3] in *pays*, originally *païs*, from pa(g)esis *; *marquis*, marchesis *; *ois*[4] in *bourgeois*, burgesis *.

§ 207. Enus, ena becomes *ain*, *oin*, *ein*, *in*, *ine*, *ene;* as *venin*, venenum; *plein*, plenus; *terrain*, terrenum; *seine*, sagena; *avoine*, avena; *chaîne*, O. Fr. *chaëne*, ca(t)ena.

§ 208. Eria, see under ia, § 244.

§ 209. Ernum becomes *er*, as in *hiver*, hibernum; *enfer*, infernum; *cahier*, quaternum. Erna becomes *erne: lanterne*, laterna; *taverne*, taberna; *citerne*, cisterna.

§ 210. Estus becomes *este* in Old French, *ête*[5] in Modern French, as *honnête*, honestus. This suffix has been barren in French.

§ 211. Etum. Derivatives with this ending denote a district planted with trees. It becomes *ay*[6], found in such proper names as *Chatenay*, Castanetum; *Rouvray*, Roboretum; *Aulnay*, Alnetum. It is chiefly through the plural eta that this suffix has developed itself in French, by producing (after the rule of neuter plurals, *Hist. Gram.* p. 97) feminine substantives in *aie*[7]: *saussaie*, saliceta; *ormaie*, ulmeta; *aunaie*, alneta. There are many French derivations formed on this model: *roseraie* from *rosier; oseraie* from *osier; châtaigneraie* from *châtaignier; houssaie* from *houx*, &c. *Ronceraie* has either been formed from a lost primitive, *roncier*, or by analogy?

§ 212. Icus becomes *i*[8]: *ami*, amicus; *ennemi*, inimicus; *fourmi*,

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[1] The primitive form in *el* remains in some few expressions: in the phrase 'se mettre *martel* en tête,' euphonic feeling has retained the old form instead of the more modern *marteau*.

[2] The feminine form ella becomes *elle* in French: as *pastourelle*, pastorella *; *écuelle*, scutella; *vaisselle*, vascella *.

[3] For letter-changes, see § 58.

[4] For letter-changes, see § 62.

[5] For letter-changes, see § 147.

[6] For letter-changes, see § 62.

[7] For letter-changes, see § 62.

[8] For letter-changes, see § 129.

formicus *: ica becomes *ie: amie*, amica; *ortie*, urtica; *vessie*, vesica.

§ 213. Icem becomes *is*[1] in perdicem, whence O. Fr. *perdris*, now *perdrix: isse* in *génisse*, from junicem.

§ 214. Itius, icius (a suffix attached to verbs?) becomes *is*[2]; as in *mêtis*, mixtitius; *plessis*, plexitius; *levis*, levaticius *; *coulis*, colaticius *; *pâtis*, pasticium *; and hence the French derivatives, *cliquetis, cliqueter; hachis, hacher; abatis, abattre; gâchis, gâcher; logis, loger; coloris, colorer.*

§ 215. Ignus becomes *in*[3]: *bênin*, benignus; *malin*, malignus.

§ 216. Īlis becomes *il: chenil*, canile; *fusil*, focile; *fenil*, foenile; *gentil*, gentilis; *avril*, aprilis, &c.

We must take care not to confound īlis with ĭlis, which is discussed § 250. Īlis is joined only to substantives or adverbs, as puerīlis, puer; gentīlis, gens; subtīlis, subter; while ĭlis is combined only with verbs, as agĭlis, agere; facĭlis, facere; utĭlis, uti.

§ 217. Ista becomes *iste*. This learned suffix, which comes from the Greek ιστής, and was introduced by Christian writers into the Latin language (baptista, evangelista, psalmista), denotes persons by the name of the science which they pursue; as *légiste, juriste, journaliste, oculiste* from oculus; *herboriste* from O. Fr. *herbor, herbe; dentiste* from *dent*, &c.

§ 218. Ismus becomes *isme*. This suffix, which comes from the Greek ισμός, is, like ista, purely a learned suffix: *syllogisme*, syllogismus; *barbarisme*, barbarismus; *solécisme*, soloecismus; whence the modern derivatives *germanisme, communisme, socialisme, anglicisme, mahométisme.*

§ 219. Iscus becomes *ois*[4], in *Thiois* from Thiotiscus, *François* from Franciscus; and this drops to *ais* in *marais*, O. Fr. *marois*, from mariscus. (Compare *frais* from friscus *.)

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[1] For letter-changes, see § 129.

[2] The learned form is *ice*, as in *factice*, factitius; *adventice*, adventicius.

[3] For letter-changes, see § 131.

[4] For letter-changes, see § 58. The suffix iscus is of Latin origin. We find in Roman writers mariscus, syriscus, libyscus, scutiscum, calathiscus. The Greeks also had this diminutive suffix, στεφανίσκος, ἀμφορίσκος, &c. But iscus was very rarely used in Latin, and the Romance languages in employing it so frequently, have been influenced by the Germanic suffix *isk* (Modern German *isch*), which often caused a confusion between the two idioms,—a confusion which has been very fruitful in the production of new words. The Wallachian has iscus under the form *esc*, a fact which proves to us that the origin of it is Latin and not Germanic, as the separation of the Wallachians from the Empire took place as early as the second century, and therefore long before the Germanic invasion.

This suffix becomes *esco* in Italian, as in *tedesco*, **theotiscus**. The Italian language uses it in a great number of new formations; as *pittoresco* from *pittore; grottesco* from *grotta; gigantesco* from *gigante; burlesco* from *burla; arabesco* from *arabe; pedantesco* from *pedante; soldatesca* from *soldato*. In the sixteenth century all these Italian words migrated across the mountains, and produced in France the forms *arabesque, burlesque, grotesque, gigantesque, pédantesque, pittoresque, soldatesque, tudesque*. The French language has employed this suffix to form new words; thus she says *romanesque, chevaleresque* (imitating the Italian *caballeresco*).

§ 220. **Inus** becomes *in: devin*, **divinus**; *pèlerin*, **peregrinus**; *voisin*, **vicinus**; *moulin*, **molinum** *; *chemin*, **caminus**; *dauphin*, **delphinus**; *échevin*, **scabinus**; *matin*, **matutinum**; *mâtin*, **mansatinum** *. **Ina** becomes *ine: poitrine*, **pectorina**; *courtine*, **cortina**; *cuisine*, **cocina** *; *géline*, **gallina**; *racine*, **radicina**; *routine*, **ruptina** *.

We may here cite, among French derivatives, substantives drawn (1) from verbs: *saisine, saisir; gésine, gésir;* (2) from other substantives: *télin, telle; crapaudine, crapaud; bécassine, bécasse; bottine, botte; chopine, chope*[1]; *couleuvrine, couleuvre; églantine* from O. Fr. *aiglant; houssine, houx; serpentine, serpent; terrine, terre; sourdine, sourd.*

§ 221. **Inc.** A suffix of Germanic origin, denoting filiation, origin, which regularly became *enc*[2] in Old French, whence it is reduced to *an* in modern French (wrongly written *and* in some cases): thus *Flaeming* becomes O. Fr. *Flamenc*, now *Flamand; chamarling* becomes O. Fr. *chambrelene, chamberlenc*, now *chambellan; Lodaring* became *Loherenc*, then *Loherain*, lastly *Lorrain*. This suffix has even been applied to words which are not of Germanic origin; thus from *tisser* comes O. Fr. *tisserenc*, later *tisseranc*, whence *tisserand.*

§ 222. **Issa** becomes *esse*. This suffix in imperial Rome indicated the feminine: **abbatissa** from **abbatem**; **prophetissa** from **prophetam**; **sacerdotissa** from **sacerdotem**. It appears in the French derivatives *abbesse*, **abbatissa**; *traîtresse* from *traître; prophétesse* from *prophète; vengeresse* from *vengeur; duchesse* from *duc; enchanteresse* from *enchanteur; pécheresse* from *pécheur; chanoinesse* from *chanoine.*

§ 223. **Ivus** becomes *if*[3]*; chétif*, **captivus**; *naïf*, **nativus**; *rétif*, **restivus** *. Its French derivatives are plentiful: *poussif* from *pousser; hâtif* from *hâter; pensif* from *penser; craintif* from *crainte*. **Iva** becomes *ive; ogive*, **augiva** *; *chétive*, **captiva**; *olive*, **oliva**, &c.

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[1] In these words *ine* acts as a diminutive suffix.

[2] For letter-changes, see § 72.

[3] For letter-changes, see § 142. In **bajulivus** * the O. Fr. *bailiff* is reduced in Modern French to *bailli.*

§ 224. **Lentus** becomes *lant* in popular French[1]: *sanglant*, **sanguilentus.**

§ 225. **Mentum** becomes *ment*[2], as *froment*, **frumentum**; *vêtement*, **vestimentum**; *tourment*, **tormentum**, &c. The French language uses this suffix to produce substantives from verbs, by intercalating an *e* between the verbal root and the suffix: thus we have from *hurl-er*, *hurl-e-ment*; from *commenc-er*, *commenc-e-ment*; from *aboy-er*, *aboi-e-ment*, &c. This *e* is intercalated only with verbs in *er*[3]; with verbs in *ir*[4] *i* is intercalated, as *sent-i-ment*, *sentir*; *ressent-i-ment*, *ressentir*; but it should be noticed that these are learned words; the popular form is certainly that with *e*[5].

§ 226. **Men.** This suffix, which is the root of **mentum**, under the three forms, **a-men**, **i-men**, **u-men**, has produced a certain number of French words, but has made no new creations, having been supplanted in this by its derivative **mentum**, see § 225.

Amen becomes *ain*, *aim*: *étrain*, **stramen**[6]; *airain*, **aeramen**, *levain*, **levamen**; *merrain*, **materiamen**; *lien* for *liain*, from **ligamen**; *essaim*, **examen.**

Imen becomes *in*, *ain*[7]: *sain*, formerly *saïn*, from **sa(g)imen**; *train*, formerly *traïn*, from **tra(g)imen**; *nourrain*, **nutrimen.**

Umen becomes *un* in *alun*, **alumen**[8].

§ 227. **Orem**, which forms abstract substantives, becomes *eur*[9]; as

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[1] The learned form is *ent*: *violent*, **violentus**; *somnolent*, **somnolentus**, &c.

[2] Why not *mant*?

[3] Except a few words like *vêt-e-ment* from *vêtir*; *recueill-e-ment* from *recueillir*; *consent-e-ment* from *consentir*; *tressaill-e-ment* from *tressaillir*.

[4] It may be remarked that these verbs are not inchoative (i. e. they reproduce the Latin forms). As for inchoative verbs (i. e. those which form their imperfect in *-issais*, not *-ais*, like *rugir*), they form substantives in *-ment*, by inserting the inchoative particle *iss*: *rug-iss-e-ment* from *rugir*; *accompl-iss-e-ment* from *accomplir*; *abrut-iss-e-ment* from *abrutir*. There are a few exceptions, like *bât-i-ment* from *bâtir*; *blanch-i-ment* from *blanchir*; *assort-i-ment* from *assortir*.

[5] Verbs of the fourth conjugation (in *re*) form substantives by adding *e* to the verbal root; *rend-e-ment*, *batt-e-ment*, *entend-e-ment*, from *rendre*, *battre*, *entendre*. *Bruire*, *accroître*, *décroître*, *connaître*, which have *ss* in the imperfect, *bruissais*, *acroissais*, *décroissais*, *connaissais*, make *bruissement*, *accroissem*, *déctroissement*, *connaissement*.

[6] For letter-changes, see § 54. The learned form is *amen*, as *examen*, **examen.**

[7] The learned form is *ime*: as *crime*, **crimen**; *régime*, **regimen.**

[8] For letter-changes, see § 161. The learned form is *ume*: as *bitume*, **bitumen**; *légume*, **legumen**; *volume*, **volumen.**

[9] By a change, studied § 79. There is but one exception to this rule;

douleur, dolorem; *douceur*, dulcorem; *couleur*, colorem; *sueur*, sudorem; *peur*, pavorem. On this model the French language has formed new words: *puanteur* from *puant; pesanteur* from *pesant; largeur* from *large; grandeur* from *grand*, &c.

§ 228. Sorem, torem. These suffixes (not to be confounded with orem) which express the name of the agent, become *seur* and *teur*[1]: *defenseur*, defensorem; *pêcheur*, piscatorem; *chanteur*, cantorem; *pasteur*, pastorem; *pécheur*, peccatorem; *sauveur*, salvatorem; *empereur*, imperatorem, &c.

The French derivatives under this head, which are very numerous, follow the same rules of formation as have been studied above in § 225, mentum; i. e. non-inchoative verbs form their substantives in *eur*, as *jouer, joueur*, while inchoatives form them in *iss-eur*, as *nourrir, nourrisseur; blanchir, blanchisseur*[2].

The feminine trix, as in nutricem, *nourrice*, whence *lecteur, lectrice; bienfaiteur, bienfactrice*, has been almost entirely replaced in Modern French by the two other feminine suffixes *euse*, and *eresse* thus lavatrix* from lavator, becomes *laveuse;* we have *pécheur*, peccatorem, but *pécheresse* is the equivalent of peccatricem.

§ 229. Osus, which forms substantives from adjectives, becomes *eux*[3], and osa, *euse: noueux*, nodosus; *envieux*, invidiosus; *amoureux*, amorosus; *hideux*, hispidosus[4].

New forms under this head are very numerous: as *chanceux* from *chance; pierreux* from *pierre; soigneux* from *soin; courageux* from *courage; heureux* from O. Fr. *heur; affreux* from O. Fr. *affre; doucereux* from *douceur*[5]; *orgueilleux* from *orgueil*[6].

§ 230. Tatem, which in Latin produces substantives from ad-

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amour, not *ameur*, from amorem. *Labour* does not fall under this head of exception, as it does not come from laborem (which has duly produced *labeur*), but is the verbal substantive of *labourer*, see § 18.

[1] For letter-changes, see § 79.

[2] The suffix *eur* was softened later into *eux* in the words *piqueux, piqueur; porteux, porteurs; faucheux, faucheur; violonneux, violonneur;* and into *ou* in *filou, fileur; gabelou, gabeleur; ou* for *eur* is met with in some patois (?).

[3] For letter-changes, see § 149. The learned form is *ose:* as *morose*, morosus; *ventôse*, ventosus; *sinôse*, sinosus.

[4] *Jaloux* from zelosus, and *ventouse* from ventosus; compare *Toulouse* from Tolosa, are exceptions. *Pelouse* is Provençal, as also are two of the others.

[5] *Doucereux* is a softened form of *douceureux*.

[6] *Pieux* and *sérieux* have no place here, see Italian Dictionaries for *pietose, seriose*.

jectives, becomes *té*, as in *pauvreté*, paupertatem; *sûreté*, securitatem; *cité*, civitatem; *santé*, sanitatem; *bonté*, bonitatem; *fierté*, feritatem; *beauté*, bellitatem; *cherté*, caritatem; *loyauté*, legalitatem; *naïveté*, nativitatem; *royauté*, regalitatem.

The ĭ, which in the Latin connects the root with the suffix (as bon-ĭ-tatem, from bonus, san-ĭ-tatem from sanus), and which disappears in French from all words derived directly from the Latin (as *bonté*, *santé*), reappears as *e* in derivatives formed from French words at first hand with no corresponding Latin words: thus from *gai* comes *gai-e-té*; from *souverain*, *souverain-e-té*; from *sal*, *léger*, *ancien*, *net*, *sal-e-té*, *légèr-e-té*, *ancienn-e-té*, *nett-e-té*[1].

§ **231. Onem.** Substantives derived by help of this suffix in Latin are of many kinds of meaning: thus they designate animals, as falco, pavo, leo, capo; persons, as latro; things, as carbo, pulmo, sapo. It becomes *on* in French: as *faucon*, falconem; *paon*, pavonem; *lion*, leonem; *chapon*, caponem; *larron*, latronem; *charbon*, carbonem; *poumon*, pulmonem; *savon*, saponem. The French language uses this suffix to reinforce such Latin primitives as had not enough strength to stand by themselves: thus from mentum, talus, piscis, ren, ericius, glutus, it formed mentonem *, talonem *, piscionem *, renionem *, ericionem *, glutonem, whence *menton*, *talon*, *poisson*, *rognon*, *hérisson*, *glouton*. By analogy have come such words as *jambe*, *jambon*; *coche*, *cochon*; *pied*, *piéton*; *friper*, *fripon*; *souiller*, *souillon*; *jurer*, *juron*; *plonger*, *plongeon*; *boucher*, *bouchon*; *manche*, *manchon*; *pierre*, *perron*; *char*, *charron*; *virer*, *aviron*; *ceinture*, *ceinturon*; *chaudron*, formerly *chauderon*, from *chaudière*? or *chaud*, compare *laidron*; *chevron*, *chèvre*; *clair*, *clairon*; *fleur*, *fleuron*; *tendre*, *tendron*. In the words *bûche*, *bûch-er-on*; *chape*, *chap-er-on*; *forge*, *forg-er-on*; *laid*, *laid-er-on*; *lys*, *li-r-on*; *mouche*, *mouch-er-on*; *mousse*, *mouss-er-on*; *puce*, *puc-er-on*; *quart*, *quart-er-on*; *vigne*, *vign-er-on*[2], the suffix is strengthened by an intercalated *er*.

The French language similarly employs *on* in the formation of diminutives: as *aigle*, *aiglon*; *chat*, *chaton*; *lièvre*, *levron*; *rat*, *raton*; *cruche*, *cruchon*; *sable*, *sablon*; *Marie*, *Marion*.

This diminutive particle is often strengthened by the insertion of (i) *ill* whence *carpe*, *carp-ill-on*; *barbe*, *barb-ill-on*; *cotte*, *cot-ill-on*; *croix*, *crois-ill-on*; *dur*, *dur-ill-on*; *moine*, *moin-ill-on*; *nègre*, *négr-ill-on*; *poste*, *post-ill-on*; *tâter*, *tat-ill-on*; *écouv-ill-on*, from O. Fr.

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[1] *Méchanceté* comes not from *méchant*, but from O. Fr. *méchance* (derived from *méchant*, like *jouissance* from *jouissant*, or *puissance* from *puissant*).

[2] In imitation of this suffix in *eron*, the learned have constructed from the Latin bibere the barbarous word *biberon*.

écouve; grape, grap-ill-on[1]: or (ii), *iche*, whence *barb-ich-on, corn-ich-on, fol-ich-on*, from the primitives *barbe, corne, fol.*

We may add to this list substantives in **ionem**, such as *maçon*, **macionem** *; *oignon*, **unionem**; *soupçon*, **suspicionem**, &c. By analogy there have been formed from Latin substantives the following words: *champion*, **campionem** * from **campus**; *arçon*, **arcionem** * from **arcus**; *chevron*, **caprionem** * from **capra**; *limaçon*, **limacionem*** from **limax**; *compagnon*, **companionem** * from **cum-panis**; *oison*, **aucionem** * from **auca**[2]; *écusson*, **scutionem** * from **scutum**; *troncon*, **truncionem** * from **truncus**; whence *lampion, lampe.*

§ **232. Tionem, sionem.** This suffix must not be confounded with § **231**; it is joined to the supine to form abstract substantives denoting the action expressed by the verb: thus from **press-um, sta-t-um, comparat-um, mess-um**, supines of **premere, stare, comparare, metere**, came **press-io** (the act of pressing); **stat-io** (the act of standing still); **comparat-io** (the act of comparing); **mess-io** (the act of reaping)[3].

These suffixes become *çon*[4] in *façon*, **factionem**; *leçon*, **lectionem**; *poinçon*, **punctionem**; *rançon*, **redemptionem**; *suçon*, **suctionem**: *sson* in *boisson*, **bibitionem** *; *moisson*, **messionem**; *cuisson*, **coctionem**; *écusson*, **scutionem**; *frisson*, **frictionem**; *nourrisson*, **nutritionem**; *cresson*, **cretionem** *[1]: *son*, with hard *s*, in *chanson*, **cantionem**: *son*, with soft *s*, in *poison*, **potionem**; *raison*, **rationem**; *lison*, **titionem**; *trahison*, **traditionem**; *cargaison*, **carricationem** *; *foison*, **fusionem**; *liaison*, **ligationem**; *livraison*, **ligationem**; *venaison*, **venationem.**

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[1] Take care not to confound with these derivatives in *illon* such words as *vermill-on, aiguill-on, corbill-on, guenill-on, tortill-on, tourill-on, échantill-on, goupill-on, oisill-on*, which come from the primitives *vermeil, aiguille, corbeille, guenille, tortille, tourelle, échantil*, O. Fr., *goupil*, O. Fr., *oisel*, O. Fr. by simple addition of the suffix *on.*

[2] *Oison* does not come from *oie*, for it would have been *oyon*, not *oison.* Compare *joyeux* from *joie.*

[3] A certain number of these substantives had taken a concrete signification even in the Latin: thus **potio** passed from its first sense of 'the act of drinking' to that of 'the thing drunk,' a potion, draught; **mansio**, first 'the act of remaining,' became 'a place of continuance,' habitation, mansion; **ligatio**, 'the act of binding,' became a ligature, a bond. In imitation of the Latin, the French language also gave to many of these substantives a concrete sense: **tonsionem, cantionem, venationem, prehensionem, clausionem** *, **bibitionem** *, **sationem**, originally 'the act of clipping,' &c., became *toison, chanson, venaison, prison, cloison, boisson, saison.* In this case the concrete substantive is often masculine, whereas the abstract was feminine; as in *poison*, **potionem**; *nourrisson*, **nutritionem**; *cresson*, **cretionem** *; *poinçon*, **punctionem**; *suçon*, **suctionem.** Similarly *élève*, the concrete result of the act of education, is masculine in its concrete sense.

[4] The learned form is *tion* for **tionem**; *potion*, **potionem**; *faction*, **factionem**; and *sion*, **sionem**; *pression*, **pressionem**; *illusion*, **illusionem.**

Numerous French substantives have been formed analogously, either from verbs in *ir*, as *guérison* from *guérir*; *garnison* from *garnir*; or from verbs in *er*, as *démangeaison* from *démanger*; *échauffaison* from *échauffer*; *fauchaison* from *faucher*; *flottaison* from *flotter*; or from verbs in *re*, as *pendaison* from *pendre*.

§ 233. **Torius, sorius.** Substantives in **tor, sor** (see § 33), denoting the name of the agent, have produced Latin adjectives in **torius, sorius**, which indicate a quality proper to the action accomplished by the agent; as **oratorius** from **orator**; **laudatorius** from **laudator**[1].

The neuter of these adjectives was early employed as a substantive, and usually denoted the place of residence of the agent, or the instrument that he uses; as **praetorium** from **praetor**; **dormitorium** from **dormitor**; **auditorium, dolatorium.** These newer words, already frequent under the Empire, became exceedingly numerous at a later time, especially in ecclesiastical and scholastic Latin; as **purgatorium, refectorium, laboratorium, observatorium,** &c. This suffix becomes *oir*[2]: *dortoir*, **dormitorium**; *pressoir*, **pressorium**; *doloire*, **dolatoria** *; *écritoire*, **scriptoria** *.

There are many French derivatives, masculine and feminine; as *parler, parloir; arroser, arrosoir; compter, comptoir; trotter, trottoir; tirer, tiroir; raser, rasoir; battre, battoir; abattre, abattoir; éteindre, éteignoir; balancer, balançoire; mâcher, mâchoire; écumer, écumoire; nager, nageoire; manger, mangeoire*[3].

§ 234. **Tudinem.** This suffix, which had been reduced to **tuma** in common Latin, in which we find **costuma** for **consuetudinem**, becomes *tume*[4]; as *coutume*, **consuetudinem**; *amertume*, **amaritudinem.**

§ 235. **Quin.** This suffix, which usually gives a bad sense, is of Germanic origin, from the Old Netherland *kîn*[5]; as *bouquin* from *boeckîn; mannequin* from *mannekîn; brodequin* from *brosekîn.* Hence also *casaquin* from *casaque*[6]. This suffix, which is almost barren in French, has been more largely developed in the Picard patois, which uses it for new forms, like *verquin*, a little *verre; painequin*, a bad little loaf (*pain*); *Pierrequin*, poor little *Pierre*, &c.

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[1] On this model the bad form *dinatoire* has been formed from *dîner.*

[2] For letter-changes, see § 84.

[3] Derivatives of inchoative verbs insert the particle *iss*, as *rotissoire* from *rôtir; polissoir* from *polir.*

[4] The learned form is *ude*; as *aptitude*, **aptitudo** *; *mansuétude*, **mansuetudo**; whence the modern forms *platitude* from *plat*, &c.

[5] This suffix *kin* answers to the German diminutive *chen.*

[6] We must not add to these words *arlequin, faquin, baldaquin, pasquin*, for they come from the Italian; nor *mesquin*, which is Spanish; nor *palanquin, sequin*, Oriental words; nor *requin*, whose origin is unknown.

§ 236. **Tura, sura.** This suffix denotes the result of the action indicated by the verb, just as **tor, sor** (see § 233) denotes the name of the agent. It becomee *ture, ure,* as in *mesure,* **mensura**; *peinture,* **pictura**; *masure,* **mansura**; *rolure,* **ruptura**; *chevelure,* formerly *chevelëüre,* **capillatura**; *armure,* formerly *arméüre,* **armatura,** &c. On this model have been formed many substantives, drawn originally from verbs; as *aller, allure; parer, parure; bouler, boulure; serrer, serrure; blesser, blessure; paître*[1], *pâture;* then, by analogy, from adjectives; as *vert, verdure; confit, confiture; froid, froidure; ordure* from O. Fr. *ord;* and from substantives: *voile, voilure; col*[2], *encolure.*

§ 237. **Ucus, uca** become *u* and *ue*[3]: as *fétu,* **festucus** *[4]; *laitue,* **lactuca**; *verrue,* **verruca**; *charrue,* **carruca**; *massue,* **maxuca** *; *tortue,* **tortuca** *.

§ 238. **Undus** becomes *ond;* as *rond,* formerly *roond,* from **ro(t)undus**[5].

§ 239. **Unus** becomes *un;* as *jeun,* formerly *jeün,* from **je(j)unus.**

§ 240. **Urnus** becomes *our*[6]; as *jour,* **diurnus**; *aubour,* **alburnum.**

CHAPTER II.

Atonic Suffixes.

§ 241. 'All these suffixes disappear in the French, and are consequently useless for the purpose of producing new derivatives; they have however recovered their place from the time that men utterly lost sight of the genius of the language, and became ignorant of the rule of accent[7].' Thus people began to use such words as *portique, fragile, rigide,* instead of *porche, frêle, roide,* from **pórticus, frágilis, rígidus.**

In considering these Latin atonic suffixes we are bound strictly

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[1] As we have seen, § 35, substantives formed from inchoative verbs intercalate the particle *iss:* as *bouffir, bouff-iss-ure; moisir, mois-iss-ure; brunir, brun-iss-ure; meurtrir, meurtr-iss-ure; flétrir, flétr-iss-ure.*

[2] *Bravoure* does not come from *brave,* for then its form would have been *bravure,* but is drawn directly from the Italian *bravura.*

[3] The learned form is *uc;* as *caduc* from **caducus.**

[4] From **sa(b)ucus** * has come the O. Fr. *seü,* whence the derivative *seüereau* (compare *poètereau* from *poète*), now contracted to *sureau.*

[5] The learned form is also *ond;* as *vagabond* from **vagabundus.**

[6] For the changes of **urnus** into *our,* see § 97. The learned form is *urne;* as *diurne,* **diurnus**; *nocturne,* **nocturnus.**

[7] G. Paris, *Accent latin,* p. 92.

to reject every word that has been introduced into the French language since the period of its natural formation.

§ 242. **Eus, ius**, Fr. *ge, che. Étrange*, **extraneus**; *lange*, **laneus**; *déluge*, **diluvium**; *linge*, **lineus**; *proche*, **propius**; *sage*, **sapius**; *singe*, **simius**; *orge*, **hordeum**; *rouge*, **rubeus**; *auge*, **alvea**; *songe*, **somnium**; *Liége*, **Leodium**; *Maubeuge*, **Malbodium**; *cierge*, **cereus** [1]. For the change of **eus, ius** into *ge, che*, see *Historical Grammar*, p. 66.

§ 243. **Ea**, Fr. *ge, gne. Cage*, **cavea**, *grange*, **granea**; *vigne*, **vinea**; *ligne*, **linea**; *teigne*, **tinea**. For the change of **ea** into *ge*, see *Historical Grammar*, p. 66.

§ 244. **Ia**, Fr. *ge, che, ce*; or it disappears altogether. *Vendange*, **vindemia**; *angoisse*, **angustia**; *cigogne*, **ciconia**; *tige*, **tibia**; *sèche*, **sepia**; *sauge*, **salvia**; *envie*, **invidia**; *grâce*, **gratia**; *histoire*, **historia**; *Bourgogne*, **Burgundia**; *France*, **Francia**; *Grèce*, **Graecia**; *Bretagne*, **Britannia** [2]. For the change of **ia** into *ge*, see *Historical Grammar*, p. 65.

§ 245. **It-ia**, Fr. *esse. Justesse*, **justitia**; *mollesse*, **mollitia**; *paresse*, **pigritia**; *tristesse*, **tristitia**. French derivatives: *ivresse, politesse, tendresse.*

§ 246. **Icem** (from **ex, ix**, represented in French only by *ce, se, ge*): *herse*, **herpicem**; *puce*, **pulicem**; *juge*, **judicem**; *pouce*, **pollicem**; *ponce*, **pumicem**; *écorce*, **corticem** [3].

§ 247. **Icus, a, um**, Fr. *che, ge. Porche*, **porticus**; *manche*, **manica**; *serge*, **serica**; *dimanche*, **dominica**; *Saintonge*, **Santonica**, *forge* (O. Fr. *faurge*), **fabrica**; *perche*, **pertĭca**; *piège*, **pedica** [4].

§ 248. **Aticus** is a suffix formed with **ĭcus**, Fr. *age. Voyage* (O.Fr. *viatage*), **viaticum**; *fromage*, **formaticum**; *volage*, **volaticum**; *ombrage*, **umbraticum**; *ramage*, **ramaticum**; *message*, **missaticum**; *sauvage*, **silvaticus** [5].

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[1] Learned form *é*, as *igné*, **igneus**.

[2] Learned form *ie*, as *chimie, philosophie, symphonie, Australie*. But we must not confound this termination with the proper French derivatives in *ie*, as *felonie* (*felon*), *tromperie* (*tromper*), &c., which are popular and very numerous.

[3] Learned form *ice*: *calice*, **calicem**.

[4] Learned form *ique*: *portique*, **porticus**; *fabrique*, **fabrica**; *viatique*, **viaticum**.

[5] **Silva** in Old French became *selve, sauve*, which, as a common noun, is lost, but survives in certain names of places, as *sauve-Saint-Benoit*, **silva-S.-Benedicti**. From **silva** came **silvaticus**, whence *sauv-age*, O. Fr. *selvatge*. Nothing but a complete misunderstanding or ignorance of the laws of the formation of the French language could have ever allowed people to derive *sauvage* from **solivagus**. This word could only have produced in French the form *seulige*.

Hence come French derivatives: *mesurage*, *labourage*, *alliage*, *arrosage*, &c. It has been said that these words come from a Low Latin suffix in -agium (as *message* from messagium), *homage* from homagium). But though messagium certainly exists, it is far from being the parent of the Fr. *message;* on the contrary, it is nothing but the Fr. *message* latinised by the clergy, at a time when no one knew either the origin of the word (missaticum) or the nature of the suffix which formed it.

§ 249. Idus disappears in French. *Pâle*, pallidus; *net*, nitidus; *chaud*, calidus (Low Lat. caldus); *tiède*, tepidus; *roide*, rigidus; *sade*, sapidus; whence *maussade*, male sapidus[1].

§ 250. Ilis, Fr. *le*. *Humble*, humilis; *faible* (O. Fr. *floible*), flebilis; *douille*, ductilis; *meuble*, mobilis; *frêle*, fragilis; *grêle*, gracilis[2].

§ 251. Inus disappears in French. *Page*, pagina; *jaune*, galbinus; *femme*, femina; *frêne*, fraxinus; *dame*, domina; *charme*, carpinus; *coffre*, cophinus[3].

§ 252. Itus, Fr. *te*. *Vente*, vendita; *rente*, reddita; *dette*, debita; *perte*, perdita; *quête*, quaesita.

§ 253. Olus, Fr. *le*. *Diable*, diabolus; *apôtre* (O. Fr. *apostle*), apostolus.

The compound suffixes iolus, eolus, dissyllabic (iö, eö) in Latin, were contracted into a long penultimate in the seventh century, iō, eō, thenceforwards accented iólus, eólus, whence came the French terminations *ieul*, *euil*, *iol:* thus *filleul*, filiolus; *chevreuil*, capreolus; *linceul*, linteolum; *glaïeul*, gladiolus; *rossignol*, lusciniolus; *aïeul*, aviolus.

§ 254. Ulus, Fr. *le*. *Table*, tabula; *fable*, fabula; *amble*, ambula; *peuple*, populus; *hièble*, ebulum; *seille*, situla; *sangle*, cingulum; *ongle*, ungula; *chapitre*, capitulum; *merle*, merula; *épingle*, spinula; *ensouple*, insubulum[4].

The following suffixes are formed from ulus:—

§ 255. 1. Aculus, Fr. *ail*. *Gouvernail*, gubernaculum; *tenaille*, tenaculum; *soupirail*, suspiraculum. French derivatives: *travail*, *fermail*, *éventail*, &c.

§ 256. 2. Eculus, Fr. *il*. *Goupil*, vulpecula. In Old French this word meant a fox, and survives still in the diminutive *goupillon*, a sprinkler, originally made of a fox's tail.

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[1] Learned form *ide: rigide*, rigidus; *sapide*, sapidus; *aride*, aridus, &c.

[2] Learned form *ile: mobile*, mobilis; *ductile*, ductilis; *fragile*, fragilis, &c.

[3] Learned form *ine: machine*, machina, &c.

[4] Learned form *ule: cellule*, cellula; *calcul*, calculus; *funambule*, funambulus.

§ **257.** 3. **Iculus**, Fr. *eil.* *Abeille*, **apicula**; *orteil* (O. Fr. *arteil*), **articulum**; *sommeil*, **somniculus***; *soleil*, **soliculus***; *oreille*, **auricula**; *corneille*, **cornicula**; *ouaille*, **ovicula**; *vermeil*, **vermiculus**; *aiguille*, **acicula**.

§ **258.** 4. **Uculus**, Fr. *ouil.* *Fenouil*, **feniculum**; *grenouille*, **ranucula**; *verrou* (O. Fr. *verrouil*, surviving in *verrouiller*), **veruculum**; *genou* (O. Fr. *genouil*, surviving in *agenouiller*), **genuculum**.

Vowels which follow the tonic syllable disappear in French; consequently the learned forms of atonic suffixes, such as *fragile*, *mobile*, &c., from **fragilis**, **mobilis**, &c., are incorrect, seeing that they all retain the vowels after the tonic syllable, and in fact displace the Latin accent. One may indeed lay it down as a general rule that, *in the case of Latin atonic suffixes, all French words of learned origin break the law of Latin accentuation.*

SECTION IV.

VERBAL SUFFIXES.

CHAPTER I.

ACCENTED.

§ **259.** **Asco**, Fr. *ais*; **esco**, Fr. *ois*; **isco**, Fr. *is*. *Nais*, **nasco**[1]; *pais*, **pasco**; *parais*, **paresco**; *crois*, **cresco**, &c.

§ **260.** **Ascere**, Fr. *aître*, O. Fr. *aistre*. *Naître*, **nascere**; *paître*, **pascere**.

§ **261.** **Ico**, **igo**, Fr. *ie*. *Lie*, **ligo**; *châtie*, **castigo**; *nie*, **nego**, &c.

§ **262.** **Illo**, Fr. *èle*. *Chancèle*, *grommèle*, *harcèle*, &c.

§ **263.** **Are**, Fr. *er*. *Peser*, **pensare**; *chanter*, **cantare**, &c.

§ **264.** **Tiare**, Fr. *cer*, *ser*. These are forms peculiar to the common Latin: *tracer*, **tractiare**; *sucer*, **suctiare**; *chasser*, **captiare**.

CHAPTER II.

ATONIC SUFFIXES.

§ **265.** **Ico**, Fr. *che*, *ge*. *Juge*, **judico**; *mâche*, **mastico**; *venge*, **vendico**; *ronge*, **rúmigo**; *charge*, **carrico**, &c. The learned form is *ique*: *revendique*, **revendico**; *mastique*, **mastico**.

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[1] We have seen, *Historical Grammar*, p. 119, that all deponent verbs became active in form in the Low Latin.

§ 266. Ere, Fr. *re. Sourdre*, surgere; *moudre*, molere; *tordre*, torquere; *ardre*, ardere. This Old French verb, which signified 'to burn,' remains in the participle *ardent*, and substantive *ardeur*.

§ 267. Io disappears in French. *Dépouille*, despolio.

§ 268. Ulo, Fr. *le. Moule*, modulo; *comble*, cumulo; *tremble*, tremulo; *trouble*, turbulo.

Under ulo we may put:—

§ 269. 1. Aculo, Fr. *aille*, as in *tiraille*, *criaille*, &c.

§ 270. 2. Iculo, Fr. *ille. Fouille*, fodiculo; *sautille*, *tortille*, &c.

§ 271. 3. Uculo, Fr. *ouille. Chatouille*, *bredouille*, *barbouille*, &c.

SECTION V.

Diminutive Suffixes.

These are sixteen in number.

§ 272. Aceus, Fr. *ace*, *asse*. *Villace*, *grimace* (*grimer*), *populace*, *paperasse*, &c.

§ 273. Iceus, Fr. *isse*, *iche. Coulisse* (*couler*), *pelisse* (*peau*), *caniche.*

§ 274. Oceus, Fr. *oche. Epinoche*, *pioche.*

§ 275. Uceus, Fr. *uche. Peluche*, *guenuche.*

§ 276. Aculus. See above, § 255.

§ 277. Aldus. See above, § 195.

§ 278. Alia, Fr. *aille. Bétail*, bestialia; *poitrail*, pectoralia; *merveille*, mirabilia; *portail*, portalia; *canaille*, *muraille*, *bataille*, &c.

§ 279. Ardus. See above, §§ 175, 196.

§ 280. Aster, Fr. *âtre*. See above, §§ 178, 199.

§ 281. At, et, ot. (1) At: *aiglat*, *louvat*, *verrat*. (2) Et, ette: *sachet* (*sac*), *cochet* (*coq*), *mollet* (*mol*), *maisonnette*, *alouette*. (3) Ot, otte: *billot* (*bille*), *cachot* (*cache*), *brulot* (*brûle*), *ilot* (*île*), &c.

§ 282. Ellus, illus, Fr. *eau*, *el*, *elle. Agneau*, agnellus; *jumeau*, gemellus; *anneau*, annellus; *écuelle*, scutella; *vaisseau*, vascellus; *oiseau*, avicollus.

§ 283. Onem, ionem. See above, § 231.

§ 284. Ulus. See above, § 254.

ETYMOLOGICAL DICTIONARY

OF THE

FRENCH LANGUAGE.

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS.

abl.	ablative.
abbrev.	abbreviation.
accus.	accusative.
adj.	adjective.
adv.	adverb.
Agric.	Agricultural.
Algeb.	Algebraical.
Anat.	Anatomical.
Ar.	Arabic.
Archit.	Architectural.
A.S.	Anglo-Saxon.
Bot.	Botanical.
Cat.	Catalan.
Carol.	Carolingian.
cent.	century.
Chem.	Chemical.
Chron.	Chronological.
Class.	Classical.
compd.	compound, compounded.
Conch.	Conchological.
contr.	contraction.
contrd.	contracted.
cp.	compare.
Dan.	Danish.
Der. or deriv.	derivative.
der.	derived.
dim.	diminutive.
Eccles.	Ecclesiastical.
Entom.	Entomological.
etymol.	etymological.
Fr.	French.
frequent.	frequentative.
Gael.	Gaelic.
Geogr.	Geographical.
Geol.	Geological.
Geom.	Geometrical.
Germ.	Germanic, German.
Goth.	Gothic.
Gr.	Greek.
Gram.	Grammatical, grammar.
Heb.	Hebrew.
hist.	historical.
Hist. Gram.	Historical Grammar.
Hortic.	horticultural.
Icel.	Icelandic.
Ichth.	Ichthyological.
introd.	introduced.
It.	Italian.
Kymr.	Kymric.
L. or Lat.	Latin.
lit.	literally.
Lomb.	Lombardic.
M.H.G.	Middle High German.
Math.	Mathematical.
Med.	Medical.
Merov.	Merovingian or Merwing.
Met.	Metallurgical.
metaph.	metaphorical, metaphorically.
Min.	Mineralogical.
mod. Fr.	modern French.
MS.	Manuscript.
MSS.	Manuscripts.
Mus.	Musical.
Naut.	Nautical.
Neth.	Netherlandish.
O. Fr.	Old French.
O.H.G.	Old High German.
Ornith.	Ornithological.
O. Scand.	Old Scandinavian.
O. S.	Old Saxon.
partic.	participle, participial.
Pers.	Persian.
Pharm.	Pharmacopœia.
Physiol.	Physiological.
Port.	Portuguese.
poss. pron.	possessive pronoun.
p. p.	past participle.
prep.	preposition.
prim.	primitive.
pronod.	pronounced
Prov.	Provençal.
q.v.	quod vide, see
Rhet.	Rhetorical.
Scand.	Scandinavian.
Schol. Lat.	Scholastic Latin.
Slav.	Slavonian.
Surg.	Surgical.
sf.	substantive feminine.
sf. pl.	plural substantive feminine.
sm.	substantive masculine.
smf.	substantive of common gender.
sm. pl.	plural substantive masculine.
Sp.	Spanish.
Theol.	Theological.
Turk.	Turkish.
subst.	substantive.
v.	verb.
va.	verb active.
Venet.	Venetian.
vn.	verb neuter.
vpr.	verb reciprocal.

= signifies 'having become,' as 'e = *a*,' signifies 'e having become *a*.'

When, in constructing a geological map, we wish to distinguish the strata which lie one above another, and form, as it were, the history of the earth, we are wont to mark them out by the use of different shades or colours; so, in distinguishing the two great layers of the French language, we shall mark them off from one another by employing two different kinds of type. Thus, the older or popular stratum, which is anterior to the Eleventh Century, and forms the main part and foundation of the language, will in this Dictionary be denoted by capital letters, as in the case of ABBAYE; *and the newer or non-popular stratum, the work of the learned, which comprises all words borrowed straight from the classical languages or from foreign modern tongues, will be denoted by thick Roman type, as* **Aberration**; *and again of these, the words borrowed directly from modern tongues will be distinguished from those taken from the classical languages by being printed in thick type, spaced, with † prefixed, as* † **Abricot**. *The sections referred to, as '§ 53,' are those of the Introduction, to which the student is requested to turn*

A.

A, *prep.* to; It. *a* and *ad*, from L. **ad**, which took successively in barbarous Latin the three meanings (=*avec*, with; =*pour*, for; =*à*, to) which have descended to the Fr. *à*. Thus, **ad**=*avec* is found in the Lex Salica (6th cent.) ed. Pardessus, p. 121: 'Si quis unum vasum **ad** apis furaverit, solidos xv. culpabilis iudicetur.' In a less popularly worded copy of the same law we find 'Si quis unum vas cum apibus,' etc., proving that **ad** was used as =**cum**. Hence comes the use of *à*=*avec* in such phrases as *chandelier à branche, fusil à aiguille*.

This prep. plays an important part in the inflexion of the language, and in the formation of words. In inflexion, **ad** with the accus. takes the place of the Latin dative. This tendency, found in germ in classical Latinity (as in 'quod apparet **ad** agricolas,' Terence; 'hunc **ad** carnificem dabo,' Plautus; 'pauperem **ad** ditem dari,' Terence), and found also in several other languages (as in modern Greek, which uses the accus. with *εἰς*=**ad** for the lost dative, and as in the English use of *to*), is developed very strongly in Merovingian Latin, and forms the dative in all the Romance languages. Thus, for example, in a Diploma of A.D. 693, Briquigny, ii. 431, we have 'Sed veniens **ad** eo placito;' and in a Donation of A.D. 713, id. ii. 437, 'Ergo donavi **ad** monasterium;' in a Donation of A.D. 671, id. ii. 154, 'Idcirco dono **ad** sacrosanctum monasterium;' in Markulf. App. 58, 'Mihi contigit quod ego . . . caballum **ad** hominem aliquem in furto subdixi;' in the Formulae Andegav. 28, 'Nam terra **ad** illo homine nunquam fossadasset.'

Ad becomes *à* by dropping **d**, a process which had already taken place before consonants in Merovingian Latin; thus, in the 8th cent. we find in Markulf. Formul. i. 37, 'a quo placito veniens;' a passage found in another part of Markulfus (Appendix 38) in the form 'ad quod pl. veniens.' A Donation of A.D. 739 has 'In portionem quam a liberto nostro dedimus,' Brequigny, ii. 370.—Der. *au*, *aux*, q.v.

ABAISSER, *va.* to abase. Sp. *abaxar*, It. *abbassare*, from L. **adbassāre**, compd. of **ad** and **bassare**, der. from **bassus**, see *bas*. **Adbassare**, by **db**=**bb** (§ 168) and **bb**=**b**, becomes **abassare**: 'Molendina, quae sunt infra fossam civitatis, **abassentur** medietate unius brachii rationis' (Charter of A.D. 1192, Muratori, Ant. It. v. 87). **Abassāre** becomes *abaisser* by **are**=*er* (§ 263), **a**=*ai* (§ 54), and by continuance of **b**, **ss**, and initial **a**.—Der. *abaissement* (§ 225), *rabaisser* (Hist. Gram. p. 179).

ABANDON, *sm.* abandonment, giving up, unconstraint. In 13th cent. in the form *à bandon* in Marie de France, i. 488, which shows that the word is formed by a comparatively modern junction of the prep. *à* with O. Fr. subst. *bandon*, =permission, liberty, authorisation, a word found as late as the 16th cent. in R. Estienne's Dict. Fr.-Latin (A.D. 1549): BANDON, indulgentia, licentia. *Permettre et donner bandon à aulcun*, indulgere. *Mettre sa forest à bandon* was a feudal law phrase in the 13th cent.=*mettre sa forêt à permission*, i. e. to open it freely to any one for pasture or to cut wood in; hence the later sense of giving up one's rights for a time, letting go, leaving, abandoning. For this change of sense see § 12. The words *à bandon* were joined as early as the 13th cent.; the form *abandon* appearing in Beaumanoir, 43, 13.

The O. Fr. *bandon*, like all terms of feudal custom, is of Germ. origin, derived from feudal L. **bandum**, an order, decree: 'Tunc nos demum secundum canonicam auctoritatem ferula excommunicationis et

bandi nostri constrinximus praelibatum Ermengandum comitem,' says an Excommunication of Gregory V, A.D. 998 (Concil. Rom., Baluze, i. 6). **Bandum** represents Dan. *band*, an order, decree.—Der. *abandonner*.

Abaque, *sm.* an abacus; from L. abacus.

ABASOURDIR, *va.* to stun, deafen; an ill-formed and corrupt form (§ 172), of a type *abassourdir*, compd. of **ab** and *assourdir*. See *sourd*.

ABATARDIR, *va.* to abase, corrupt; see *bâtard*.—Der. *abatardissement* (§ 225).

ABATIS, *sm.* a demolition, felling (of trees). In the 12th cent. *abateis* in the Chanson d'Antioche 6, 93, from L. **abbatere*** (see *abattre*) through a deriv. **abbaticius***. For **abbat** = *abat* see *abattre*, for **-icium** = *-eīs* = *-is* see under § 214.

ABAT-JOUR, *sm.* a trunk-light, reflector, lampshade. See *abattre* and *jour*.

ABATTRE, *va.* to beat down, knock down; from L. **abbattere**, found in 6th cent. in the Germanic Laws: 'Si quis hominem de furca **abbattere** presumpserit' (Lex. Sal. Nov. 273). **Abbattere** is compd. of **ab** and **battere** (see *battre*). **Abbattĕre**, by **bb** = **b** and **tt** = **t** (§ 168), becomes **abatere**, contrd. (§ 51) to **abat're**, whence O. Fr. *abatre* (in 11th cent., in the Chanson de Roland, 267), wrongly afterwards written *abbattre* by the Latinists of the Renaissance (1604, in Nicot's Dict.), in order to make the word look more like its Latin parent. In the 17th cent. the older and correct orthography was resumed in the words *abatage* and *abatis*; but *abattre* unfortunately kept the *tt*.—Der. *abatis* (q. v.), *abatage* (§ 242).

ABBAYE, *sf.* an abbey; from L. **abbatia** (in St. Jerome). **Abbatia**, by **bb** = **b**, and **t** = **d** (§ 117), early became **abadia**: 'Illa **abadia** de Rubiaco una medietas remaneat,' says a will of A.D. 961 (Vaissette, ii. p. 108). **Aba(d)ĭam** becomes *abeie* (11th cent., Lois de Guillaume le Conquérant, 1) by dropping **d** (§ 117), by **a** = *e* (§ 54), and persistence of initial **a** and **i** (§ 69), and by final **am** = *e* (§ 54). *Abeie* is written in 13th cent. *abaïe*; in 16th cent. *abbaye*.

ABBÉ, *sm.* an abbot, head of a religious house; from L. **abbatem**, a word introduced in the last ages of the Roman Empire by Christian writers, who had borrowed it from Syriac *abba*, a father. For change of sense see § 12. **Abbātem** becomes *abé* (11th cent., Chanson de Roland, 209) by **bb** = **b** (§ 168), **atem** = *é* (§ 230), and continuance of initial **a**. For later change of *abé* to *abbé* see *abattre*.

ABBESSE, *sf.* an abbess. It. *abbadessa*, from L. **abbatissa**, a deriv. in **-issa** (§ 222) from **abbatem**, see *abbé*; found in an epitaph, A.D. 569 (Muratori, A. 429, 3): 'Hic requiescit in somno paucis Iustina **abbatissa**.' **Abbā(t)issa**, by dropping **t** (§ 117), and by **bb** = **b** (§ 168), **a** = **e** (§ 54), **issa** = *esse* (§ 222), and continuance of initial **a**, becomes O. Fr. *abéesse* (13th cent., Roman de la Rose, 8800), whence, later, *abesse* (§ 117). For the change from *abesse* to *abbesse* see *abattre*.

Abcès, *sm.* an abcess; from L. abcessus.

Abdication, *sf.* abdication; from L. abdicationem.

Abdiquer, *va.* to abdicate; from L. abdicare.

Abdomen, *sm.* the abdomen, stomach; from L. abdomen.

Abécédaire, *sm.* a spelling-book; from L. abecedarium. For **arium** = *aire* see § 197, note 1.

† **Abeille**, *sf.* a bee; a word introd. towards the 15th cent.: found in 1460 in a letter of remission quoted by Ducange; from Prov. *abelha*, which from L. **apicula**, Plin. N. H. 2, 21, 21: properly a little bee (for enlargement of meaning see § 13). Just as we early find **abis** for **apis** ('de furtis **abium**,' Lex Salica, ed. Pardessus, p. 163), so **apicula** in Merov. Lat. becomes **abicula**, whence Prov. *abelha*, just as **auricula**, **ovicula**, **corbicula**, became Prov. *aurelha*, *ovelha*, *corhelha*. That *abeille* is not a true Fr. word derived directly from Lat. is shown by the fact that in Fr. the Lat. **p** never stops at *b*, but always descends to *v* (§ 111), while in Prov. it always stops at *b*; consequently if **apĭcula**, **abĭcula**, had directly produced a Fr. word, it would have taken the form *aveille*, by **p** = *v* (§ 111), **icula** = *eille* (§ 257), and by the continuance of initial **a**. This true Fr. form is not imaginary; it is to be found in the Dict. of R. Estienne (1549): AVEILLE. *mousch à miel, mot duquel on use en Touraine et en Anjou*. This form, which thus, even in 1549, was restricted to one or two western provinces, entirely disappeared when apiculture was localised in and restricted to Languedoc and Provence, and was replaced, as was to be expected, by a form brought from the district in which the

production of honey and care of bees was chiefly attended to.

Aberration, *sf.* aberration; properly of stars, the figurative meaning being later; from L. aberrationem.

ABÊTIR, *va.* to brutalise. See *bête* and Hist. Gram. p. 177.

Abhorrer, *va.* to abhor, detest; from L. abhorrere.

ABÎME, *sm.* an abyss. Sp. *abismo*, from L. **abyssimus***, a deriv. of **abyssus**, with superlative termination **-issimus**, found suffixed to other Lat. subst., as oculissimus, domin-issimus, marking the highest degree of intensity; thus **abyssimus** signifies the deepest depth. **Abyssĭmum**, contr. to **abyss'mum** (§ 51), becomes *abisme* (12th cent., St. Bernard's Sermons, p. 167) by persistence of **a** and **m**, and by **y**=*i* (§ 101), **ss**=*s* (§ 168), and **um**=*e*. For the very unusual continuance of **b** see § 113. For *abisme*=*abîme* see § 148.—Der. *abîmer*, to hurl into an abyss, thence to ruin, damage, thence to spoil (as in *un chapeau abîmé*), by a reduction of meaning, see § 13; found also in *gêne* and *ennui*, q. v. This sense is later than the 17th cent., for the Dict. of the Acad., 1694, recognises only the etymological meaning.

Abject, *adj.* abject; from L. abjectus.—Der. *abject*ion (L. abjectionem).

Abjurer, *va.* to abjure, renounce; from L. abjurare.—Der. *abjur*ation (L. abjurationem).

Ablatif, *sm.* the ablative case; from L. ablativum. For final **v**=*f* see § 142.

Ablation, *sf.* ablation (Med.); from L. ablationem.

ABLE, *sm.* a bleak (Ichth.); from L. **albula**, properly a little white fish, from the adj. **albulus** (in Catullus, 2919), which is probably the fish called **alburnus** by Ausonius (another derivative of albus); 'Et **alburnos** praedam puer ilibus hamis' (Mosella, 126). The **albula** got its name from its whiteness, just as the *rouget* is so called from being partly red. **Albula** is found in the Lat.-Gr. glossaries, **Albula**, *ἰκτάρα*, which is a kind of little fish. In the Schola Salernita, d. Moreau, p. 80, we find 'Lucius, et perca et saxaulis, **albula**, tinca.' **Albŭla**, losing **l** by dissimilation (§ 169), becomes **abula**, found in a MS. account of A.D. 1239, quoted by Ducange (s. v.): 'Decano Turon. ille qui capit **abulas**, de dono ad unum batellum emendum xl. solid. Tur.' **Ab(ŭ)lam** (§ 51) contr. to **ab'lam** becomes *able* by **am**=*e*, and continuance of **bl**, and of initial **a**.—Der. *abl*ette (§ 281).

ABLETTE, *sf.* a bleak. See *able*.

Ablution, *sf.* ablution, washing; from L. ablutionem.

Abnegation, *sf.* abnegation, renunciation, sacrifice (of self); from L. abnegationem.

ABOI, *verbal sm.* barking, baying. *Aboi*, which expresses the bark of a dog (*aboiement* is the present word), remains in the Fr. language in the phrase *être aux abois*. The stag is said to be *aux abois* when he is hard pressed by the dogs, and close followed by their cry. This hunting-term has taken a figurative sense, and *être aux abois* now means 'to be hard pressed,' 'at one's wits' end,' 'at bay.'

ABOIEMENT, *sm.* barking. See *aboyer*.

Abolir, *va.* to abolish; from L. abolere. For **e**=*i* see § 59.—Der. *abol*issement (§ 225, note 4).

Abolition, *sf.* abolition; from L. abolitionem.

Abominable, *adj.* abominable; from L. abominabilis. For **abilis**=*able* see § 250.

Abomination *sf.* abomination; from L. abominationem.

Abondamment, *adv.* abundantly; from *abondant*, q. v.

Abondance, *sf.* abundance; from L. abundantia. For **u**=*o* see § 98; for **antia**=*ance* § 244.

Abondant, *adj.* abundant; from L. abundantem. For **u**=*o* see § 98.

Abonder, *va.* to abound; from L. abundare.—Der. sur*abonder*.

ABONNER, *va.* to subscribe, pay a subscription; see *bon*.—Der. *abonne*ment (§ 225), *abonné* (§ 201).

ABORDER, *va.* to reach shore, to draw nigh to shore; see *bord*.—Der. *abord*, *abord*age, *abord*able (§ 250).

Aborigène, *smf.* an aboriginal, primitive inhabitant; from L. aborigines.

ABORNER, *va.* to border on, touch limits of. See *borne*.

ABOUCHER, *va.* to bring together, bring about an interview (*s'aboucher avec quelqu'un* is lit. to place one mouth to mouth with another). See *bouche*.

ABOUTIR, *va.* to arrive at, end in; see *bout*.

ABOYER, *va.* to bark, bay; from L. **abbaubare***, compd. of **ad** (Hist. Gram. p. 177) and **baubare***. For change from deponent to active, see Hist. Gram. p. 119; for **db**=*bb* § 168. **Abbau(b)āre**, by **bb**=*b* (§ 168), loss of second **b** (§ 113), continuance of

initial **a**, and by **au**=o (§ 107), **are**=*er* (§ 54), became in 11th cent. *aboer*. The law of balance between the tonic and atonic vowels, spoken of § 48 etc., here plays an important part. In 12th cent. *il abaie*, Le Livre des Rois, 129; in 13th cent. *aboer*, Villehardouin, 109; in 14th cent. *abayer*, Oresme, Eth. 205.—Der. *aboy*eur (§ 227), *aboie*ment (§ 225). For **y**=*i* see § 101.

ABRÉGER, *va.* to abridge, shorten; from L. **abbreviare**, found in Vegetius, Prol. 3, De Re Mil.: 'Quae me per diversos auctores . . . . **abbreviare** iussisti.' **Abbreviāre** becomes **abbrevjare** by consonification of **i** (Hist. Gram. p. 65), whence *abréger* by **bb**=*b* (§ 168), **vj**=**j** (§ 141), continuance of initial **a**, **br**, **e**, and **j**=*g*, **are**=*er*.—Der. *abrégé* (§ 201), *abrége*ur, of which the learned doublet (§ 22) is *abréviateur*.

ABREUVER, *va.* to give to drink, water. It. *abbeverare*, from L. **adbiberāre***, a compd. of **ad** and **biberare**, a deriv. of **bibere**; see *breuvage*. **Adbīb(ĕ)rāre**, dropping **ĕ** (§ 52), and assimilating **db** to **bb** (§ 168), becomes **abbib'rare**, whence *abevrer* (13th cent., Floire et Blancheflor, 195), by **bb**=*b* (§ 168), **i**=*e* (§ 72), **br**=*vr* (§ 113), **are**=*er* (§ 263), and by continuance of initial **a**. *Abevrer* is in 16th cent. *abrever* (Hist. Gram. p. 77) by transposition, whence finally *abreuver*.—Der. *abreuv*oir (§ 183).

Abréviation, *sf.* abbreviation; from L. **abbreviationem**. See *abréger*.

ABRI, *sm.* a shelter; introd. in 12th cent. (Livre des Rois, 251) from Prov. *abric*, Sp. *abrigo*. Origin unknown.

† **Abricot**, *sm.* an apricot (1549, R. Estienne's Dict.); introd. from Port. *albricoque* (§ 26).—Der. *abricot*ier (§ 193).

ABRITER, *va.* to shelter (a modern word, appearing first in 1740, Dict. de l'Académie, as a special horticult. term: ABRITÉ, *terme de jardinage*—'*un espalier bien abrité*'); from *abri*, by euphonic intercalation of *t*. There was, up to the 18th cent. another form, *abrier*, formed direct from *abri*, which has been supplanted by *abriter*: *Enfin le bon Dieu nous abrie*, St. Arnaud, Poésies, iii. 92 (17th cent.), and in 1728, Richelet's Dict., has ABRIER, *mettre à l'abri; ne se dit qu'en riant.*

Abrogation, *sf.* abrogation; from L. **abrogationem**.

Abroger, *va.* to abrogate, annul; from L. **abrogare**. Der. *abrog*ation.

Abrupt, *adj.* abrupt; from L. **abruptus**.

Abrutir, *va.* to brutalise; see *brute*.—Der. *abrut*issement (§ 225).

Abscisse, *sf.* an abscissa (Math.); from L. **abscissa**.

Absence, *sf.* absence; from L. **absentia**. For **entja**=*ence* see § 244.

Absent, *adj.* absent; from L. **absentem**. Der. *absent*er (§ 183).

Abside, *sf.* a vault; (Archit.); from L. **apsidem**.

Absinthe, *sf.* wormwood; from L. **absinthium**.

Absolu, *adj.* absolute; from L. **absolutus**. For **utus**=*u* see § 201.—Der. *absolu*ment (§ 225).

Absolution, *sf.* absolution; from L. **absolutionem**.

Absorber, *va.* to absorb; from L. **absorbere**.—Der. *absolu*tion (§ 232, note 4).

Absorption, *sf.* absorption; from L. **absorptionem**.

ABSOUDRE, *va.* to absolve, acquit. It. *assolvere*, from L. **absolvere**. **Absolv(ĕ)re**, contr. regularly (§ 51) to **absolv're**, drops the **v** (§ 141), whence **absol're**, whence O. Fr. *assoldre* (11th cent., Chanson de Roland, 25) by assimilating **bs** to *ss* (§ 168), by changing **lr** to *ldr* (Hist. Gram. p. 73), and by continuance of **a** and **o**. *Assoldre* in 12th cent. becomes *assoudre* (§ 157); in 13th cent. is reconstructed into *absoudre* by the clerks and lawyers who wished to bring it back to the Lat. form. But the popular pronunciation continued in spite of this classical restoration of the *b*, and we know from Palsgrave (Eclairc. p. 23) that in 1530 it was still pronçd. *assoudre*.—Der. *absoute*, strong partic. subst. (§ 188), from L. **absoluta**. For contr. of **absól(u)ta** to **absol'ta** see § 51.

ABSTENIR(S') *vpr.* to abstain. Sp. *abstenir*, from L. **abstenere**, a common Lat. form of **abstinere**. **Abstĕnēre** becomes *astenir* (11th cent., Chanson de Roland, 203) by **bs**=*ss*=*s* (§ 168), by **ere**=*ir* (§ 60), and by continuance of **a**, **t**, **e**, **n**. In the 14th cent. *astenir* was reconstructed into *abstenir* (§ 56, note 4) by the clerks and lawyers. See *absoudre*.

Abstention, *sf.* abstention, withholding; from L. **abstentionem**.

Abstinence, *sf.* abstinence; from L. **abstinentiam**. For **entia** = *ence* see § 244.

Abstraction, *sf.* abstraction; from L. abstractionem.

Abstraire, *va.* to abstract, separate; from L. abstrahere. For **trahere**=*traire* see § 135; and see *traire*.

Abstrait, *adj.* abstract; from L. abstractus. For **ct**=*it* see § 129.

Absurde, *adj.* absurd; from L. absurdus. —Der. *absurd*ité (§ 230).

Absurdité, *sf.* absurdity; from L. absurditatem.

Abus, *sm.* an abuse; from L. abusus.—Der. *abus*er (§ 183).

Abusif, *adj.* abusive; from L. abusivus. For **ivus**=*if* see § 223.

ACABIT, *sm.* a quality of anything (good or bad). This word originally signified purchase, and afterwards became limited to the thing purchased, then to the state or condition of that thing, lastly to the qualities of any object whatever. (In the 18th cent. it was used only of fruits; the Dict. of the Academy, 1740, has ACABIT, *ne se dit guère que des fruits*: '*Des poires d'un bon acabit.*') *Acabit* is a learned word, a corrupt form of the feudal L. **accapitum**, which in Custom Law signifies a right of entry ('deinde dono burgos . . . **accapita** . . .' in a Will of 1150, Martène, Anecd. i. 410), and is itself only a barbarous compound of the L. **caput** in the sense of rent, etc. For **cc**=*c* see § 168, for **p**=*b* § 111.

Acacia, *sf.* an acacia; a Lat. word introduced by botanists. Among the Romans it signified the white-flowering locust-tree. More fortunate than many botanical names (such as *mimosa*, *salvia*, etc.) which are still used only by the learned, *acacia* has taken root in the language, where it holds its ground with as much right as the Lat. words quietus, omnibus, etc.

Académie, *sf.* an academy, learned society; from L. academia (the garden near Athens in which Plato taught, thence extended to signify any meeting of philosophers or learned persons).—Der. *académ*ique, *académ*icien.

Académique, *adj.* academic; from L. academicus.—Der. *académ*icien, from L. academicus through a form academicianus (§ 194).

† **Acajou**, *sm.* mahogany; an American word, introduced with the wood into Europe in the 18th cent. (§ 32).

Acanthe, *sf.* the acanthus; from L. acanthus.

ACARIATRE, *adj.* crabbed, cross-grained. The Lat. **cara**, a face, then a head (see *chère*), produced a verb **adcariare***, **accarare**, whence O. Fr. *acarier*, whence the deriv. *acari*astre (§ 199), found in R. Estienne's Dict., A. D. 1549, in sense of insanus, mente captus, then *acariâtre* (§ 199). From its sense of foolish, mad, in 1604, Nicot's Dict., it has come to its modern sense, Dict. of the Academy, 1694.

ACCABLER, *va.* to overwhelm. The Gr. καταβολή, in sense of an overthrow, passing from the abstract to the concrete sense of a machine wherewith to overthrow (a frequent change of sense, see § 12, and cp. Fr. *poinçon*, from L. punctionem), produced late Lat. **cadabulum**, a balista. This word came in from the Byzantine Greeks, through the Crusaders, as did several other terms of medieval military art: 'Tribus lapidibus magna petraria, quae **cadabula** vocabatur, emissis,' says (1219) William the Breton, De Gestis Philippi Augusti, A. 1202. **Cadáb(ŭ)la**, dropping **ŭ** regularly (§ 51), became O. Fr. *cadable* (11th cent. Chanson de Roland, strophe viii.): *Cordres a prise e les murs feceiez, Od ses cadables les turs en abatied* (and his catapults beat down the towers thereof). Next *ca(d)able*, by dropping medial *d* (§ 120), becomes *caable*, found in another passage of the same poem, strophe xvi.: *Od vos caables avez fruiset ses murs* (and your catapults have broken its walls). From this proper sense of a machine of war to crush one's foe by throwing great stones to overthrow him, *caable* comes to have the more general sense of the act of overthrowing (§ 12). An old Custom-book of Normandy cited by Ducange (s.v.) has 'De prostratione ad terram, quod **cadabulum** dicitur, xxiii. solidos,' rendered in the Fr. version (12th cent.) by *De abatre à terre, que l'on apele caable. Caable*, later contr. to *cable*, gave the deriv. *accabler*, signifying to be crushed under some heavy mass: ACCABLER, *estre accablé de quelque chose qui chet sur nous, ou estre escaché*; obrui (1549), R. Estienne's Dict. In 1604 Nicot's Dict. also gives this term in the active sense: ACCABLER, *c'est affouler aulcun de coups pesans, l'atterrer à force de pesanteur, et de charger sur lui*; opprimere aliquem, obruere. Finally, the word loses all but its figurative sense, and is found in its modern

signification alone in 1681, Richelet's Dict. —Der. *accable*ment (§ 225).

Accaparer, *va.* to buy up, to monopolise; a word first found in 1762 in the Dict. de l'Académie, having come in through the commerce of Genoa and Leghorn with Marseilles, from It. *caparrare*, to stop merchandise. *Accaparer*, which ought to have been *caparrer*, has got an initial *a* from the It. *accapare*, to choose, take, whose meaning is so similar to that of *caparrare*, that it naturally produced a confusion between the two words. Very many modern Fr. words of trade and commerce are of It. origin (as *banque*, *bilan*, *agio*, etc., see § 25).—Der. *accapare*ment (§ 225), *accapare*ur (§ 227).

Accéder, *va.* to consent, accede (to); from L. accedere.

Accélérer, *va.* to accelerate, hasten; from L. accelerare.—Der. *accélér*ation.

Accent, *sm.* accent; from L. accentus.—Der. *accent*uer, *accent*uation.

Accentuer, *va.* to accent; from L. accentuare*, deriv. from accentus, see Ducange s. v.—Der. *accentu*ation, a learned form (§ 232, note 4), from L. accentuationem, Ducange, 92.

Acceptation, *sf.* acceptance; from L. acceptationem*. See *accepter*.

Accepter, *va.* to accept, receive; from L. acceptare.—Der. *accept*ion, *accept*ation (§ 232, note 4), *accept*able.

Acception, *sf.* acceptance; from L. acceptionem.

Accès, *sm.* access, approach, entry; from L. accessus.—Der. *access*oire (§ 233).

Accessible, *adj.* accessible; from L. accessibilis.

Accession, *sf.* consent, adhesion, accession; from L. accessionem.

† **Accessit**, *sm.* 'accessit,' honourable mention; a Lat. word, introduced into scholastic language. Its meaning is that one 'approached near' the prize without getting it.

Accessoire, *adj.* accessory; from L. accessorius, in Ducange.

Accident, *sm.* an accident; from L. accidentem.—Der. *accident*el.

Accidentel, *adj.* accidental; from L. accidentalis* found in Ducange. For **alis** = *el* see § 191.

Acclamation, *sf.* acclamation; from L. acclamationem.

Acclamer, *va.* to proclaim; from L. acclamare.—Der. *acclam*ation.

Acclimater. See *climat.*

ACCOINTANCE, *sf.* intimacy, close connection; deriv. of *accointer*, q. v.

ACCOINTER (S'), *vpr.* to become intimate (with one). It. *accontare*, from L. **ad-cognitāre***, a compd. of **ad** and **cognitare***, deriv. of **cognitus**. **Cognitare*** is not classical, though **cognitamentum** occurs in Forcellini. **Adcognitare** is not uncommon in Carolingian texts: 'Quarum exemplar Dominationi vestrae transmitto, ut . . . ad aliquem diem jubeatis venire fideles vestros dicentes quia eis **adcognitare** vultis . . .' Hincmar, Opusc. De coercendis mil. rap. (A.D. 848). **Dc** = **cc** by assimilation (§ 168) produced **accognitare**, as in a Capitulary of Charles the Bald, A. D. 856, § 11, 'Et habet . . . fideles suos convocatos ut . . . nostram, qui fideles illius sumus devotionem **accognitet**.' **Accogn(ĭ)tare**, contr. regularly (§ 51) to **accogn'tare**, becomes *acointer* by **cc** = *c* (§ 168), **g** = *i* (§ 131), **are** = *er* (§§ 49, 263), and by continuance of **o**, **nt**, and initial **a**. *Acointer* inserted a diphthong regularly (§ 56) *acointier*: for its return to the form *accointer* in the 15th cent. see § 56, note 4.—Der. *accoint*ance (§ 192).

† **Accolade**, *sf.* an embrace, kiss. See *accoler.*

ACCOLER, *va.* to embrace; der. from *col* (see *cou*). For the transcription back to *accŏler* from *acoler* in the 15th cent. see § 56, note 4.—Der. *accollée*, partic. subst. (§ 187). This word, which rightly means an embrace, kiss, and especially that given to a new-made knight, was transformed in the 16th cent. into *accolade*, in imitation (§ 25) of It. *accollata*: for the Fr. suffix in *ade* see § 201. As late as the beginning of the 17th cent. *accolade* still solely signified the embrace of a knight. Nicot (1604) says, ACCOLLADE, *se fait en jétant les bras autour du col.* ACCOLLÉE, *embrassement, comme Le faisant chevalier, il lui donna l'accollée.*

Accommoder, *va.* to suit, arrange, dress; from L. accommodare.—Der. *accommode*ment (§ 225).

ACCOMPAGNER, *va.* to accompany; der. from O. Fr. *compaing*. For details see *compagnon.*

ACCOMPLIR, *va.* to accomplish; from L. **accomplēre***, compd. of **ad** and **complere**. For **dc** = *cc* by assimilation see § 168. **Accomplēre** becomes *acomplir* (12th cent., Raoul de Cambrai, 193) by **cc** = *c* (§ 168),

ēre = *ir* (§ 59), and continuance of **a**, **o**, **m**, and **pl**. For the return in 16th cent. from *acomplir* to *accomplir* see § 56, note 4.—Der. *accompl*issement (§ 225).

ACCORDER, *va.* to reconcile, to agree. Sp. *acordar*, It. *accordare*, from L. **accordāre**, der. (like concordare) from L. **cor, cordis**;—'quasi ad unum **cor**, sive ad eamdem voluntatem adducere' is R. Estienne's explanation (1549). We find in a treaty between Henry of Castile and Charles V. (Martini, Anecd. i. 1501) 'Cum parte adversa pactum seu pacem facere, tractare; **accordare** . . .' **Accordāre** becomes *acorder* (11th cent., C. de Roland, 285) by **cc** = *c* (§ 168), and continuance of initial **a**, **o**, and **rd**. For *acorder* = *accorder* in the 15th cent., see § 56, note 4.—Der. *accord* (§ 184).

† **Accort,** *adj.* compliant, supple; from It. *accorto*. In 1560 Pasquier says, in his Recherches sur la France, viii. 3, *Nous avons depuis* 30 *ou* 40 *ans emprunté plusieurs mots d'Italie, comme 'contraste' pour 'contention,' 'concert' pour 'conférence,' 'accort' pour 'avisé.'*

ACCOSTER, *va.* to accost. Sp. *acostar*, It. *accostare*, from L. **accostāre**, deriv. of **ad** (Hist. Gram. p. 177) and **costa**, and so properly signifying to set oneself side by side: 'Fuit et stetit ita contractus . . . . quod . . . unum crus vel genu cum alio non potebat **accostare** . . . .' Mirac. S. Zitae, in the Acta SS. iii. Apr. 523. **Accostāre** becomes *acoster* (12th cent., Livre des Rois, 363) by **cc** = *c* (§ 168), **are** = *er* (§ 263), and continuance of initial **a**, **o**, and **st**. For 15th cent. *accoster* for *acoster* see § 56, note 4. For unusual continuance of *s* see § 147.

ACCOTER, *va.* to prop up, support. Origin unknown (§ 35).—Der. *accot*oir (§ 183).

ACCOUCHER, *va. n.* to deliver (as a midwife), to be delivered (of a child). This word, der. from *couche* (q. v.), was written *acoucher* in the 13th cent., and *acouchier* in the 14th. For *er* = *ier* see § 56.

The history of this word is an example of those restrictions of meaning mentioned in the Introduction (§ 12). In the 12th cent. *accoucher* meant, according to its etymology, to lie down in bed. *Mathieu de Montmorency*, says Villehardouin, *accoucha malade* (lay down ill), *et tant fut agrevé qu'il mourut.* Joinville, when ill, uses the following expression, *Et pour les dites maladies j'accouchai au lit malade, en la mi-carême. Accoucher* was soon restricted to the sense of lying down, because of illness, and then, later still, to 'lie in' for childbirth.

From the 13th cent. onwards we see *accoucher* used in this modern sense, though not exclusively so: *La contesse Marie accoucha d'une fille.* Villehardouin, 180. On the other hand the word kept its sense of simply lying down in bed till the 17th cent., as we see in Nicot's Dict. 1604: *Il s'est accouché malade*, ex morbo decumbit. —Der. *accouchée* (§ 201), *accouche*ment (§ 225), *accouche*ur (§ 227).

ACCOUDER (S'), *vpr.* to lean on one's elbow. Sp. *acodar*, from L. **accubitāre**, der. from **cubitus**: 'Cum causa convivii fuisset **accubitatus**,' says S. Branle (640) in his life of S. Aemilianus. **Accŭb(ĭ)tare**, contr. regularly (§ 51) to **accub'tare**, becomes *acouter* (12th cent., Raoul de Cambrai, 51) by **cc** = *c* (§ 168), **u** = *ou* (§ 90), **bt** = *t* (§ 168), **are** = *er* (§ 263), and by continuance of initial **a**. *Acouter* in the 16th cent. was altered into *accoubder* by the Latinists of the Renaissance. For **c** = *cc*, and **t** = *bd*, see § 56, note 4. For loss of **b**, see § 120.

ACCOUPLER, *va.* to join, couple (dogs, etc.); der. from *cople*, O. Fr. form of *couple*, q. v. For **o** = *ou* see § 86; for **c** = *cc* § 56, note 4.—Der. *accou*plement.

ACCOURCIR, *va.* to shorten; der. from *court*, q. v. For **c** = *cc* see § 56, note 4.—Der. *raccourcir.*

ACCOURIR, *vn.* to run up, come up hastily. Sp. *acorrer*, It. *accorrere*, from L. **accurrĕre.** For the successive changes of **currere** = *curir* = *corir* = *courir*, see *courir.* For **c** = *cc* see § 56, note 4.

ACCOUTRER, *va.* to dress up, accoutre. Prov. *acotrar*: origin unknown (§ 35). For *acoustrer* = *accoutrer* see §§ 56, note 4, and 158.—Der. *accoutre*ment (§ 225).

ACCOUTUMER, *va.* to accustom; der. from *coustume*, O. Fr. form of *coutume*, q. v. For **c** = *cc* see § 56, note 4; for loss of *s* § 158.—Der. *accoutuma*nce (§ 192).

Accréditer, *va.* to accredit; der. from *crédit*, q. v.

ACCROCHER, *va.* to hook up, tear with a hook; der. from *croc*, q. v. For **c** = *cc* in the 16th cent. see § 56, note 4.—Der. *accroc* (§ 184), *raccrocher.*

ACCROIRE, *va.* to believe; from L. **accredere**, by regular contr. of **accrēd(ĕ)re** to **accred're**, whence *acreire* (12th cent.,

St. Thomas le Martyr). For **cc**=*c* see § 168, **e**=*ei* § 61, **dr**=*r* § 168. For **ei**=*oi* see § 61. for **c**=*cc*, § 56 note 4.

ACCROISSEMENT, *sm.* growth, increase. It. *accrescimento*, from L. **accrescimentum**. (13th cent. *acroissement*, H. de Valenc. x. 10.) For **c**=*cc* see § 56, note 4.

ACCROÎTRE, *va.* to increase, enlarge. Sp. *acrecer*, It. *accrescere*, from L. **accrescere**. For **crescere**=*croistre*, *croître*, see *croître*. For **c**=*cc*, see § 56, note 4.

ACCROUPIR, *vn.* to cower down, squat; der. from *croupe*, O. Fr. form of *croupe*, q. v. *Être accroupi* is properly to sit on one's tail. (13th cent. *acropir*, R. de Renard, 5852; 14th cent. *acroupir*, Du Guesclin, 16413.) For **o**=*ou* see § 81, for **c**=*cc* § 56, note 4.

ACCUEILLIR, *va.* to welcome. It. *accogliere*, from L. **adcollegere**, compd. of **ad** and **collegere**, a common Lat. form of **colligere**: 'Et hospites tres vel amplius **collegere** debet,' in the Lex Salica, 6th cent. ed. Pardessus, p. 26; hence by assimilation of **dc**=**cc** (§ 168), **accollegere**, found in the sense of associating, making to partake, in medieval Lat.: 'Dominus etiam Rex **accollegit** abbatem et Ecclesiam in omnibus quae in villa habebat,' Charter of Louis VII. A.D. 1150, in Thomass. Coutumier de Bourges, p. 396. For **collĕgĕre**=*coillir* (12th cent.)=*cueillir* (13th cent.) see *cueillir*. For **c**=*cc* see § 56, note 4.—Der. *accueil* (§ 184).

ACCULER, *va.* to drive into a corner, bring to a stand; deriv. of *cul*, q. v.

Accumuler, *va.* to accumulate; from L. **accumulare**.—Der. *accumul*ation.

Accusateur, *sm*, an accuser; from L. **accusatorem**.

Accusatif, *sm.* the accusative case; from L. **accusativum**.

Accusation, *sf.* an accusation; from L. **accusationem**.

Accuser, *va.* to accuse; from L. **accusare**.—Der. *accus*ation, -ateur, -atif.

Acerbe, *adj.* bitter; from L. **acerbus**.—Der. *acerb*ité.

ACÉRER, *va.* to temper, steel. From *acier*, q. v.

Acétate, *sm.* acetate; from L. **acetum** with termination **ate**.

Acéteux, *adj.* acetous; from L. **acetosus***, deriv. of **acetum**. For **osus**=*eux* see § 229.

Acétique, *adj.* acetic; from L. **aceticus***, deriv. of **acetum**.

ACHALANDER, *va.* to attract customers. From *chaland*, q. v.

ACHARNER, *va.* to flesh, to excite, set against. It is an example of that numerous class of hunting terms spoken of in the Introduction, § 13, which have passed from their special and technical sense to a general use. *Acharner* was originally a term of falconry, meaning to put flesh on the lure, to excite the bird. From this proper sense of giving the falcon a taste of flesh, to teach him to tear other birds to pieces, comes the figurative sense of exciting, irritating animals, then men, against one another. At the beginning of the 17th cent. the word still had both senses: 1604, Nicot's Dict. has ACHARNER, *c'est mettre de la chair dessus: le contraire* descharner, *pour oster la chair de dessus le leurre. On prend aussi* acharner *pour ireusement addenter et deschirer aucun soit en son corps, sa chevance ou son honneur, ce qui est par métaphore. Acharner* is from L. **adcarnāre***, like **decarnare**, found in Vegetius. **Acarnare** is found, without any instance cited, in Ducange. **Adcarnāre** assimilates **dc**=**cc** (§ 168), whence **accarnare**, whence (§ 168) by **cc**=**c**, **acarnare**, whence *acharner* by **c**=*ch* (§ 126), **are**=*er* (§ 263), and continuance of initial **a**, **rn**, and medial **a**. For the phonetic relation of *acharner* to *chair* see § 54.—Der. *acharne*ment (§ 225).

ACHAT, *sm.* a purchase. The medieval L. **accaptāre** (=*acheter*, under which word the history of letter-changes is studied) early produced a verbal subst. (§ 184) **accaptum** = *achat*: 'Et sciendum quod . . . . dedistis michi, priori S. Nazarii, v. solidos pro **acapto**,' from a Charter of 1118, Cartul. S. Victoris de Massilia, ii. 573. **Accaptum** becomes *achat* by **cc**=*c*=*ch* (§§ 168, 126), **pt**=*t* (Hist. Gram. p. 76), loss of **um**, and continuance of the accented **a**, and of the atonic **a**.

ACHE, *sf.* water-parsley; from L. **apium**, by consonification **pi**=**pj**, whence *ache*, by continuance of **a**, and reduction of **pj**=*j* (Hist. Gram. p. 76), and **um**=*e*.

ACHEMINER, *va.* to forward, advance; from *chemin*, q. v.—Der. *achemine*ment (§ 225).

ACHETER, *va.* to buy. O. Sp. *acaptar*, from L. **adcaptāre*** compd. of class. Lat. **captare**. That Fr. *acheter*, though derived from the same root with **accipere**, should bear a different sense, will not seem astonishing, when we find in Festus that the early

Romans said **emere** for **accipere**: 'Nam emere antiqui dicebant pro accipere.' **Adcaptāre** becomes **accaptāre** by assimilation of **dc**=**cc** (§ 168). 'Et est ipse alodes in comitatu Lutevense quem pater meus et ego **accaptavimus**,' Charter of A.D. 1000, and Vaissette, ii. p. 157. In a Donation of 1060, Cartul. S. Victoris de Massillia, i. 414, we read, '**Accaptavit** vineas de Embreugo, quas plantavit Guido . . . **accaptavit** terram subter ecclesiam S. Crucis.' **Accaptāre** becomes *acater* (11th cent.) by **cc**=*c* (§ 168), **pt**=*t* (Hist. Gram. p. 76), **are**=*er* (§ 263), and by continuance of initial **a** and medial **a**. *Acater* is successively softened to *achater* (§ 126), 12th cent., Livre des Rois, 119, then *acheter* (§ 54), 13th cent., Berte aux Grans Piés, 115. In the 16th cent. the Latinists and pedants of the Renaissance wished to bring the word back to its Latin original, and wrote it *achapter*, as we see in Amyot and even in Rabelais. But the popular instinct rebelled, and did not let this word, like *absoudre* (q. v.), relapse into its Latinised form; and from the beginning of the 17th cent. the learned had to abandon their innovation and conform to the popular pronunciation by writing the word as of old, *acheter*.—Der. *achat* (q. v.), *acheteur* (§ 227).

ACHEVER, *va.* to finish. The Lat. **caput**, towards the end of the Empire, and in Merov. times, took the sense of an end, whence the phrase **ad caput venire**, in the sense of to come to an end: 'Filum filabo de quo Justinus Imperator, nec Augusta, **ad caput venire** non possint,' says Narses in the Ancient Chronology quoted by Gregory of Tours. We also, in like manner, find **ad caput venire** for 'to finish,' in Fredegaire's Epit. ch. 65 (Monod). **Venire ad caput** naturally produced the Fr. phrase *venir à chef*=*venir à bout*. (For **caput**=*chef* see *chef*.) *Aucun d'eux ne put venir à chef de son dessein*, Lafontaine, Contes; *Quand le duc d'Anjou vit qu'il n'en viendroit point à chef*, Froissart, ii. 2, 20; whence the sense of *chef*=an end, term, conclusion. *Sur cette route, au chief de chaque journée, il y a de beaux palais*, Montaigne, . iv. 26; and in the 13th cent. Joinville, ch. 235, says, *Au chef de ix jours, les corps de nos gens que ils avoient tué vindrent au dessus de l'eau*. From this *chief*, O. Fr. form of *chef* (q. v.), in sense of term, end, comes the Fr. compd. *achever*=*venir à chef*, to end, finish. For compd. of **ad** see Hist. Gram. p. 177. For *f*=*v* see § 145.—Der. *achèvement* (§ 225).

ACHOPPER, *vn.* to stumble; compd. of ad (Hist. Gram. p. 177) and *coper*, O. Fr. form of *chopper*, q. v. for origin of *coper* (13th cent.)=*choper* (14th cent.)=*chopper*.—Der. *achoppement* (§ 225).

Achromatique, *adj.* achromatic. See *chromatique*.

Acide, *adj.* acid; from L. acidus.

Acidité, *sf.* acidity; from L. aciditatem.

Acidule, *adj.* subacid; from L. acidulus*, deriv. of acidus.

ACIER, *sm.* steel. Sp. *acero*, It. *acciajo*, from L. **acierium***, found in 10th cent. in Græco-Lat. glossaries, der. from acies, a sword-edge. **Aciĕrium** becomes *acer* (11th cent., Ch. de Roland, 771) by **érium**=*er* (§ 198), **ci**=*c*, and continuance of **a**. For *acer*=*acier* see § 198.—Der. *acérer*, *aciérer*. For the different forms *acérer* and *aciérer* see § 56, note 4.

Acolyte, *sm.* an acolyte; from L. acolythus, from Gr. ἀκόλουθος.

Aconit, *sm.* aconite; from L. aconitum.

ACOQUINER, *va.* to captivate, illure. See *coquin*.

Acoustique, *sf.* acoustics; from Gr. ἀκουστικός, from ἀκούω.

ACQUÉRIR, *va.* to acquire; from L. **acquaerĕre**, popular Lat. form of **acquirere**. For **quaerere**=*quérir* see § 104 and Hist. Gram. p. 140. For *aquérir* (12th cent.)=*acquérir* see § 56, note 4.—Der. *acquéreur* (§ 227).

ACQUÊT, *sm.* an acquisition (in legal language), property acquired; from L. **acquaesītum**, common Lat. form of **acquisitum** (see above *acquérir* from **acquaerere** not **acquirere**). For the transition from a past part. to a subst. see § 187. **Acquaésitum** becomes *acquêt* by **quaésitum**=*quest*=*quêt*: for details see *quête* and *quérir*. For *aquest*=*acquest* see § 56, note 4.

Acquiescir, *vn.* to acquiesce, consent; from L. acquiescere.

Acquisition, *sf.* an acquisition; from L. acquisitionem.

ACQUITTER, *va.* to acquit, clear, discharge; from L. **adquietare**, compd. of **ad** (Hist. Gram. p. 177) and **quietare**, see *quitter*. **Adquietāre**, making **dq**=**cq** by assimilation (§ 168), becomes **acquietare**, a form found in both senses of *acquitter* in medieval writers. 'Et qui terram **adquietatam**

habet comitatus testimonio . . .' is to be found in the Laws of Edward the Confessor, cap. 35; and 13th cent. in Matthew Paris, Chron. A.D. 1267, 'Petitum est, ut clerus **acquietaret** novem millia marcarum;' and ib. Vita Henr. iii. 5; 'Debita dicti abbatis . . . mercatoribus benigne **acquietabat**.' For the successive changes of **quietare** = *quiter* = *quitter* see *quitter*. For **cq** = *q* see § 168, for the French reverse process **q** = *cq* § 56, note 4.—Der. *acquit* (§ 187), *acquittement* (§ 225).

ACRE, *sm.* an acre; from L. **acrum***: 'Ego Starchrius do S. Florentino octo **acra** de terra,' Chartul. de S. Florentino, A.D. 1050 (quoted by Ducange, s. v.). **Acrum** is of Germ. origin (§ 27), and answers to Goth. *akr*, Engl. *acre*, Germ. *acker*.

Âcre, *adj.* sharp, acrid; from L. acris.—Der. *acreté* (§ 230). The doublet of this word (§ 22, note 3) is *aigre*, q. v.

Acrimonie, *sf.* pungency, acrimony; from L. acrimonia.

Acrobate, *sm.* an acrobat; from Gr. *ἀκροβάτης* (one who walks on tiptoe).

Acrostiche, *sm.* an acrostic; from Gr. *ἀκρόστιχον* (the beginning of a line).

Acte, *sm.* an act, action; from L. actus.

Acteur, *sm.* an actor; from L. actorem.—Der. *actrice*, from L. actrix.

Actif, *adj.* active; from L. activus.—Der. *activité*, from L. activitatem.

Action, *sf.* an action; from L. actionem.—Der. *action*ner, *action*naire.

Actrice, *sf.* an actress; from L. actricem.

Actuel, *adj.* real, actual; from L. actualis.—Der. *actualité*.

Adage, *sm.* an adage, saying; from L. adagium.

Adapter, *va.* to adapt; from L. adaptare.

Addition, *sf.* addition; from L. additionem.—Der. *addition*nel, *addition*er.

Adepte, *sm.* an adept; from L. adeptus (one who has obtained knowledge of a subject).

Adhérent, *sm.* an adherent; from L. adhaerentem. See *adhérer*.

Adhérer, *vn.* to adhere; from L. adhaerere.—Der. *adhérence*.

Adhésion, *sf.* adhesion; from L. adhaesionem.

Adieu, *adv.* adieu, farewell; compd. of *à* and *Dieu*, q. v. Sp. *adios* is a similar compd. of *a* and *Dios*, and It. *addio* of *ad* and *Dio*. All these forms are the products of an elliptical expression, such as *soyez à Dieu*, or *je vous recommande à Dieu*. The fact that the Prov. keeps the whole phrase in its *à Dieu siatz* confirms this view of the origin of the word.

Adipeux, *adj.* fat, adipose; from L. adiposus. For **osus** = *eux* see § 229.

Adjacent, *adj.* adjacent; from L. adjacentem.

Adjectif, *sm.* an adjective; from L. adjectivus.

ADJOINDRE, *va.* to assign as a colleague; from L. adjungere. For **jung**ĕ**re** = *joindre* see *joindre*. For **adj** = *aj* see § 120. For the return **aj** = *adj* see § 56, note 4.—Der. *adjoint* (§ 187).

Adjonction, *sf.* addition; from L. adjunctionem.

† **Adjudant,** *sm.* an adjutant; from Sp. *ayudante*, an aide-de-camp, a word reconstructed under the influence of Lat. **adjutantem***, the original of the Sp. word. The doublet of this word (§ 22, note 3) is *aidant*, q. v.

ADJUGER, *va.* to adjudge, grant (as a contract, etc.), knock down (at an auction); from L. adjudicare, by **dj** = **j** (§ 120), whence *ajugier*: see *juger*. For the return **j** = *dj* see § 56, note 4.

Adjurer, *va.* to adjure; from L. adjurare (§ 263).

ADMETTRE, *va.* to admit. It. *ammittere*, from L. **admittere**. This word was first reduced to **amittere** in Merov. Lat.; we find **amissarius** for **admissarius** in the Salic Law, xl. § 5; whence O. Fr. *amettre*, by **mittere** = *mettre*: see *mettre*. In 16th cent. the *d* was reinserted by the Latinists (§ 56, note 4).

Administrateur, *sm.* an administrator; from L. administratorem.

Administratif, *adj.* administrative; from L. administrativus. For **ivus** = *if* see § 223.

Administration, *sf.* administration; from L. administrationem.

Administrer, *va.* to administer; from L. administrare.

ADMIRABLE, *adj.* admirable, wonderful; from L. **admirabilem**, by **dm** = *m* (§ 168), **abilem** = *able* (§ 51), whence *amirable*. For reinsertion of *d* by the Latinists see § 56, note 4.—Der. *admirable*ment (§ 225).

Admirateur, *sm.* an admirer; from L. admiratorem.

Admiratif, *adj.* pertaining to admiration; from L. admirativus. For **ivus** = *if* see § 223.

Admiration, *sf.* admiration; from L. admirationem.

Admirer, *va.* to admire; from L. admirari.—Der. *admir*able, -ateur, -atif, -ation.

Admonestation, *sf.* See *admonester.*

Admonester, *va.* to admonish. L. admonere produced, through its p. p. admonitum, a frequentative admonitare (admonitor is in the Cod. Theod. Leg. 7, De Execut. 88). Admonitare is later corrupted to admonistare*, then admonestare*, whence Fr. *admonester*, which is a term of jurisprudence = to reprimand judicially, whence the later and more general sense of to admonish (§ 13).

Adolescence, *sf.* youth; from L. adolescentiam.

Adolescent, *smf.* a youth, stripling, young girl; from L. adolescentem.

ADONNER, *vn.* to veer aft; reflex. S'ADONNER, to give oneself up to. See *don*, and Hist. Gram. p. 177.

Adopter, *verb*, to adopt, to choose; from L. adoptare.—Der. *adopt*ion, *adopt*if.

Adoptif, *adj.* adoptive; from L. adoptivus. For **ivus** = *if* see § 223.

Adoption, *sf.* adoption; from L. adoptionem.

Adorable, *adj.* adorable; from L. adorabilis. For **abilis** = *able* see § 51.

Adorateur, *sm.* an adorer; from. L. adoratorem.

Adoration, *sf.* adoration; from L. adorationem.

Adorer, *va.* to adore; from L. adorare.

ADOSSER, *va.* to lean the back against. See *dos*, and Hist. Gram. p. 177.

ADOUBER, *va.* to dub, in the phrase *adouber chevalier*, to strike the knight with the flat of the sword as he is being armed; also to hammer, strike, in the sea phrase *adouber le coq d'un vaisseau*, i. e. to repair it. Sp. *adobar*, It. *addobbare*. *Aduber* (11th cent., Ch. de Roland, 54) is a compd. of *a* and of a form *duber**, of Germ. origin, as are many terms of feudal use and of seafaring (§ 27). A. S. *dubban*, to strike, beat, hammer, whence the two senses of the Fr. verb. For *aduber* = *adober* (12th cent.) see § 93, for *adober* = *adouber* § 93.—Der. *radouber* (Hist. Gram. p. 179).

ADRAGANT, *sm.* gum tragacanth, corruption of Gr. τραγάκανθα.

ADRESSE, *verbal sf.* (1) address, direction; (2) dexterity; from *adresser*. See *aboi.*

ADRESSER, *va.* to address, send. See *dresser.*

ADROIT, *adj.* adroit, dexterous. See *droit.*

Aduler, *va.* to flatter; from L. adulari.—Der. *adul*ation (§ 232, note 4), *adul*ateur (§ 227).

Adulte, *adj.* full grown; from L. adultus.

Adultère, *sm.* an adulterer; from L. adulter. *Adultère* is a doublet of O. Fr. *avoutre*, q. v.—Der. *adultér*in.

Advenir, *vn.* to happen, fall out, befall; from L. advenire. It is a doublet of *avenir*, q. v.

Adventice, *adj.* adventitious; from L. adventitius.

Adverbe, *sm.* an adverb; from L. adverbium.—Der. *adverb*ial.

Adverse, *adj.* adverse, opposite; from L. adversus. It is a doublet of *averse*, q. v. —Der. *advers*aire (doublet of O. Fr. *aversier*), *advers*ité (§ 230).

Aérer, *va.* (1) to ventilate, (2) Chem. to aerate; from L. aërare, from aër (air), whence the learned compds. *aérien*, *aériforme*, etc.

Aérolithe, *sm.* an aerolite; from Gr. ἀήρ and λίθος.

Aéronaute, *sm.* an aeronaut; from Gr. ἀήρ and ναύτης.

Aérostat, *sm.* an air balloon; from Gr. ἀήρ and στατός.

Affabilité, *sf.* affability, graciousness; from L. affabilitatem.

AFFABLE, *adj.* affable, courteous; from. L. affābilis (easy of access for speech). Note that the Lat. suffix -ābilis, accented on the a, is contr. into *-able.* This is quite regular, according to the law of the Lat. accent, which rules that all words of this class lose their short penult. as they pass into Fr. See *able.* (We do not speak of learned words ending in *-abile*, as habilis, *habile;* the reasons for their exclusion are given in the Introduction, § 22). The Fr. uses the suffix *-able* to form numerous adjs., specially from verbs; thus from *attaquer*, *durer*, *manger*, etc., it forms *attaquable*, *durable*, *mangeable*, etc. Herein it only carries out a very marked tendency of the last ages of the Empire, in which we find the Romans making out of verbs like affirmare, ventilare, etc., the adjs. affirmabilis, ventilabilis, etc., which are found in Virgilius the grammarian.

AFFADIR, *va.* to make insipid, to cloy. See *fade.*—Der. *affad*issement (§ 225).

AFFAIBLIR, *va.* to weaken. See *faible.*—Der. *affaibl*issement (§ 225).

AFFAIRE, *sf.* business, occupation. In O. Fr.

more properly written *afaire*, a compd. of *à* and *faire*. Der. *affairé*.

AFFAISSER, *va.* to sink, weigh down. See *faix*.—Der. *affaissement* (§ 225).

AFFAMER, *va.* to starve. See *faim*.

Affecter, *va.* to affect; from L. affectare. *Affecter* is a doublet of *affaiter*.—Der. *affectation* (§ 232, note 4).

Affection, *sf.* affection; from L. affectionem.—Der. *affectueux*, from L. affectuosus.

Afferent, *adj.* contributory; from L. afferentem.

AFFERMER, *va.* (1) to lease, let; (2) to hire. See *ferme*.

AFFERMIR, *va.* to strengthen, confirm; see *ferme*. *Affermir* is a doublet of *affermer*. —Der. *affermissement*.

AFFÉTÉ, *adj.* affected, AFFETÉRIE, *sf.* affectation; der. from O. Fr. *afféter*, which from L. affectare. The Lat. ct, in affectare is here reduced to *t* in *afféter* (§ 168). In a certain number of words, like *oint* from unctum, *saint* from sanctum, the Lat. c is dropped, but influences the preceding vowel by adding an *i*. The change of ct into t is found in common Lat., in which maleditus was used for maledictus: it can also be traced in class. Lat. as in sitis, artus, fultus, for sictis, arctus, fulctus.

AFFICHE, *verbal sf.* of *afficher*, a placard, posting-bill. See *aboi*.

AFFICHER, *va.* to stick (bills). See *ficher*.

† **Affidé,** *sm.* and *adj.* (1) a trustworthy agent, (2) trusty; from 16th cent. It. *affidato*. *Affidé* is a doublet of O. Fr. *affié*.

Affiler, *va.* to sharpen, whet. See *fil*.

AFFILIER, *va.* to affiliate, adopt; from L. adfiliare. This word is of early use in Lat.; it occurs in Gaius, 'De adoptivis hoc est adfiliatis.' To be affiliated into a corporation, properly means to be received as one of the sons of that corporation. For df=*ff* see § 168.—Der. *affiliation* (§ 232, note 4).

AFFINER, *va.* to refine. See *fin*.—Der. *raffiner*, -eur, -erie.

Affinité, *sf.* affinity, connexion, alliance; from L. affinitatem.

Affirmer, *va.* to affirm; from L. affirmare.—Der. *affirmation*, -atif.

AFFLEURER, *va.* to level. See *fleur*.

Affliger, *va.* to afflict; from L. affligere. *Affliger* is a doublet of O. Fr. *affire*.—Der. *affliction*.

Affluer, *vn.* to flow, fall into; from L. affluere.—Der. *affluent* (§ 186), -ence (§ 192).

AFFOLER, *va.* to make one dote on. See *fou*.—Der. *raffoler* (Hist. Gram. p. 179).

AFFOUAGE, *sm.* the right of cutting wood for fuel in a forest. The Lat. focus (see *feu*) produced the verb focare*, whence the compd. affocare*, whence, with the suffix -aticum came the deriv. affocaticum* (lit. the right of lighting the fire to warm oneself). To get from the Lat. to the Fr., affocaticum has gone through three changes:—

1. The suffix -aticum (affocaticum) becomes *-age* (*affouage*) (§ 248). For the rule see *âge*.

2. The medial c of affo(c)aticum disappears in *affou-age*, as in allocare, *allouer* (§ 129), as is usually the case with those words whose medial consonant precedes the accented vowel.

3. The Lat. o becomes *ou*: affocaticum becomes *affouage*. The Lat. o becomes Fr. *ou* when accented, if short, as in rŏta, *roue*, see Hist. Gram. pp. 53, 54; if long by nature, as in ferōcem, *farouche*, see § 81; if long by position, as in copula, cop'la, *couple*, etc., see § 86. The atonic Lat. o becomes Fr. *ou*, when short, as in apŏtheca, *boutique*, etc., see Hist. Gram. p. 54; when long by nature, as in advōtare*, *avouer*, etc., see § 81; when long by position, as in constare, costare, *coûter*, etc., see § 84.

AFFRANCHIR, *va.* to free; -ISSEMENT, *sm.* enfranchisement. See *franc*.

AFFREUX, *adj.* frightful, horrible; from a subst. *affre*, fright, used as late as the 17th cent. by Bossuet; in the 18th cent. by S. Simon, in the phrase *Les affres de la mort*. *Affreux* comes from *affre*, as *dartreux* from *dartre*.

Affre, *sf.* fright, terror, in O. Fr. *afre*, comes from O. H. G. *eiver*, contr. to *eiv'r*, whence *afre* (§ 20); as liber has produced *livre*. glaber, *glabre*.

AFFRÉTER, *va.* to freight (a ship). See *fréter*.

AFFRIANDER, *va.* to make dainty, entice. See *friand*.

† **Affront,** *sm.* an affront, insult, shame; brought in in the 16th cent. from It. *affronto* (§ 25).

AFFUBLER, *va.* to wrap up, muffle; from Low L. affiblare, contr. from affibulare (found in a 12th cent. treaty, 'Pallium quo in curia affibulatus erit'), compd. of class. Lat. fibulare. This word is

a singular example of the changes in meaning which we have noticed (§ 12). The signification of **fibulare**, to clasp, was enlarged to that of 'to dress' in **affibulare**; and in the Fr. *affubler*, which at first meant simply to dress, it took (in the 16th cent.) the sense of dressing absurdly, muffling up.

For the dropping of the short atonic **u** immediately before the tonic syllable in **affib(u)lare** = *affubler* see § 51. For the change of **i** into *u* cp. **bibebat**, *buvait*, etc., and see Hist. Gram. p. 51.

AFFÛT, *sm.* gun-carriage, gun-rest, ambush.

AFFÛTER, *va.* to mount a gun, set, sharpen (tools). See *fût*.

AFIN, *conj.* to the end (that). See *fin*.

† **Aga**, *sm.* an agha (military officer), a Turkish word (§ 30).

AGASSE, *sf.* a magpie; from O. H. G. *agalstra* (§ 20).

AGACER, *va.* to set on edge. It. *agazzare*, from O. H. G. *hazjan*, to harry, whence regularly *hacer*. This verb, compd. with **à**, becomes *ahacer*, which, through the aspirate sound, became transformed into *agacer* (§ 20).

† **Agape**, *sf.* a love-feast; from Gr. ἀγαπή (§ 21, note 1).

Agaric, *sm.* a mushroom, fungus; from L. agaricum.

AGATE, *sf.* agate; from L. **achates**. For the change of **ch** into *g* see *adjuger* and § 127.

ÂGE, *sm.* age. The circumflex accent shows that a letter has been suppressed: and so we find in the 16th cent. the word written *aage*; in the 12th cent. *eage*; in the 11th cent. (in the Chanson de Roland) *edage*, from common Lat. **aetaticum***, deriv. form of **aetatem**. For the fall of the Lat. medial **t**, **ae(t)aticum** = *edage*, *eage*, *aage*, *âge*, see § 117. The change of the Lat. suffix **-aticum** into *-age* (**aet-aticum**, *ed-age*) requires some notice. This suffix, not uncommon in class. Lat., as **silv-aticus** (Varro), **aqu-aticum** (Pliny), **fan-aticus** (Juvenal), **umbraticus**, **vol-aticus** (Cicero), **vi-aticum** (Plautus), **apost-aticum** (Tertullian), became very common in popular Lat. towards the last days of the Empire, and the early Merovingian era: the Theodosian code has **agr-aticum** for **agrarium**, **August-aticum** from **Augustus**. Lat. documents of the 6th and 7th cent. are full of such forms as **riv-aticum**, **port-aticum**, **ret-aticum**, **daemon-aticum**, **avi-aticum**, etc.; even **allelui-aticum** from **alleluia**, is met with in a 6th cent. document. From these numerous derivatives in **-aticum** have come the corresponding Fr words in *-age* (§ 248).

One can see how this permutation took place, and how, e. g., **volaticus** (used by Cicero in sense of light, inconstant) became *volage* eight centuries later: **vol**á**ticus** being accented on the antepenult, the short penultimate **i** disappears (see § 51); **volat'cus** then becomes *volat'ge* (**c** changed into *g*, see § 127), and lastly *volage*.

This successive change of the suffix **-aticum** into **-at'cum**, *-atge*, *-age*, is to be found also in **arrivaticum***, *arrivage*; **biberaticum**, *breuvage*, etc.; see § 248. On this model many Fr. words have been formed, as *mouill-age*, from *mouiller*, *cousin-age* from *cousin*, etc.

The Provençal, which changes **-aticum** into *-atge* (as in very O. Fr.), and writes *carnatge*, *messa'ge*, *ramatge*, for *carnage*, *essage*, *ramage*, confirms this rule of permutation.

Towards the end of the 11th cent., when the Lat. accent was lost, and the Fr. language already formed, Lat. forms in **-aticum** disappeared from Lat. documents, and the termination **-agium**, copied from the Fr. termination, alone is to be found. Thus, while we find up to the 11th cent. the low Lat. forms, such as **arrivaticum**, *arrivage*; **hominaticum**, *hommage*; **missaticum**, *message*; **formaticum**, *fromage*, the 13th-cent. Lat. will not have them, but says **arrivagium**, **hominagium**, **messagium**, **fromagium**, etc., which are only Fr. words wrapped up in a Latin termination by the clerks at a time when no one knew the origin of these words, or of their formative suffix. This distinction between the late Lat. which gave birth to the Fr. language, and the Low Lat. remodelled on Fr. forms, is most important for the historical study of the Fr. language, and the student ought to have it always in his mind.

AGENCER, *va.* to arrange, dispose gracefully; from Low L. **agentiare***, deriv. of **gentus***. See *gent*.

In passing from **-tia** to *-ce*, this word has undergone two successive changes:—

1. It is unnecessary here to remind the reader that the Lat. **c** was always pronounced **k** before all vowels: **fecerunt**, **vicem**, **civitate**, were pronod. **fekerunt**, **vikem**, **kivitate**, save before an **i** followed by a vowel (**c-ia**, **c-ie**, **c-io**, **c-iu**),

in which case the c was proncd. tz (as is proved by Merovingian Formulas, where we find unzias *for* uncias).

The groups t-ia, t-ie, t-io, t-iu, were proncd., not like *ti* in *amitié*, but like *ti* in *précaution*; as is proved by Frankish charters, which change ti into ci, si, ssi, writing eciam, solacio, precium, perdicio, racionem, concrecasione, nepsia, altercasione, for etiam, solatio, pretium, perditio, rationem, congregatione, neptia, altercatione; showing also that in pronunciation tia and cia were the same thing.

2. When the c is followed by one of the groups, ia, ie, io, iu, and forms the combinations cia, cie, cio, ciu—ci is usually changed into a soft *s*, *ss*, *ç*, and the Lat. i is dropped; as in macioni, *maçon*; provinciali, *provençal*; suspicionem, *soupçon*; crescionem *, *cresson*, etc. Thenceforward ti, which (when followed by an a, o, or u) is identical with ci (as is shown above), must, like ci, drop the i and become *ç*, hard *s*, *ss*: denuntiare becomes *denoncer*; cantionem, *chanson*; scutionem*, *écusson*. A like change takes place with -tea, which becomes -tia (ea, eo, eu, becoming ia, io, iu, as may be seen under *abréger*; cp. also the forms Dius, for Deus, mius for meus, in very ancient Lat. inscriptions): then such words as platea, matea, linteolus, becoming platia, matia, lintiolus, are rendered according to rule into *place*, *masse*, *linceul*.

The following are the cases of change of tia, tio, tiu, into *ç*, *ss*, *s* hard:—

1. *c* soft in antianus, *ancien*; cadentia, *chance*, etc.

2. *ss*, as in captiare, *chasser*, etc.

3. *s* hard, as in cantionem, *chanson*, etc. See Hist. Gram. p. 61.

The change of ti into soft *s*, as in acutiare, *aiguiser*, is uncommon. See Hist. Gram. p. 192.

AGENOUILLER, (S), *vpr.* to kneel; from L. adgeniculari, as in Tertullian, 'Presbyteris advolvi et caris Dei adgeniculari.'

Agglomérer, *va.* to agglomerate, collect; from L. agglomerare.—Der. *agglomer*ation.

Agglutiner, *va*, to glue together, unite; from L. agglutinare.—Der. *agglutin*ation.

Aggraver, *va.* to aggravate, make worse; **-ation,** *sf.* aggravation, increase. See *grave*.

Agile, *adj.* agile; from L. agilis.—Der. *agil*ité (§ 230).

† **Agio,** *sm.* rate of exchange; an It. word introd. towards the end of the 17th cent., from *aggio* (§ 25).—Der. *agio*ter (§ 263), -age (§ 248), -eur (§ 227).

AGIR, *va.* to act, do; from L. agere. For e = *i* see § 59.—Der. *ag*ent, from agentem; but † agenda, a Lat. word imported bodily into Fr., is not to be reckoned as a deriv.

Agiter, *va.* to agitate, stir; from L. agitare. Der. *agit*ation, -ateur.

Agnat, *sm.* an agnate, collateral relation on the father's side; from L. agnatus.

AGNEAU, *sm.* a lamb; from O. F. *agnel*, and this from L. agnellus. l preceded by a vowel (al, el, il, ol, ul) remains unchanged in Fr. in the early period of the language (mollis, *mol*; malva, *malve*; porcellus, *pourcel*); then was softened into *u* (*mou*, *mauve*, *pourceau*) towards the middle of the 12th cent. See § 157.

1. Lat. al became *au*, *eau*; as in alba, *aube*, etc.

2. Lat. el became *au*, *eau*, as in el'mosyna *, *aumône*, etc.; *ieu* in melius, *mieux*; similarly with dim. suffixes in -ellus, in O. Fr. *el*; then softened for the most part into *-eau*, *-au*, as agnellus, *agneau*, etc.

3. Lat. il became *eu* in capillus, *cheveu*, etc.; *-eau* in sigillum, O. Fr. *scel*, *sceau*; *o*, *ou*, in basil'ca, *basoche*, and fil'caria, *fougère*, which was written more correctly *feugère* in O. Fr.

4. Lat. ol became *ou* in colis (= caulis), *chou*, etc.; *eu* in mol'narius, *meunier*, etc.; *au* in voltulare *, *vautrer*.

5. Lat. ul became *ou* in bulicare, *bouger*, etc.; *au* in vulturius, *vautour*; *o* in *remorque* (O. Fr. *remolque*) from remulcum.

Agonie, *sf.* agony, struggle against death; from Gr. ἀγωνία.—Der. *agoni*ser.

AGRAFE, *sf.* a hook, clasp; O. Fr. *agrape*, Low L. agrappa, compd. of ad and Low L. grappa, a word found in documents of the 7th cent. Grappa again comes from O. H. G. *krapfo* (§ 20).—Der. *agrafe*r.

Agraire, *adj.* agrarian; from L. agrarius. *Agraire* is a doublet of O. Fr. *agrier*.

AGGRANDIR, *va.* to enlarge; -ISSEMENT, *sm.* increase, aggrandisement. See *grand*.

AGRÉABLE, *adj.* agreeable; der. from *agréer*, like *guéable* from *guéer*.—Der. *désagréable* (Hist. Gram. p. 178).

AGRÉER, *va.* to receive favourably, accept (lit.=*prendre à gré*). See *gré.*—Der. *agrément*, *désagrément*.

Agréger, *va.* to admit, incorporate (into a public body); from L. aggregare.—Der. *agrégé* (of which *agrégat* is a doublet), *agrégation*.

AGRÉMENT, *sm.* consent, approbation. See *agréer*.

AGRES, *sm. pl.* rigging, tackling. See *gréer*.

Agresseur, *sm.* an aggressor; from L. aggressorem.—Der. *agression*, -if.

Agreste, *adj.* rustic; from L. agrestis.

Agricole, *adj.* agricultural; from L. agricola. The Lat. subst. has become a Fr. adj.

Agriculteur, *sm.* a farmer, agriculturist; from L. agricultorem.—Der. *agriculture*.

Agronome, *sm.* an agriculturist; from Gr. *ἀγρονόμος* (which from *ἀγρός* and *νόμος*) (§ 21).

AGUERRIR, *va.* to accustom to war. See *guerre*.

AGUETS, *sm. pl.* a word used only in the pl. in mod. Fr. (*être aux aguets*, to be on the look out, to be lying in wait); but in O. Fr. it had a sing. also. It is used as late as Malherbe, *Quand l'aguet d'un pirate arrêta leur voyage. Aguet* is the verbal sm. (§ 184) of the old verb *aguetter*, compd. of *guetter*, q. v.

AHEURTER (S'), *vpr.* to be bent on, obstinate. See *heurter*.

AHURIR, *va.* to amaze. The word *hure*, originally meaning hair standing on end, produced *ahuri* (*la gent barbue et ahuri*, 'a folk bearded and of up-standing locks,' is a phrase of the 13th cent.). *Ahuri* later received the sense of 'standing on end from fright,' then 'terrified'; lastly, the modern sense, which is nothing but a diminution of the old signification (§ 13).

AIDER, *va.* to aid, help; from L. adjutare (Varro and Terence), later ajutare, which must be written aïutare, as the Latins pronounced j between two vowels as i. For this cause raja, boja, major, bajulare, have become in Fr. *raie*, *bouée* (O. Fr. *boie*), *maire*, *bailler*, as they were pronod. raïa, boïa, maïor, baïulare. To pass from aïutare to *aider* we find two philological changes: (1) the fall of the u, aïutare becoming aïtare (§ 52); (2) the change of t into *d*, aïtare=*aïdar*, then *aider* (§ 117).

1. Fall of the u. We have seen (§ 52) that every vowel immediately preceding the tonic vowel (like the i of sanitátem), disappears in Fr. if short (san-ĭ-tátem=*santé*), remains if long (caem-ē-térium=*cim-e-tière*). This continuance of a long atonic vowel has only a few exceptions: the atonic vowel which directly precedes the tonic syllable disappears, when long, in mirābilia, *merveille*, etc. § 52. There are about twenty of these exceptions to the rule of the continuance of the long atonic vowel, which are to be explained by two facts: (1) that in many of these words the contraction is quite modern, and the long atonic vowel remained in O. Fr.;—*courtier*, *serment*, *soupçon*, *larcin*, were in O. Fr., more regularly, *couretier*, *serement*, *soupeçon*, *larecen*: (2) that in the common Lat. many of these words had already lost this long atonic vowel, and the Fr. simply reproduced this irregularity, and could do nothing else; thus in the 7th cent. we find cosinus for consobrinus, costuma for consuetudinem, matinum for matutinum, elmosna for eleemosyna, vercundia for verecundia.

2. The softening of the t into *d*. Aïutare having become aïtare changes into aïdare. This softening had already taken place in common Lat., in which it was very frequent, especially when the t lay between two vowels: iradam is found for iratam in an inscription of A.D. 142; limides, sidus, territoriam, mercadum, stradu, for limites, litus, territorium, mercatum, strata, in 5th cent. documents, and in the Salic Law; thus again, Classical Lat. said quadraginta, quadratus, from quatuor, which, regularly, should have been quatraginta, quatratus. For the full history of the Lat. t see *aigu* and §§ 117, 118.

Der. *aide*, verbal subst. of *aider*, *aidant*, which is a doublet of *adjudant*, q. v.

AIEUL, *sm.* a grandfather; from L. aviolus. By the side of the class. form avus, the popular Lat. had a form avius, which is to be found in certain 5th-cent. documents. (Such double forms as avius and avus are not rare in Lat.; witness luscinius and luscinus, etc.) From this form avius the Romans made the derivative aviolus, by adding the dim. suffix -olus (cp. gladiolus, filiolus, lusciniolus, etc). Aviolus, properly 'a little grandfather,' soon supplanted avius, in accordance with the Roman tendency to use diminutives. See § 13.

In the passage from **aviolus** to *aïeul* (O. Fr. *aiol*, Prov. *aviol*, forms which help to explain that transition), there were two philological changes :—

1. The medial **v** was dropped: **a(v)iolus**, *aïeul*, as pa(v)onem, *paon*; pa(v)orem, *peur*, etc. (§ 141). This dropping of **v** between two vowels is not rare in Lat.; the Class. Lat. said boum for bo(v)um, audii for audi(v)i, redii for redi(v)i; and this tendency became yet more marked in popular Lat., where we find rius for ri(v)us, ais for a(v)is, also noember for no(v)ember in Inscriptions; and in the 7th cent. paonem for pa(v)onem in the Glosses of Cassel.

2. **Aviolus** thus reduced to **aiolus**, produced in O. Fr. *aiol*, which became *aïeul* by softening the **o** into *eu* (see *accueillir*). On this change of the suffix **-olus** into *-eul* two remarks are needed: (1) suffixes in **-iolus** (and with these may be classed those in **-eolus**, for they were early changed into **-iolus**, as is shown by the Inscriptions, which give us capriolus for capreolus, and the Glosses of Cassel, which have linciolo for linceolo, etc.) were, about the 7th cent., subjected to a change which turned the two short syllables ĭ-ŏ into a single long syllable ĭō; so that these words were no longer accented -íolus, but -iólus: (2) these suffixes in Fr. became *-eul*, *-euil*, or *-ol*; as in **aviolus**, *aïeul*; capreolus, *chevreuil*; lusciniolus, *rossignol* (§ 253).

AIGLE, *sm.* an eagle; from L. **aquila**. Regularly contracted into **aq'la** (see rule in § 52), the Lat. **aquila** has undergone two changes in its transit into Fr.: (1) the accented **a** becomes *ai*, and (2) the **q** became *g*.

1. The Lat. accented **a** became Fr. *ai*, when short, as in **ă**mo, *aime*; when long by nature, as in **ā**rus, *clair*; when long by position, as in **a**crum, *aigre* (§ 54). The atonic Lat. **a** becomes *ai* in Fr. when it is short, as in **ă**cutus, *aigu*; when long by nature, as in **ā**latus, *ailé*; when long by position, as in fascellum, *faisceau*, etc.

2. **q** becomes *g*, **aq'la**, *aigle* (§ 129); or rather **ql** becomes *gl*, and has thus undergone the same change as has befallen the corresponding **cl**, which has become *gl* in ecclesia, *église* (§ 129). Thus many French persons still pronounce the words *reine claude* as *reine glaude*, etc.

AIGLON, *sm.* a little eagle, eaglet; dim. of *aigle*, q.v.; formed by the addition of the suffix *-on*, as in *ânon*, *chaton*, *ourson*, *raton*, from *âne*, *chat*, *ours*, *rat*. This suffix *-on* is derived from the Lat. suffix **-onem**, which was used for the same purpose; from sabulum, *sable*, sand, the Romans formed sabulonem, *sablon*. *Aiglon* is a doublet of *aquilon*, q.v.

AIGRE, *adj.* acid, sour; from L. **acrem**. For **a**=*ai* see § 54; for **c**=*g* § 129. *Aigre* is a doublet of *âcre*, q.v. — Der. *aigre*ur, *aigre*let, *aigri*r, *aigre*ment.

AIGREFIN, *sm.* a sharper, swindler. Origin unknown.

AIGRETTE, *sf.* an egret, a kind of heron, whose head is tufted with feathers, which have come to take the same name. Ménage, in the 17th cent., said, *Il y a certaines plumes en deux costez des œlles sur le dos de l'aigrette, qui sont déliées et blanches et qui sont vendues bien cheres ès basefaus de Turquie.*

The O. H. G. *hiegro* (a heron) (§ 27) became Fr. *aigre*, of which *aigrette* is the dim., meaning a little heron. (For dim. suffix in *-ette* see § 281.) This O. H. G. *heigro* became in Low L. aigronem, in the 10th cent. aironem, whence O. Fr. *hairon*; 15th cent. *héron*. The reduction of **gr** into *r* may be found in peregrinus, *pèlerin* (§ 131).

AIGU, *adj.* sharp, pointed; from L. **acutus**. For **a**=*ai* see § 54, for **c**=*g* § 129. As to the reduction of the termination **-utus** into *u* (§ 201), or (to narrow the subject still more) the dropping of the Lat. dental **t**, this did not take place in the passage from Lat. to Fr.; **t** is at first changed into **d** in Merovingian Lat. (see under *aider*), and this **d** remained in the earliest O. Fr. monuments, down to the end of the 11th cent.; thus spatha, natum, honorata, became spada, nadum, honorada, whence come the O. Fr. forms *espede*, *ned*, *honorede*, which after the beginning of the 12th cent. dropped the *d* and became *espée*, *né*, *honorée*. **Acutus** must have passed through the form *aigud* before reaching *aigu*, as virtutem, cornutum, canutum, became *vertud*, *cornud*, *chenud*, and then *vertu*, *cornu*, *chenu*.—Der. The only word derived from *aigu* is the verb *aiguiser*, from L. **acutiare** *. We have just seen how **acutus** became *aigu*: for the change of the termination **-tiare** into *-ser* (or of Lat. -ti into soft *s*) see Hist. Gram. p. 192, and *agencer*.

AIGUE, *sf.* water; from L. **aqua**. For the change of **a** into *ai* see § 54, and of **q** into *g* see § 129, note 2. The word *aigue*, lost in mod. Fr., remains in some names of places, as *Aigues-Mortes*, *Chaudes-Aigues*; and in a certain number of derived words, as *aiguière*, a water-vessel, ewer; *aiguade*, a water supply (for ships at sea); *aigue-marine*, lit. *eau-marine*, sea-water, the aqua-marina or beryl.

AIGUE-MARINE, *sf.* aqua-marine. See *aigue.*

AIGUIÈRE, *sf.* a jug, ewer. See *aigue.*

AIGUILLE, *sf.* a needle; from L. **acucla***. The Lat. **acicŭla**, dim. of **acus**, which, like so many diminutives, has taken the place of its primitive (see § 18), had two forms, **acicula** which is to be found in the Theodosian Code, 'oportet eam usque ad **aciculam** capitis in domo mariti,' and **acucula**, which was soon contracted into **acucla** (for the law, see *able*). For **a**=*ai* see § 54; for **c**=*g*, § 129; and for **-ucla** =*-uille*, § 257.—Der. *aiguillée*, *aiguillette*, *aiguillon*.

AIGUILLÉE, *sf.* a needlefull. See *aiguille.*

AIGUILLETTE, *sf.* a little needle; dim. of *aiguille.*

AIGUILLON, *sm.* a goad. See *aiguille.*—Der. *aiguilloner.*

AIGUISER, *va.* to sharpen. See *aigu.*

AIL, *sm.* garlic; from L. **allium**, by **ll**=*l*, and the attraction of the Lat. **i**, as in **mol**liare*, *mouiller*; **meliorum**, *meilleur*, etc., see § 70.

AILE, *sf.* a wing; from L. **ala**. For **a**=*ai* see § 54.—Der. *ailé.*

AILERON, *sm.* a pinion; formed from *aile*, like *bûcheron* from *bûche*, *chaperon* from *chape*, *forgeron* from *forge*, *moucheron* from *mouche*, *mousseron* from *mousse*, *puceron* from *puce*, etc.

AILLEURS, *adv.* elsewhere; from L. **alior-sum**. For **li**=*ill* see § 70; and for **o**=*eu*, § 79.—Der. *d'ailleurs.*

AIMABLE, *adj.* amiable; from L. **amabilis**. The suffix **-abilis** was regularly contracted into **-ablis** in common Lat. **-ābĭlis** is accented on the antepenult, and we have shown that every short penultimate vowel disappears in Fr. (see § 51).

-ábilis, in form of **-ablis**, produced the suffix *-able* (§ 250), which is very common in Fr.

AIMANT, *sm.* a loadstone, magnet; from L. **adamantem**. *Aimant*, in O. Fr. *aïmant*, Prov. *adiman*, has lost the medial Lat. **d** (see § 120); **ad(a)mantem** has become *aimant*, by changing **a** into *i* (§ 54, note 3), a change found in a few words: **cerasus**, *cerise*; **cariophyllum**, *girofle*; **avellana**, *aveline*; **jacitum**, *gîte*; **bombitare**, *bondir*; **retimitare**, *retentir.*

This change belongs to the Lat. period, in which men said equally **avellina** or **avellana**, and formed **in-sipidus** from **sapidus**, **ini-micus** from **amicus**, **instituo** from **statuo**, **dif-ficilis** from **facilis**, **ac-cipere** from **capere**, **e-ripio** from **rapio**, etc.

AIMER, *va.* to love; from. L. **amare**. For **a**=*ai*, see § 54.

AINE, *sf.* the groin; corruption of O. Fr. *aigne*, which from Lat. **inguinem**. **Inguinem** has produced *aigne*, as **sanguinem**, *saigne*. **Inguĭnem**, contracted into **ing'nem** (after the law given § 51), has become *aigne*, by **i**=*ai* (see § 74), and by **ng**=*gn*, as may be seen in **jungentem**, *joignant*; **tingentem**, *teignant*; **sanguinem**, *saigne.*

AINÉ, *sm.* and *adj.* elder, eldest. O. Fr. *ainsné*, before the 13th cent. *ainsné*, compd. of *ains* and *né*. Instead of **primogenitus**, the common Lat. usually said **ante natus**. In the 7th cent. Isidore of Seville translates **antenatus** by **privignus**, and **primogenitus** by **ante natus**. He opposes **antenatus** to **postnatus**, the latter standing for the younger, the former for the eldest, son.

Ante having become *ains* in Fr. (by **a** = *ai*, § 54), and **natus** having become *né* (q. v.), **ante natus** became first *ains-né*, as **post-natus** became *puis-né* (whence *puîné*). Just as the common Lat. said **ante-natus** and **post-natus**, for older and younger sons, so O. Fr. opposed *ains-né* to *puis-né* or *moins-né*. The same distinction is met with in the Coutumes de Beaumanoir, where the rights of the *ains-né* are legally distinguished from those of the *puis-né.*

The form *ains-né* was changed in the 14th cent. into *ais-né* by dropping the *n*, a process met with in the Lat.; for while the texts of early Lat. read **formonsus**, **quadragensimus**, **quotiens**, Class. Lat. wrote **formosus**, **quadragesimus**, **quoties**; and thus, in turn, the Class. forms, **censor**, **mensis**, **impensa**, **inscitia**, **mensa**, **Viennensis**, were reduced to **cesor**, **mesis**, **impesa**, **iscitia**, **mesa**, **Viennesis**, in common Lat., as Varro, Festus, and Flavius Caper tell us. The

Merovingian Lat. carried on this tendency: in Chartularies of the 7th cent. we read masus for mansus, remasisse for remansisse, etc. The following is the full list of cases in which this reduction takes place:—mansionem, *maison*; mensura, *mesure*; sponsus, *époux*; constare, *coûter*; insula, *île*; ministerium, *métier*; mensis, *mois*; monasterium, *moutier*; pensum, *poids*; prensus*, *pris*; tensa, *toise*; tonsionem, *toison*; trans, *très*; pagensis, *pays*; prensionem*, *prison*; mansura, *masure*; pensare, *peser*; mensurare, *mesurer*; turonensis, *tournois*; graecensis*, *grégeois*; pensile*, *poêle*.

But language incessantly undergoes modification: Lat. and Fr. are only successive conditions of one language, and this reduction of **ns** into *s* took place not only in the transition from Lat. to O. Fr., but also in the passage from O. Fr. to mod. Fr.; *ains-né* became *ais-né* in the 14th cent., and *aisné* passed into *aîné* in the 17th cent.—Der. *aînesse*.

AINSI, *adv.* so, thus, in this manner; O. Fr. *ensi*, further back *insi*; from L. **in-sic**. See *si*. (Cp. Hist. Gram. p. 158.)

AIR, *sm.* air; from L. **aër**. It is easy to see how *air* came to bear the sense of natural disposition, by comparing it with the Lat. spiritus, which means both breath, wind, passion, and disposition (§ 15). The musical signification of the word was adopted in the 17th cent. from the It. *aria*, which is also derived from Lat. **aer**: from it Fr. *air* has taken the It. sense, but has retained its Fr. form.

AIRAIN, *sm.* brass; from L. **aerāmen**. The suffix **-amen** became *-ain* (*airain*) as in levamen, *levain*, etc. (§ 226). Just as the suffix **-amen** became *-ain*, *-aim*, *-en*, in Fr., so the corresponding suffixes **-imen**, **-umen**, had become *-in*, *-ain*, *-or*, *-um*, in Fr. (see § 226).

AIRE, *sf.* an eyry; indirectly from the Germ. *aren*, to make one's rest, which in turn comes from Germ. *aar*, an eagle (§ 20).

AIRE, *sf.* a barn-floor, threshing-floor; from L. **arĕa**. **Area** first became **aria** by the regular change of **ea** into **ia** (see under *abréger* and *agencer*); **aria** became *aire* by transposition of **i** (see under *ânier*). *Aire* is a doublet of *are*.

AIRELLE, *sf.* the whortle-berry. Origin unknown (§ 35).

AIS, *sm.* a plank, board; from L. **assis**. For **ss**=*s*, see passus, *pas*; crassus, *gras*; pressus, *près*; bassus, *bas*; lassus, *las*. For the transposition of **i**, see Hist. Gram. p. 77.

AISE, *sf.* satisfaction, joy, content. Origin unknown.—Der. *aisé* (§ 201), *aisément* (§ 225), *aisance* (§ 192), *malaise*, *malaisé*, *malaisément*. (For the prefix see *mal*, and Hist. Gram. p. 180.)

AISSELLE, *sf.* the armpit; from L. **axilla**. For **a** = *ai* see § 54. For **x** = *ss*, cp. exagium, *essai*; examen, *essaim*; etc. (§ 150). This change had also taken place in Lat.: **x**, which is in fact **cs**, soon was assimilated into **ss**. In Lat. we find the forms lassus, assis, cossim, side by side with laxus, axis, coxim; the Inscriptions give us conflississet, essorcista, for conflixisset, exorcista,—and we have in MSS. frassinus, tossicum, for fraxinus, toxicum.

For **i**=*e* see § 72. *Aisselle* is a doublet of *axille*, q. v.

AJONC, *sm.* sea-rush (?). Origin unknown (§ 35). See *jonc*.

AJOURNER, *va.* to adjourn; from L. **adjournare**, in Charlemagne's Capitularies 'qui non erant **adiurnati**.' See *jour*.—Der. *adjournement*.

AJOUTER, *va.* to add, join; O. Fr. *ajouster*, Prov. *ajostar*, from L. **adjuxtare***. The etymological meaning, which is 'to put side by side,' is to be found in the 11th cent.; thus in the Chanson de Roland one of the peers bids the French *s'ajouter en bataille* (place themselves in rank, side by side).

Adjuxtare, which becomes **ajuxtare** (for **dj**=**j** cp. djurnum*, *jour*; hordjum*, *orge*; assedjare*, *assiéger*; and §§ 120, 137), produced *ajouster* by **u**=*ou* (§ 97), and by **x**=*s* (to be met with in Lat. inscriptions, in which we find sistus for sextus, obstrinserit for obstrinxerit). This change of **x** into *s* occurs in Fr. in axis, *ais*; buxus, *buis*: dextrarius*, *destrier*; and in the eight O. Fr. words sextarius, *sestier*; buxda*, *boiste*; tax'tare*, *taster*; fraxinus, *fresne*; juxtare*, *jouster*; deexducere*, *desduire*; deexviare*, *desvier*; exclusa, *escluse*, which in mod. Fr. have lost the *s* and are *setier*, *boîte*, *tâter*, *frêne*, *joûter*, *déduire*, *dévier*, *écluse*, just as *ajouster* has become *ajouter*. (For the dropping of *s*, see § 147.) *Ajouter* is a doublet of *ajuster*, q. v.—Der. *ajutage* for *ajoutage* (§ 248).

AJUSTER, *va.* to adjust. See *juste*. *Ajuster*

is a doublet of *ajouter*, q. v.—Der. *ajust*age, *ajust*ement.

† **Alambic,** *sm.* an alembic, a still. This word was introduced in the 12th cent. from the alchemist's Lat. **alambiquus**, borrowed, together with the instrument itself, from Ar. *al-anbiq*, a distilling vessel (§ 30). —Der. *alambiq*uer.

ALANGUIR, *va.* to enfeeble. See *languir*.

† **Alarme,** *sf.* alarm, a military term introduced in the 16th cent. (§ 25) from Ital. *all'arme*, a word of similar sense, but literally a cry 'to arms,' the call of sentinels surprised by the enemy. In the 17th cent. *alarme* was still written *allarme*, in accordance with its etymology. — Der. *alarm*er, *alarm*iste (§ 217).

ALBATRE, *sm.* alabaster; from Lat. **alabastrum**, written **albastrum** in some Lat. MSS. For this dropping of *ă* see § 52, and *accointer*; for the fall of the s see *abîme*.

† **Albinos,** *sm.* an albino, a word introduced in the 17th cent. from Sp. *albino* (§ 26).

† **Album,** *sm.* an album, scrap-book; from L. **album**. *Album* is a doublet of *aube*, q. v.

Albumine, *sf.* albumen; from L. albumen. *Albumine* is a doublet of *aubun*.

† **Alcade,** *sm.* an alcade; from Sp. *alcade* (§ 26).

† **Alcali,** *sm.* alkali, a word introduced into Fr. through the alchemist's Lat. from the Ar. *alcali*, salts of soda (§ 30). — Der. *alcal*in.

† **Alchimie,** *sf.* alchemy, a word introduced into Fr. through alchemist's Lat. from Ar. *al-chymia* (§ 30).—Der. *alchim*iste.

† **Alcool,** *sm.* alcohol, formerly *alcohol*, an alchemist's word, taken from Ar. *alqohl* (§ 30).

† **Alcôve,** *sf.* an alcove, recess, a word introduced in the 16th cent. from the It. *alcovo* (§ 25).

Alcyon, *sm.* the kingfisher; from L. alcyone.

Aléatoire, *adj.* uncertain, depending on chance; from L. aleatorius.

ALÊNE, *sf.* an awl. O. F. *alesne*, from O. H. G. *alasna*, a transposition of *alansa* (§ 20).

ALENTIR, *va.* to slacken, formed from *lent*. This word, used by Corneille and Molière, survives in mod. Fr. in the compd. *ralentir*.

ALENTOUR, *adv.* around, round about; O. Fr. *à l'entour*. See *entour*.

† **Alerte,** *interj. sf.* and *adj.* (1) take care! (2) an alarm; (3) alert, vigilant. O. Fr. *allerte*, in Montaigne and Rabelais *à l'erte*, originally a military term, borrowed from It. in the 16th cent. (§ 25) from the cry *all'erte* (take care!). The It. phrase *stare all'erta* means 'to stand on the alert.'

ALEVIN, *sm.* fry of fish; from L. **allevamen**. For the termination **amen** = *in*, see § 226.

Alexandrin, *adj.* Alexandrine (verse). Origin unknown (§ 35).

† **Alezan,** *adj.* sorrel (horse); introduced in the 17th cent. from Sp. *alazan* (§ 26).

† **Algarade,** *sf.* a sudden outburst of temper; introduced in the 17th cent. from Sp. *algarada* (§ 26).

† **Algèbre,** *sf.* algebra; from medieval scientific Lat. **algebra**, which from Ar. *aldjabroun* (§ 30).

† **Alguazil,** *sm.* an alguazil (officer); from Sp. *alguazil*.

Algue, *sf.* sea-weed; from L. alga.

† **Alibi,** *sm.* an alibi; from L. **alibi**.

ALIBORON, *sm.* a wiseacre, ass. Origin unknown (§ 35).

† **Alidade,** *sf.* reckoning; from medieval scientific Lat. **alidada**, which from Ar. *alidad* (§ 30).

Aliéner, *va.* to alienate, transfer property; from L. alienare.—Der. *alién*ation, *alién*able (§ 250). The sense of derangement is to be found in the Lat. word also.

ALIGNER, *va.* to square, draw out by line. See *ligne*.—Der. *align*ement.

Aliment, *sm.* aliment, nourishment; from L. alimentum. — Der. *aliment*er, -ation (§ 232, note 4).

† **Alinea,** *adv.* (*sf.*) a paragraph; formerly *à linea*, from the Lat. **à linea**, used in dictation to show that the writer must break off and begin a new line.

Aliquante, *adj.* (Math.) some; from L. aliquantus.

Aliquote, *adj.* (Math.) aliquot; from L. aliquot.

ALITER, *va.* to lay in bed. See *lit*.

ALIZE (also written *alise*), *sf.* the lote-tree berry; of Germ. origin, from O. H. G. *eliza* (§ 20).—Der. *alis*ier (§ 198).

ALLAITER, *va.* to suckle; from L. **allactare**. For **ct** = *it* see § 129 and Hist. Gram. p. 50.—Der. *allait*ement.

ALLECHER, *va.* to allure, attract; from L. **allectare**. The very unusual change of **ct** into *ch* is to be found also in flectere, *fléchir*; reflectere, *refléchir*; impactare,

empêcher; coactare*, *cacher*.—Der. *allèchement*.

ALLÉGER, *va.* to lighten, ease; from L. **alleviare**. **Alleviare** became **allevjare** by **i**=**j** (see Hist. Gram. p. 65); **allevjare** became **allejare**, and then *alléger*, by **vj**=*g*, as in nivea, nivja, *neige*, etc. (Hist. Gram. p. 81). This change of the **v** also takes place (1) before the other gutturals (*vc*, *vg*), as in nav'gare *nager*; (2) before the dentals (*vt*, *vd*), as in civ'tatem, *cité*; (3) before the liquids, as in juv'nis, *jeune*.—Der. *allége*ance.

Allégorie, *sf.* an allegory; from L. allegoria.—Der. *allégori*que.

ALLEGRE, *adj.* brisk, nimble, lively. O. Fr. *alègre*, from L. **alacris**. For **a**=*e* see § 54; for **cr**=*gr* see § 129.—Der. *allégre*ment, *allégre*sse.

† **Allegro**, *adv.* and *sm.* allegro; from It. *allegro* (§ 25).

Alléguer, *va.* to quote, allege; from L. allegare.—Der. *allé*gation.

Alleluia, *sm.* hallelujah, introduced by St. Jerome in 4th cent. into ecclesiastical Lat. Heb. *hallelujah* (§ 30).

ALLER, *va.* to go. This word has borrowed its tenses from three different Lat. verbs:—(1) The 1, 2, 3 sing. pres. indic. from Lat. **vadĕre**; **vado**, *je vais*; **vadis**, *tu vas*; **vadit**, *il va*. (O. Fr. *il vat*). (2) The fut. and condit. *j'irai*, *j'irais*, from the Lat. **ire**, by the usual formation of the fut. (See Hist. Gram. p. 149.) (3) The remaining tenses, *allais*, *allai*, *allasse*, *aille*, *allant*, *allé*, are related to the infin. *aller*, which was in O. Fr. *aler*, and *aner*, and comes from Merovingian Lat. **anare**, a soft form of **adnare**, which properly signifies 'to come by water' (as in Cicero), but soon was much widened in sense; thus, in Papias **adnare** is used for 'to come by land.' The same remark may be made as to the corresponding word **enare** (to swim, in Cicero), which even in Class. Lat. signifies 'to come' (no matter how): 'Daedalus . . . . gelidas **enavit** ad Arctos,' Virg. Aen. 6. 16 (i. e. by flying), or 'Enavimus has valles,' Silius Ital. (i. e. by land). It is singular that the same transition from water to land occurs in the word adripare, at first meaning 'to touch the shore,' afterwards 'to reach one's aim,' whence Fr. *arriver*. See also § 13.

To pass from **adnare**, **anare**, to Fr. *aller*, through the intermediate forms *aner* and *aler*, there has been an important change of **n** into *l*. This change of a nasal into a liquid is not rare in Fr., as in orphaninus*, *orphelin*; Ruscinonem, *Roussillon*, § 163; and even in *falot* and *juillet*, which stand for *fanot*, *juinet*. For **are**=*er* see § 263.—Der. *allée*, participial subst. (§ 187).

ALLŒU, *sm.* allodial ownership. O. Fr. *alou*, *aloud*, Sp. *alodio*, It. *allodio*; from Merovingian Lat. **allodium**, a word of Germ. origin, in common with all feudal terms. **Allodium** is from O. H. G. *alôd* (§ 20), full ownership, the *franc-alleu* (hereditary property, free from all duties to a higher lord) being opposed to *bénéfice*, which was originally a life-ownership, dependent on the will of the lord of the fief.

ALLIER, *va.* to mix, unite, ally; from L. alligare. The Lat. **g** disappears from **alli(g)are**: this phenomenon, found in the last ages of Latinity (niellatas is found for nigellatas in a Merovingian document), is common in Fr. (1) when the **g** preceded the accented vowel, as in au(g)ustus, *août*; gigantem, *géant*, etc.; (2) when the **g** followed the accented vowel, as in exa(g)ium, *essaim*; re(g)em, *roi*.—Der. *alli*ance (§ 192), *allié* (§ 201), *alli*age (§ 248), *mésallier*, *mésalli*ance (Hist. Gram. p. 180), *rallier* (Hist. Gram. p. 179), *ralli*ement.

‡ **Alligator**, *sm.* an alligator; introduced by English travellers (§ 28, note 1).

Allocation, *sf.* an allocation, allowance; from L. allocationem*, from allocare.

Allocution, *sf.* an allocution; from L. allocutionem.

ALLONGER, *va.* to lengthen. See *long*.—Der. *allonge*.

Allopathie, *sf.* (Med.) allopathy; from Gr. ἄλλος and πάθος, a medical system. See *homœopathie*.—Der. *allopathe*.

ALLOUER, *va.* to allow (a stipend); from L. **allocare***. For letter-changes see *louer*: for **ad**=*al* see Hist. Gram. p. 177, and for assimilation of **d** to *l*, § 168. See also *allumer*.

ALLUMER, *va.* to kindle; from L. **adluminare***, compd. of **luminare**. **Adluminare** is **alluminare** in several 7th-cent. documents, by **dl**=**ll**, a frequent Lat. assimilation, as in allucere or adlucere, alludere or adludere, alluere or adluere, allocutio or adlocutio, alligare or adligare, allevare or adlevare, etc. This assimilation also went on in Fr. by change of **dl** into *l* or *ll*, as in mod'lus, *moule* (§ 168). **Allum(ī)nare** first be-

came **allum'nare** by the regular dropping of the short vowel (§ 52). **Allum'nare** again became *allumer*, by **mn** = *m*, as in sem'nare, *semer*; dom'na, *dame*. **mn** also often becomes *mm*, as fem'na, *femme* (Hist. Gram. p. 72). It. *alluminare*, Prov. *allumenar*, *allumar*, will mark the transition from L. **alluminare** to Fr. *allumer*.—Der. *allum*eur (§ 227), *allum*ette (§ 281).

ALLURE. *sf.* gait, way of going (or dealing); from *aller*; like *coiffure*, *souillure*, *brochure*, etc., from *coiffer*, *souiller*, *brocher* (§ 183).

Allusion, *sf.* an allusion; from L. allusionem.

Alluvion, *sf.* alluvium; from L. alluvionem.

Almanach, *sm.* an almanac; Low Lat. almanachus, from Gr. ἀλμενιχά, used in 3rd cent. by Eusebius for an almanac (§ 21).

Aloès, *sm.* the aloe. O. Fr. *aloè*, from L. aloë.

ALOI. *sm.* a standard, quality (of coin); compd. of *à* and *loi*, which in O. Fr. signified the standard of coin, as still in Sp. For the etymology of *loi* see that word.

ALORS, *adv.* then. See *lors*.

ALOSE, *sf.* a shad; from L. **alausa**, which was written also **alosa**. For **au** = *o* see § 107.

ALOUETTE, *sf.* a lark, dim. of O. Fr. *aloue*, just as *herbette* is derived from *herbe*, *cuvette* from *cuve*. (For the suffix *-ette*, see *ablette*.) Here, as often, the primitive form is gone, and the derivative, though dim. in form, has the sense of the original word (see § 18).

Aloue is from L. **alauda** (as used by Pliny for the sky-lark), a word borrowed by the Romans from Gaul, and introduced into Lat. by Caesar. (The true Lat. names for the lark are galerita, corydalus.)

To get from **alauda** to *aloue*, the Lat. drops the medial **d** after the accented vowel; as is found in the following cases: (1) when the subsequent vowel remains, as in invi(d)ia, *envie*; (2) when the subsequent vowel is dropped, as in cru(d)us, *cru*, § 120.

The diphthong **au** is also changed into *ou*: this diphthong was pronounced by the Latins, not like Fr. *o*, but a-ou; thus for aurum, taurus, the Romans said a-ourum, ta-ourus, not orum, torus. This o pronunciation was looked on as quite faulty by the educated Romans, and grammarians speak of it as common to peasants, and a thing to be avoided. Festus tells us that the Roman country-folks said orum for aurum, oriculas for auriculas, etc. The Fr. language, sprung from popular not from Class. Lat., has kept the rustic pronunciation, as in aurum, *or*; ausare*, *oser* (§ 107); and in certain secondary formations, as *parole*, paraula, secondary form of parabola; *forger*, faurcare, of fabricare; *tôle*, taula; of tabula; *somme*, sauma, of salma.

In all these words the **au** became, and has continued to be *o*; in a certain number of words this was *o* in O. Fr., and in mod. Fr. has become *ou* (see also § 107). The following is the complete list of these changes:—laudo, *loue*; laudemia*, *louange*; aut, *ou*; audire, *ouïr*; gaudere, *jouir*; claus (for clavus), *clou*; cauda, *couard*; inraucare*, *enrouer*; colis (= caulis), *chou*; austarda (for avistarda), *outarde*; gauta*, *joue*.

ALOURDIR, *va.* to make heavy. See *lourd*.

ALOYAU, *sm.* a sirloin. Origin unknown (§ 35).

† **Alpaga,** *sm.* alpaca; a kind of wool got from the *alpaga*, a kind of llama in South America.

Alphabet, *sm.* the alphabet; from L. alphabeta.—Der. *alphabét*ique.

Altercation, *sf.* an altercation, dispute; from. L. altercationem.

Altérer, *va.* (1) to alter, (2) to be thirsty; from scholastic Lat. alterare, deriv. of alter; as in Germ., *ändern* comes from *ander*. Why or how *altérer* passed from the sense of 'to change,' to that of 'to be thirsty,' is a thing that has no explanation. —Der. *altér*ation, -able.

Alterne, *adj.* alternate; from L. alternus. —Der. *alterner*, -ation, -atif, -ative, -ativement.

† **Altesse,** *sf.* highness; introduced in the 16th cent. from It. *altezza* (§ 25). *Altesse* is a doublet of *hautesse*, q. v.

† **Altier,** *adj.* haughty; introduced in the 16th cent. from It. *altiere* (§ 25).

Altitude, *sf.* height; from L. altitudo.

† **Alto,** *sm.* alto; from It. *alto* (§ 25).

Alumine, *sf.* alumina; from L. alumine. —Der. *alumin*ium.

ALUN, *sm.* alum; from. L. **alūmen**. For **-umen** = *-un* see § 226.

Alvéole, *sf.* alveole, a little channel; from L. alveolus.

AMADOUER, *va.* to coax, cajole; a compd. of *madouer**, a word of Germ. origin, from Old Scand. *mata*, Dan. *made*, to bait, allure

(§ 20).—Der. *amadou.* Although there is no relation, as to meaning, between *amadouer* and *amadou*, it is nevertheless certain that the latter is derived from the former. In It., *adescare* comes from *esca*, which means both bait and touchwood, as is also the case with Lat. esca. These relations show that the same metaphor which connects *amadouer* with *amadou* exists in several languages; and this comparison of metaphors makes clear what is the origin of the word, though we may not be able to explain it. See also § 15.

AMAIGRIR, *va.* to emaciate. See *maigrir.* —Der. *amaigr*issement.

AMALGAME, *sm.* an amalgam. Origin unknown (§ 35).—Der. *amalgam*er.

AMANDE, *sf.* an almond. O. Fr. *amende*, corruption of L. **amygdalum.** **Amygdălum**, contracted into **amyd'lum**, according to the rule of the Lat. accent (§ 51), first reduced the Lat. **gd** into *d*, as in Magdalena, *Madeleine* (§ 131). **Amyd'lum** afterwards underwent the insertion of **n**, and became **amynd'lum**, just as, in Class. Lat., lanterna was used for laterna, thensaurus for thesaurus, rendere for reddere (in the Salic Law), Inculisma at early times for Iculisma. This may be seen in the App. ad Probum, '**Amygdala** non amiddola,' and in the Cap. de Villis, 'Volumus quod habeat pomarios avellanarios **amandalarios.**' **Amynd'lum** or **amind'lum** produced the O. Fr. *amende*, by **in** = *en*, as in infantem, *enfant*; in *en* (§ 72). *Amende* finally became *amande* in Fr. by *en* = *an*, as we see in lingua, *langue*, singularis, *sanglier*, etc., which words were written in O. Fr. with more etymological propriety *lengue*, *senglier*, etc.

The reader will have noticed that the laws of phonetics have enabled us to explain every letter of this word, except the Lat. **l**, which disappears: it is in the anomalous dropping of this **l** that the corruption of the word *amande* consists (as we have seen in § 172, note 2). We have seen (§ 168) that Lat. **dl** is always assimilated in Fr. into *ll* or *l*; so that **amind'lum** ought to have produced, not *amande*, but *amanlle*, *amanle*; just as *brandler* has become *branler*. *Amande* is a doublet of *amygdale*, q. v.—Der. *amand*ier (§ 198).

Amant, *sm.* a lover; from L. amantem. *Amant* is a doublet of *aimant.*

Amaranthe, *sf.* amaranth; from L. amarantus.

AMARRER, *va*, to moor; DÉMARRER, *va.* to unmoor, cast off; compds. of prim. *marrer* *, which comes from Neth. *marren* (§ 20).—Der. *amarre*, *amarr*age.

AMASSER, *va.* to amass. See *masse.*—Der. *amas* (verbal subst., § 184), *ramasser* (Hist. Gram. p. 179), *ramas*, *ramass*is.

Amateur, *sm.* an amateur; from L. amatorem.

Amaurose, *sf.* (Med.) amaurosis; from Gr. ἀμαύρωσις.

Amazone, *sf.* an amazon; from L. amazon.

Ambages, *sf. pl.* ambages, circumlocution, prevarication; from L. ambages.

† **Ambassade,** *sf.* an embassy; in the 15th cent. *ambaxade*, a word not found in Fr. before the 14th cent., and which is shown to be foreign by its ending *-ade* (unknown in Fr., which has *-ée* for *-ade.* See § 201). It comes from Sp. *ambaxada*, a word related to the low L. **ambaxiata.** This word is derived from **ambaxiare, ambactiare**, formed from **ambactia**, a very common term in the Salic Law, meaning Merov. Lat. a mission, embassy. **Ambactia** comes from **ambactus** (a servant who is sent with a message).

For the enlargement of meaning see § 13.—Der. *ambassad*eur, *-d*rice (§ 228).

AMBE, (1) *adj.* both, (2) *sm.* a pair; from L. ambo. In the middle ages the phrases *ambes mains*, *ambes parts*, etc., were used for *deux mains*, *les deux parts.* The word survives as a gambling term; thus *J'ai gagné un ambe à la loterie*, i. e. 'I have drawn two figures,' 'a pair of chances.'

Ambiant, *adj.* ambient, surrounding; from L. ambientem.

Ambigu, (1) *adj.* ambiguous, (2) *sm.* a medley; from L. ambiguus.—Der. *ambigu*ïté.

Ambitieux, *adj.* ambitious; from L. ambitiosus.

Ambition, *sf.* ambition; from L. ambitionem.—Der. *ambition*ner.

AMBLER, *va.* to amble; from L. **ambulare.** For the contraction of signification see § 13. For the dropping of the ŭ see § 52.—Der. *amble* (verbal subst., § 184).

† **Ambre,** *sm.* amber; introduced in the time of the Crusades, from Ar. *anb'r* (§ 30). —Der. *ambr*er.

Ambroisie, *sf.* ambrosia; from L. ambrosia.

Ambulant, *adj.* strolling; from L. ambulantem.—Der. *ambul*ance.

AME, *sf.* the soul; from L. **anima.** **Anĭma** being accented on the first syllable loses the atonic **i** (see § 51), and is contracted into **an'ma,** whence O. Fr. *anme.* In Joinville the word takes the form *amme,* by assimilating *nm* into *mm* (§ 168), a regular step, known even in Lat. (as in immemor for inmemor, immigrare for inmigrare, immaturus for inmaturus, etc.) In the 15th cent. *amme* became *âme,* by the reduction of the *mm* into *m,* a process marked by the addition of the circumflex on the *a* in mod. Fr.

AMÉ, *adj.* well-beloved; from L. **amātus.** For **-atus** = *-é* see § 201. *Amé* is a doublet of *aimé.*

Améliorer, *va.* to ameliorate, improve; from L. ameliorare.—Der. *amelioration.*

† **Amen,** *sm.* amen; introduced from Heb. into Church Lat. of the early ritual (§ 30).

AMÉNAGER, *va.* to parcel out, dispose of. See *ménager.*—Der. *aménagement.*

AMENDER, *va.* to amend, better; from L. **emendare.** (For the unusual change of **e** into *a* see Hist. Gram. p. 48.)

Accented **e** becomes *a* in per, *par*; remus, *rame*; lacerta, *lézard.*

Atonic Lat. **e** becomes *a* in **fĕ**rocem, *farouche*; emendare, *amender*; pergamenum, *parchemin.* In common Lat. we find lucarna for lucerna; marcadus for mercatus in Merov. Chartularies.—Der. *amende* (verbal subst., § 184), *amende*ment, *amend*able.

AMENER, *va.* to bring, conduct. See *mener.*—Der. *ramener.*

Aménité, *sf.* amenity, pleasantness; from L. amoenitatem.

AMER, *adj.* bitter; from **L. amarus.** For **a** = *e* see § 54.—Der. *amèr*ement.

AMERTUME, *sf.* bitterness; from L. **amaritūdinem.** **Amarĭtūdinem** first lost its atonic **i** (§ 52): then, just as **amarus** became *amer,* **amar'tudinem** changed its second **a** into *e* (§ 54). In the suffix **-ūdĭnem** the atonic **ĭ** disappears, according to the law of Lat. accent (§ 51), and it becomes **-ud'nem,** which becomes Fr. *-ume*: so consŭetūdinem, *coutume*; incŭdinem, *enclume* (§ 234). This change doubtless took place before the beginning of the Fr. language, as we find in 6th-cent. documents the forms constuma, costuma, for cons'tudinem, consuetudinem.

Améthyste, *sf.* the amethyst; from L. amethystus.

AMEUBLEMENT, *sm.* furniture. See *meuble.*

AMEUBLIR, *va.* to furnish. See *meuble.*

AMEUTER, *va.* to break dogs to hunt in pack, to get them together; a hunting-term which has passed into common speech (see § 13). *Ameuter* is 'to set the dogs *en meute,*' to collect them. For etymology of *ameuter,* see *meute.*

AMI, *sm.* a friend; from **L. amicus.** The medial **c** after the accented vowel disappears, carrying with it the vowel that follows it, as in inimicus, *ennemi*; focus, *feu* (§ 212). When the medial **c** after the accented vowel is followed by an **a,** that vowel remains in Fr., as in ami(c)a, *amie* (§ 212).

AMIABLE, *adj.* friendly, amicable; from L. **amicabilis.** For the loss of the Lat. **c** see § 129; for **-abilis** = *-able* see § 250.

Amiante, *sm.* amianthus; from L. amiantus.

Amical, *adj.* friendly; from L. amicalis.—Der. *amical*ement.

Amict, *sm.* an amice; from L. amictus.

Amidon, *sm.* starch; corruption of L. amylum (§ 172). In the 9th cent. this word is found in the form amydum.—Der. *amidon*ner, -ier.

AMINCIR, *va.* to make thin. See *mince.*—Der. *amin*cissement.

† **Amiral,** *sm.* an admiral; introduced soon after the Crusades, from Ar. It answers to the low Lat. **amiralius,** which also is from Ar. (§ 30).—Der. *amiral*té, which is *amirauté* in mod. Fr. For **l** = *u,* see § 89, note 1, and § 157.

AMITIÉ, *sf.* friendship; in O. Fr. *amistié,* which is formed through *amisté* from *amista* (for *a* = *é* = *ié,* cp. gravis, *grief*; pietatem, *pitié*; inimicitatem, *inimitié,* § 54): an earlier form is *amistet,* which answers to It. *amistà,* Sp. *amistad,* Catalan *amistat,* and comes, as do these three words, from L. **amicĭtatem,** a common Lat. form of **amicitia.** (**Amicitas** was formed from **amicus,** like mendicitas from mendicus, antiquitas from antiquus, etc.)

In passing from **amicitatem** to *amitié,* or rather to O. Fr. *amisté,* we find three philological changes: (1) the **ĭ** just before the accented vowel, **amic(ĭ)tatem,** disappears (for the law, see § 52); (2) in the thus contracted Lat. word **amic'tatem,** final

-atem=-*é* (see § 230), and c=*s*, as we have seen it in the soft Lat. c under *agencer*: it is not so common in the case of the low Lat. c (§ 129).

Lat. hard c becomes *s* in Fr., or more usually the guttural c becomes a sibilant, as may be seen in the following:—

1. c=*s*, as cingulum, *sangle*.
2. c=*ss*, as in junicem, *gémisse*.
3. c=*x*, as crucem, *croix*.
4. c=z, as lacerta, *lézard*.

Amistié finally became *amitié* by suppression of the *s*. (See Hist. Gram. p. 81.)

Ammoniaque, *sf.* ammonia. O. Fr. *ammoniac*, from L. ammoniacus (sal) (§ 180).—Der. *ammoniac*al.

Amnistie, *sf.* an amnesty; from Gr. *ἀμνηστία* (§ 22).—Der. *amnisti*er.

AMOINDRIR, *va.* to lessen. See *moindre*.—Der. *amoindri*ssement.

AMOLLIR, *va.* to soften. See *mou*.—Der. *amolli*ssement.

AMONCELER, *va.* to heap up, amass. See *monceau*.

AMONT, *adv.* up stream. See *aval*.

AMORCE, *sf.* a bait, lure; corruption of O. Fr. *amorse*, strong p. p. (see § 187) of *amordre*, which is an O. Fr. compd. of *mordre*. *Amorse* comes from *amordre*, like *entorse* from *entordre* (see *tordre*). The original meaning is 'that which lures,' makes fish, etc. take the bait, bite.—Der. *amorce*r.

AMORTIR, *va.* to slacken, soothe, deaden. See *mort*.—Der. *amorti*ssement (§ 225, note 4).

AMOUR, *sm.* love; from L. amorem. For o=*ou* see § 81.—Der. *amour*ette.

†**Amouracher (S'),** *vpr.* to be enamoured; introduced in the 16th cent. by the Italians (§ 25). *Amouracher* is formed from *amourache*, which from It. *amorracio*, an ill-regulated passion.

AMOUREUX, *adv.* loving, amorous; from L. amorosus. For o=*ou* see § 81; for -osus=-*eux*, cp. spinosus, *épineux*, § 229. This suffix was afterwards employed in the Fr. language to form new derivatives which have no corresponding Lat. words, as *heureux*, *honteux*, etc. which come straight from Fr. *heur*, *honte*, etc.—Der. *amoureuse*ment.

Amovible, *adj.* removable; from L. amovibilis. For the dropping of the penult i, see § 51.—Der. in*amovible*, in*amovibilité*.

Amphibie, *adj.* amphibious; from Gr. *ἀμφίβιος*.

Amphibologie, *sf.* ambiguousness of language; from L. amphibologia.

AMPHIGOURI, *sm.* nonsense, rigmarole. Origin unknown (§ 35).

Amphithéâtre, *sm.* an amphitheatre; from L. amphitheatrum.

Amphitryon, *sm.* an amphitryon, host (at dinner), alluding to the saying of Sosie in Molière's Amphitryon, 3. 5, *Le veritable Amphitryon est l'Amphitryon où l'on dine*. (§ 33.)

Amphore, *sf.* an amphora; from L. amphora.

AMPLE, *adj.* ample, full, copious; from L. amplus.—Der. *ample*ment, -eur.

Ampliation, *sf.* an official copy, duplicate; from L. ampliationem.

Amplifier, *va.* to amplify, enlarge on; from L. amplificare. For the loss of c, see Hist. Gram. p. 37. **Amplification,** *sf.* exaggeration; from L. amplificationem.

Amplitude, *sf.* amplitude; from L. amplitudo.

AMPOULE, *sf.* (1) a little vessel, (2) the holy ampulla; from L. **ampulla**, which signifies (1) a little bottle, and (2) a small tumour or boil. The sense of 'bottle' is still to be seen in the *Sainte Ampoule*, which held the sacred oil for the consecration of the kings of France. For u=*ou* see § 90.

AMPOULÉ, *adj.* bombastic; from L. ampullātus. For u=*ou* see § 90; for atus=*é* see § 201. The suffix -atus always becomes Fr. *é*, as in pratum, *pré*; curatum, *curé* (§ 200). The suffix -ata drops the t and becomes *ée*, as in annata, *année* (§ 201).

Amputer, *va.* to amputate; from L. amputare.—Der. *amputation*.

Amulette, *sf.* an amulet; from. L. amuletum, a talisman (Pliny).

AMURE, *sf.* a tack (of a ship). Origin unknown (§ 35).

AMUSER, *va.* to amuse; compd. of O. Fr. verb *muser* (preserved in its deriv. *musard*). Origin unknown (§ 35).—Der. *amuse*ment, *amuse*ur.

Amygdale, *sf.* the tonsil; from L. amygdalus, an almond, as this gland is almond-shaped. *Amygdale* is a doublet of *amande*.

AN, *sm.* a year; from L. annus. For nn=*n* cp. vannus, *van*; pannus, *pan*; bannum *, *ban*.

Anachorète, *sm.* an anchoret; from L. anachoreta, from Gr. *ἀναχωρητής*, one who withdraws from the world.

Anachronisme, *sm.* an anachronism; from Gr. *ἀναχρονισμὸς*, a chronological error.

Anagramme, *sf.* an anagram; from Gr. *ἀναγραμμα*, a transposition of letters.

Analogie, *sf.* analogy; from L. analogia.

Analogue, *adj.* analogous; from L. analogus.

Analyse, *sf.* analysis; from Gr. *ἀνάλυσις*, the resolution of a whole into its parts, from *ἀναλύω*.—Der. *analyt*ique (§ 247, note 4).

† **Ananas,** *sm.* a pine-apple; introduced by travellers from the Indies (§ 31).

Anarchie, *sf.* anarchy; from Gr. *ἀναρχία*.

Anathème, *sm*, an anathema; from Gr. *ἀνάθεμα*, an exposure (to the public curse). —Der. *anathem*atiser.

Anatomie, *sf.* anatomy; from L. anatomia, which from Gr. *ἀνατομή*.—Der. *anatom*iste, -ique.

ANCÊTRE, *sm.* an ancestor; from L. **antecessor.** Antĕcéssor, according to the rule in § 52, loses its atonic **e**, and is contracted into **ant'cessor**, which is written **ancessor** in a Lat. document of the year 980.

Ancéssor, accented on the penult, and consequently proncd. **ancéss'r**, became in O. Fr. *ancestre*, by change of **sr** into *str*, a **t** being euphonically inserted. (See Hist. Gram. p. 74.) This insertion was not done by the Fr. language, but by the Lat., which transformed **esserix, tonsorix,** into **estrix, tonstrix.** The form Istraël for Israël is to be found in a biblical MS. of the 5th cent., and the Fr. has carried on this tendency in *être*, O. Fr. *estre*, from **ess're**; *paraître*, O. Fr. *paraistre*, from **pares're**; *croître*, O. Fr. *croistre*, from **cres're***; *connaître*, O. Fr. *connaistre*, from **cognos're**; *paître*, O. Fr. *paistre*, from **pas're***; *naître*, O. Fr. *naistre*, from **nas're**; *coudre*, O. Fr. *cousdre*, from **cons're**; *ladre*, **laz'rus**; *tistre*, **tex're**. The common people, ever faithful to their instincts, continue this euphonic transformation, and say, *castrcle* for *casserole*, etc. *Ancêtre* is one of the rare nominatives retained in the French language; see Hist. Gram. p. 96.

ANCHE, *sf.* a reed, pipe; from O. H. G. *anche*, which was first the leg-bone, then a pipe; just like **tibia**, which was first the bone of the leg, then a pipe, then a flute (§ 15). *Anche* is a doublet of *hanche*, q. v.

† **Anchois,** *sm.* anchovy, formerly *anchoie*; introduced about the 15th cent. from Sp. *anchoa* (§ 26).

ANCIEN, *adj.* ancient, old; from L. **antianus*** (an adj. derived from **ante**, and to be found in Papal bulls of the 11th cent.) For **ti** = *ci*, see *agencer*. The suffix **-anus** usually becomes *-ain* in Fr., as in **humanus**, *humain*, § 198. But **-anus** usually becomes *-ien*, *-yen*, when preceded in Lat. by a medial consonant, which is dropped in Fr., as we see in **de(c)anus**, *doyen*, etc. § 198. —Der. *ancien*neté.

ANCRE, *sf.* an anchor; from L. **ancora.** The atonic **o** of **ancŏra** disappears, according to the strict rule of the Lat. accent (§ 51), as we see also in such words as **arbor**, *arbre*, etc.

† **Andante,** *sm.* (Mus.) an andante, slow movement; an It. word which properly signifies 'going,' 'walking' (§ 25).

ANDOUILLE, *sf.* chitterlings, corruption of O. Fr. *endouille*, which comes from L. **inductilis**, which in low Lat. glossaries is given for a 'sausage,' and comes from L. **inducere.** **Inductilis** is properly a gut into which minced meat has been introduced (inductus).

In passing from **inductilis** to the O. Fr. *endouille*, there have been four philological changes:—(1) **in** into *en*, a regular transition, as in **infantem**, *enfant* (§ 72); (2) **ductilis** was at first regularly contracted into **duct'lis** (§ 51); (3) this was changed into **ducllis** by assimilation of the **t'l** into *ll* (§ 268), and its change into **cl**, a change which occurred in Lat. (the Roman people changed **vet'lus, vetulus**; **sit'la, situla**, into **vec'lus, sicla**); (4) **ducllis** became *douille*, by **cl** = *il* (Hist. Gram. p. 71), and **u** = *ou* (§ 90). So too **sicla** became *seille*; **veclus**, *vieil*; and **volat'lia**, *volaille*.—Der. *andouill*ette.

ANDOUILLER, *sm.* an antler. Origin unknown (§ 35).

ÂNE, *sm.* an ass. O. Fr. *asne*, from L. **asĭnus.** For the loss of the short **i** see § 51; for the loss of the **s**, and for the circumflex accent, see Hist. Gram. p. 81.—Der. *âne*sse (§ 222), *âne*on (§ 231), *âne*rie (§ 244, note 2).

ANÉANTIR, *va.* to annihilate. See *néant*.—Der. *anéant*issement (§ 225, note 5).

Anecdote, *sf.* an anecdote, from Gr. *ἀνέκδοτος*, that which has never yet been given out, kept secret.—Der. *anecdot*ique (§ 247, note 4).

Anémone, *sf.* the anemone; from L. anemone.

Anévrisme, *sm.* an aneurism; in the 15th

cent. *anévrysme*, from Gr. *ἀνεύρυσμα*, a dilatation (of the veins).

Anfractueux, *adj.* crooked, tortuous; from L. anfractuosus.—Der. *anfractuo*sité.

ANGE, *sm.* an angel; from L. **angelus.** **Angĕlus** became *ange*, according to the law of the Lat. accent (§ 51). *Ange* is a doublet of *angelus*.

Angélique, (1) *adj.* angelic, (2) *sf.* the angelica; from L. angelicus. The plant called the 'angelica' received this name from the excellence ascribed to it by 16th-cent. physicians, who believed that it would cure the stings of insects, and serpents' bites.

Angine, *sf.* (Med.) angina (pectoris); from L. angina.

ANGLE, *sf.* an angle; from L. **angulus.** For the loss of the penult. ŭ, see § 51.—Der. *angul*eux, from L. angulosus (for -osus = -*eux* see § 229); *angulaire*, from L. angularis.

ANGOISSE, *sf.* anguish, pang; from L. **angustia.** For **st** = ss cp. testonem*, *tesson* (§ 168).

This very uncommon reduction of **st** into *s* was known to the Lat.: we find pos-legem for post-legem in Roman land-surveyors, and posquam for post-quam in some gloss writers.

Angustia, thus changed into **angusia,** became *angoisse*, by the change of Lat. **u** into *oi*, which is often caused by the attraction of an *i*, as in fusionem, *foison* (§ 96); but it also occurs when **u** is alone, (1) if accented, as in crŭcem, *croix*, etc. (§ 91); (2) or of **u** atonic, as in mucére, *moisir*.

† **Angora,** *sf.* angora, a word of historic origin (§ 33), a kind of cat brought from Angora in Asia Minor (L. **Ancyredes**). The Angora cat, the Angora goat and rabbit, are notable for the fineness and length of the hair of their coat.

ANGUILLE, *sf.* an eel; from L. **anguilla.**

ANICROCHE, *sf.* a hindrance, obstacle; in the 16th cent. *hanicroche*, something that catches one as on a hook. *Tous ces gens-là*, says Regnard, *sont faits de croche et d'anicroche. Anicroche* originally, then, meant the same as *croche*, a crook, quaver. In Rabelais, *hanicroche* is used for the sharp point of a hook, *Ils aiguisoient piques, hallebardes, hanicroches.* Origin unknown (§ 35).

ANIER, *sm.* an ass-driver. O. Fr. *asnier*, from L. **asĭnārius,** by dropping the short **i** (§ 52), and by **a** = *ie* (as'-narius = *asnier*), a change to be seen also in canis, *chien*, etc. (§ 54); and in all Lat. suffixes in **-aris, -arius,** which become *-er, -ier*, as primarius, *premier* (§§ 197, 198). The suffix *-ier*, perhaps the most common in Fr., has formed many deriv. which had no original in Lat., as *barrière* from *barre*, *perruquier* from *perruque*, *arbalétrier* from *arbalète*, etc. This suffix usually marks (1) trades, *boutiquier, potier, batelier, berger, archer, écuyer, viguier*; (2) objects of daily use, *sablier, encrier, foyer*, etc.; (3) vegetables, *laurier, grenadier, figuier, pommier, poirier, peuplier, cerisier*, etc.

Animadversion, *sf.* animadversion; from L. animadversionem.

Animal, *sm.* an animal; from L. animal. —Der. *animal*iser, *animal*ité, *animal*cule (§ 154, note 4).

Animer, *va.* to animate; from L. animare. —Der. *anim*ation, *ranimer* (Hist. Gram. p. 179).

Anis, *sm.* anise, aniseed; from L. anisum. —Der. *anis*er, *anis*ette (§ 282).

Ankylose, *sf.* (Med.) ankylosis; from Gr. *ἀγκύλωσις*.—Der. *ankylos*é.

Annales, *sf. pl.* annals; from L. annales. Der. *annal*iste (§ 217).

Annate, *sf.* annates, yearly income; from L. annata* (found in medieval documents in the sense of yearly revenue).

ANNEAU, *sm.* a ring; from L. **annellus** (in Horace). For **-ellus** = *-eau*, see § 204. *Anneau* in O. Fr. was *annel*, a form which is retained in the deriv. *annel*et, *annel*er, *annel*ure.

ANNÉE, *sf.* a year; from Merov. Lat. **annata,** which from L. **annus.** For -ata = *-ée* see § 201. *Année* is a doublet of *annate*, q. v.

Annexe, *sf.* an annexe; from L. annexus. —Der. *annex*er, *annex*ion.

Annihiler, *va.* to annihilate; from L. annihilare.

Anniversaire, *adj.* anniversary; from L. anniversarius.

ANNONCER, *va.* to announce; from L. **annuntiare.**—Der. *annonce* (verbal subst., § 184).

For **-tiare** = *-cer*, see *agencer*. The change of **u** into **o** is to be found in very many words: the accented Lat. **u** becomes **o** when long by position, as in columba, *colombe* (§ 97). The atonic Lat. **u** becomes *o*, when short, as in cŭneata, *cognée*, etc. (§ 93); when long by nature,

as in frūmentum, *froment*, etc. (§ 96); when long by position, as in urtica, *ortie*, etc. (§ 97).

This change of the Lat. **u** into *o* most frequently occurs (as we have just seen) before nasals and liquids, following a **u** in position: it is also found in the Lat.; thus volpes, volsus, voltus, volnus, volt, exist by the side of vulpes, vulsus, vultus, vulnus, vult. In Old Lat. the finals -us, -um, -unt, and the suffixes -ulus, -ula, are usually -os, -om, -ont, -olos, -ola; we also find popolus, tabola, vincola, nontiare, sont, consolere, for populus, tabula, vincula, nuntiare, sunt, consulere, in the oldest Roman inscriptions. The rostral column has on it poplom, diebos, navebos, primos, for populum, diebus, navibus, primus: we may also mention the beginning of the well-known inscription on the tomb of the Scipios, 'Honc oino ploirume consentiont duonoro optumo fuise viro, Luciom Scipione, filios Barbati, consol.' The Graffiti of Pompeii, and certain inscriptions of the later Empire, have also dolcissima, mondo, tomolo, for dulcissima, mundo, tumulo; and solcus, fornus, moltus, sordus, polchrum, colpam are found in texts of the 5th and 6th cent. Lastly, several Merov. diplomas have titolum, singoli, somus, fondamentis, polsatur, onde, for singuli, sumus, fundamentis, pulsatur, unde.

Annoter, *va.* to annotate; from L. annotare.—Der. *annot*ation.

Annuaire, *sm.* a year-book; from L. annuarium.

ANNUEL, *adj.* annual; from L. **annualis.** See *an.*.

Annuité, *sf.* an annuity; from L. annuitatem.

Annulaire, *adj.* annular; from L. annularius.

Annuler, *va.* to annul; from L. annullare, to annihilate (used by S. Jerome).—Der. *annul*ation.

ANOBLIR, *va.* to ennoble; -ISSEMENT, *sm.* ennoblement (§ 225, note 5). See *noble.*

Anodin, (1) *adj.* soothing; (2) *sm.* an anodyne; from L. anodynos, painless (used by Marcellus Empiricus).

Anomal, *adj.* anomalous; from Gr. *ἀνώμαλος.*—Der. *anomal*ie.

ANON, *sm.* a young ass. See *âne.*—Der. *ânon*ner.

Anonyme, (1) *adj.* anonymous, (2) *sf.* an anonymous author; from L. anonymus.

ANSE, *sf.* a handle; from L. **ansa.**

Antagonisme, *sm.* antagonism; from Gr. *ἀνταγώνισμα.*—Der. *antagon*iste (§ 217).

Antarctique, *adj.* antarctic; from Gr. *ἀνταρκτικός.*

Antécédent, *adj.* antecedent; from L. antecedentem.

Antechrist, *sm.* antichrist; in Rabelais *antichrist*; from Gr. *ἀντιχριστός.*

Antédiluvien, *adj.* antediluvian; imitated from antediluvianus.

Antenne, *sf.* an antenna; from L. antenna.

Antépénultième, (1) *adj.* antepenultimate, (2) *sf.* the antepenult, that which precedes (ante) the penultimate. See *pénultième.*

Antérieur, *adj.* anterior; from L. anterior. —Der. *antériorité.*

Anthère, *sf.* an anther; from Gr. *ἀνθηρός*, from *ἄνθος.*

Anthologie, *sf.* anthology; from Gr. *ἀνθολογία.*

Anthracite, *sf.* anthracite, stone coal; derived from L. anthracem. Anthracites is used by Pliny for a precious stone.

Anthrax, *sm.* (Med.) anthrax; from L. anthrax.

Anthropologie, *sf.* anthropology; from Gr. *ἄνθρωπος*, and *λόγος.*

Anthropophage, *adj.* anthropophagous; from Gr. *ἄνθρωπος* and *φαγεῖν.*

Antichambre, *sf.* an antechamber; from L. ante, and Fr. *chambre*, a learned and irregular compd.

Anticiper, *va.* to anticipate; from L. anticipare.

Antidate, *sf.* an antedate; from L. ante, and Fr. *date*, a false date earlier than the right one.—Der. *antidat*er.

Antidote, *sm.* an antidote; from L. antidotum.

ANTIENNE, *sf.* an anthem; from L. **antiphona** (chant of alternate voices). Anti-(ph)ōna lost its medial **ph** (*f*), a loss very uncommon in Fr. and only met with in three other words, viz. scro(f)ellae*, *écrouelles*; Stephanus, *Etienne*; bi(f)acem*, *biais.* *Antienne* is a doublet of *antiphone*, q. v.

For **o** = *e* (a very rare change), cp. nonillud, *nennil.*

Antilope, *sf.* the antelope. Origin unknown (§ 35).

Antimoine, *sm.* antimony. Origin unknown (§ 35).

Antinomie, *sf.* antinomy; from Gr. *ἀντι-νομία.*

Antipathie, *sf.* antipathy; from Gr. *ἀντι-πάθεια.*

Antiphonaire, *sf.* an anthem-book; from L. antiphonarium from antiphona, *antiphone,* which is a doublet of *antienne,* q. v.

Antiphrase, *sf.* an antiphrase; from Gr. *ἀντίφρασις.* See *phrase.*

Antipode, *sm.* antipodes; from L. antipodes.

Antiquaille, *sf.* an old curiosity; introduced in the 16th cent. from It. *anticaglia* (§ 25).

Antique, *adj.* ancient, antique; from L. antiquus.—Der. *antiqu*aire, *antiquité. Antique* is a doublet of O. Fr. *anti, antif.*

Antithèse, *sf.* antithesis; from Gr. *ἀντί-θεσις.* See *thèse.*

Antonomase, *sf.* (Rhet.) antonomasia; from Gr. *ἀντωνομασία.*

Antre, *sm.* a cave, den; from L. antrum.

Anus, *sm.* (Med.) the anus; from L. anus.

Anxiété, *sf.* anxiety; from L. anxietatem.

Anxieux, *adj.* anxious; from L. anxiosus.

Aorte, *sf.* (Med.) the aorta; from Gk. *ἀορτή* (Aristotle).

AOÛT, *sm.* august. O. Fr. *aoust,* Prov. *aost,* It. *agosto*; from L. **augustus.** For the fall of **g** in **augustus,** *août,* see Hist. Gram. p. 82; for **au** = *o* see § 106 (this *o* is dropped unusually to *a,* as in orichalcum, *archal*); for **u** = *ou* see § 90; for the suppression of the *s* see Hist. Gram. p. 81. *Août* is a doublet of *auguste,* q. v.

APAISER, *va.* to appease; der. from *paix* through the O. Fr. form *pais.* See *paix.*—Der. *apaisement.*

APANAGE, *sm.* an apanage, now restricted to a domain given to princes of the blood royal for their sustenance: in feudal law it meant any pension or alimentation. *Apanage* is derived from the O. Fr. verb *apaner,* to nourish; *apanage* being derived from *apaner,* like *badinage* from *badiner, patenlinage* from *pateliner, savonnage* from *savonner,* etc. (§ 248).

Apaner is the feudal Lat. **apanare,** adpanare, from **panis.**

†**Aparte,** *adv.* aside; two unaltered Lat. words (**a, parte**).

Apathie, *sf.* apathy; from Gr. *ἀπάθεια.*—Der. *apathique.*

APERCEVOIR, *va.* to perceive. See *percevoir.*—Der. *aperçu, aperception.*

Apéritif, *adj.* aperient; from L. aperitivus, from aperire.

Apetisser, *va.* to make little. See *petit.*—Der. *rapetisser.*

Aphorisme, *sm.* an aphorism; from Gr. *ἀφορισμός.*

Aphthe, *sm.* (Med.) thrush, mouth-ulcer; from L. aphtha.

Api, *sm.* rosiness (of apples); from L. appiana. Pliny uses the phrase 'appiana mala' for 'rosy-cheeked apples.'

APITOYER, *va.* to touch with pity; compd. of *a* (Hist. Gram. p. 177) and a primitive *pitoyer* (which survives in *pitoyable, impitoyable*). *Pitoyer* is derived from *pitié,* q. v.

APLANIR, *va.* to make level. See *plane.*—Der. *aplan*issement (§ 255, note 5).

APLATIR, *va.* to flatten. See *plat.*—Der. *applat*issement (§ 255, note 5).

APLOMB, *sm.* (Archit.) perpendicularity (as of a wall), thence stability, self-possession; derived from *à* and *plomb,* because one plumbs a wall with a leaden plummet.

Apocalypse, *sf.* the apocalypse; from Gr. *ἀποκάλυψις.*—Der. *apocalyptique.*

Apocope, *sf.* (Gram.) apocope; from Gr. *ἀποκοπή.*

Apocryphe, *adj.* apocryphal; from Gr. *ἀπόκρυφος.*

Apogée, *sm.* (Astron.) apogee, greatest distance from earth; from Gk. *ἀπόγαιον.*

Apologétique, *adj.* apologetic; from Gr. *ἀπολογητικός.*

Apologie, *sf.* apology; from Gr. *ἀπολογία.*—Der. *apologiste* (§ 217).

Apologue, *sm.* an apologue, fable; from Gr. *ἀπόλογος.*

Apophthegme, *sm.* an apophthegm; from Gr. *ἀπόφθεγμα.*

Apoplexie, *sf.* apoplexy; from Gr. *ἀποπληξία.*

Apostasie, *sf.* apostasy; from Gr. *ἀποστασία.*—Der. *apostat,* from Gr. *ἀποστάτης.*

APOSTER, *va.* to place, post (for a bad purpose); compd. of *poster,* q. v.

Apostille, *sf.* a postil, postscript; compd. of *a* and *postille,* which is simply a transcript of the schol. Lat. postilla (meaning explanation, subjoined annotation). The full phrase is post illa [verba auctoris]. Several medieval treatises have this word in their titles; as 'Postillae in Psalterium,' 'Postillae Morales,' etc.—Der. *apostill*er.

Apostolat, *sm.* the apostolate; from L. apostolatus (Tertullian).

Apostolique, *adj.* apostolical; from L. apostolicus.

Apostrophe, (1) (Rhet.) an apostrophe, rebuke, quick interruption; from Gk. *ἀποστροφή* (used of an orator who turns aside to address any one): (2) (Gram.) the orthographic sign called an apostrophe; from L. apostrophus.

Apostume, *sm.* an abscess; corruption (§ 172) of *apostème*, which is from Gr. *ἀπόστημα*.

Apothéose, *sf.* apotheosis, deification; from Gr. *ἀποθέωσις*.

Apothicaire, *sm.* an apothecary; from L. apothecarius, one who keeps an apotheca, or shop. *Apothicaire* is a doublet of *boutiquier*, q. v.

APÔTRE, *sm.* an apostle. O. Fr. *apostre*, still earlier *apostle*; from L. **apostŏlus. Apostolus**, contracted into **apost'lus** after the law of Lat. accent (see § 51), produced the O. Fr. *apostle*, which became *apostre* by changing *l* into *r*, as in ulmus, *orme*, (§ 157), and, at the beginning of a word, in the single example of lusciniola, *rossignol*, which is written rusciniola in a 7th-cent. text (§ 157).

This change of *l* into *r* was not unknown to the Romans, who said either palilia or parilia, caeluleus or caeruleus.

APPARAÎTRE, *va.* to become visible, appear, look, seem; from popular L. **apparescere.** Apparésc(ĕ)re being accented on the antepenult, became regularly (§ 51) apparés're; this gave the O. Fr. *apparoistre*, (1) by **sr**=*str* (see under *ancêtre*, and Hist. Gram. p. 74), (2) by **e**=*oi* and *oi*=*ai* (§ 63). For the loss of the *s* (*apparaistre*, *apparaître*), see Hist. Gram. p. 81.

Apparat, *sm.* pomp, state; from L. apparatus.

APPAREIL, *sm.* preparation; verbal subst. from *appareiller* (§ 184).

APPAREILLER, *va.* to pair, match, to put together. For the etymology see *pareil*; for **ad** = *ap* see Hist. Gram. p. 177 and § 168.—Der. *appareil.*

APPAREMMENT, *adv.* apparently; formed from the adj. *apparent.* On *apparemment* for *apparentment* see § 168.

Apparent, *adj.* apparent; from L. apparentem.

APPARENTER, *va.* to ally by marriage. See *parent.*

APPARIER, *va.* to match, pair. See *paire.*

Appariteur, *sm.* an apparitor; from L. apparitorem (a servant, or inferior officer, attached to the Roman magistrates).

Apparition, *sf.* an apparition; from L. apparitionem.

APPAROIR, *vn.* to be apparent; from L. apparere. For **e**=*oi* see § 62.

APPARTEMENT, *sm.* an apartment; from low L. **appartimentum.**

APPARTENIR, *vn.* to appertain, belong; from L. **adpertĭnēre, appertinere,** compd. of **pertinere** (to belong, in Tertullian). For **e**=*a* see *amender* and Hist. Gram. p. 48; for **i**=*e* see Hist. Gram. p. 49; for accented **e**=*i* see Hist. Gram. p. 50.

APPAS, *sm. pl.* attractions, charms, anything that allures; a pl. word simply because it is in fact the pl. of *appât*. *Appât*, O. Fr. *appast*, was then in pl. *appasts*, of which *appas* is a corruption. For the etymology see *appât*, which is its doublet.

APPÂT, *sm.* a bait, allurement; O. Fr. *appast*, medieval Lat. **appastum, adpastum** (food to allure game or fish), compd. of class. Lat. **pastum.**—Der. *appâter. Appât* is a doublet of *appas*, q. v.

APPAUVRIR, *va.* to impoverish; -ISSEMENT, *sm.* impoverishment. See *pauvre.*

APPEAU, *sm.* a bird-call, decoy-bird, formerly *appel* (as *beau* has come from *bel*, § 157), an instrument which, by imitating a bird's note, draws it into a snare. *Appeau* is then only a secondary form of *appel*, q. v.

APPEL, *sm.* a call, appeal; verbal subst. of *appeler.*

APPELER, *va.* to call; from L. **appellare.**—Der. *appel.*

Appellation, *sf.* an appellation, naming, appeal; from L. appellationem.

Appendice, *sm.* an appendix; from L. appendicem.

APPENDRE, *va.* to hang up; from L. **appendĕre.** For the dropping of the penult. Lat. **e**, see § 51.

APPENTIS, *sm.* a shed, pent-house; from L. **appendicium,** deriv. of **appendere.**

APPESANTIR, *va.* to make heavy, weigh down. See *pesant.*

Appétit, *sm.* appetite; from L. appetitus.—Der. *appétissant.*

Applaudir, *va.* to applaud; from L. applaudere.—Der. *applaud*issement (§ 225, note 5).

Appliquer, *va.* to apply; from L. applicare.—Der. *applic*able, *applic*ation.

APPOINT, *sm.* odd money, balance due on account. See *point.*

APPOINTER, *va.* to refer a cause; -MENT, *sm.* a salary. See *point.*

APPORTER, *va.* to bring; from L. **apportare**.—Der. *apport* (verbal subst., § 184), *rapport*, *rapporter*, *rapporteur*.

APPOSER, *va.* to set, affix; from L. **appausare**, compd. of **pausare**, whence *poser*. For **au**=o see § 107.

Apprécier, *va.* to appreciate, ascertain (weight); from L. appretiare (to estimate worth, in Tertullian).—Der. *appréciation*, *appréciable*.

Appréhender, *va.* to apprehend; from L. apprehendere. *Appréhender* is a doublet of *apprendre*.—Der. *appréhension*, from L. apprehensionem.

APPRENDRE, *va.* (1) to learn, (2) to teach; from L. **apprendĕre**, a form which co-existed in Lat. with **apprehendere**. (**Apprendere** is found in Silius Italicus.) For the loss of the penult. **e**, see § 51.—Der. *désapprendre*, *apprenti* (which was in O. Fr. *apprentif*, from low L. **apprendīvus**, a medieval deriv. of **apprendere**. *Apprendre* is a doublet of *appréhender*, q. v.

APPRENTI, *sm.* an apprentice. See *apprendre*.—Der. *apprentissage*.

APPRETER, *va.* to make ready. See *prêt*.—Der. *apprêt* (verbal subst.).

APPRIVOISER, *va.* to tame; from L. **apprivitiare** *. **Apprivitiare** is from **privus**. For **-tiare**=*-ser* see *agencer*; for **i**=*oi* see § 68.

Approbation, *sf.* approbation; from L. approbationem.

APPROCHER, *va.* to approach; from L. **appr**ŏ**pi**ā**re** (in Sulpicius Severus and St. Jerome). For **pi**=*ch* by consonification of the **i** into *j*, and consequent disappearance of the first consonant **p**, see Hist. Gram. p. 65.—Der. *approche* (verbal subst.), *rapprocher*, *rapprochement*.

APPROFONDIR, *va.* to deepen, to fathom. See *profond*.

Approprier, *va.* to appropriate; from L. appropriare.—Der. *appropriation*.

APPROUVER, *va.* to approve; from L. **appr**ŏ**bare**. For **o**=*ou* see § 81; for **b**=*v* see § 113.—Der. *désapprouver*.

APPROVISIONNER, *va.* to provision; -EMENT, *sm.* storing, stock, supply. See *provision*.

Approximatif, *adj.* approximate; from schol. L. approximativus.

Approximation, *sf.* an approximation; from schol. L. approximationem.

APPUI, *sm.* a support, stay; verbal subst. of *appuyer* (§ 184).

APPUYER, *va.* to support, prop up; from late Lat. **appodiare** *, found in William of Nangis, 'Appodiantes gladios lateri eius'; and in the Philipp. of William the Breton, we have, 'Fossis iam plenis parmas ad moenia miles appodiat.' *Pui* is from **podium** (a balcony, in Pliny; a base, pedestal, in other writers). *S'appuyer* is, therefore, to support oneself by the help of something, of a *pui*, a prop. That **podium** produced *pui*, as **hodie** has *hui* (in *aujourd'hui*), as **modium**, *muid*, as **in odio**, *ennui*, is perfectly certain. For the attraction of the Lat. **i** see Hist. Gram. pp. 53, 77; for the loss of the **d** see Hist. Gram. p. 81.

Lastly, low Lat. **appodiare**, from **podium**, and It. *appogiare* from *poggio*, both in the sense of *appuyer*, confirm this etymology.

ÂPRE, *adj.* rough, harsh; formerly *aspre*, from L. asper.—Der. *âprement*.

APRÈS, *prep.* after. See *près*.

ÂPRETÉ, *sf.* roughness, harshness. O. Fr. *aspreté*, from L. asperitātem. **Asper(ī)tatem**, contracted into **asper'tatem** (§ 52), at first produced *asperté* (for **atem** = *é*, see § 230), and *asperté* became *aspreté*, by the displacement and transposition of the *r*, with a view to an easier pronunciation. This metathesis (discussed in Hist. Gram. p. 77), frequent in Fr., also takes place in Gr., as in *καρδία* and *κραδία*; and in Lat., as in crevi, pret. of cerno, sprevi of sperno, etc. In Fr. this metathesis of the *r* is seen in **vervecem**, *brebis*; it has also taken place within the Fr. language in comparatively modern days: in the 17th cent. the word *brelan* was pronced. either *berlan* or *brelan*; peasants say *berbis*, *bertaudre*, *bertèche*, for *brebis*, *bretauder*, *bretèche*, etc. *Apreté* is a doublet of *asperité*, q. v.

À-PROPOS, *adv.* apropos. See *propos*.

Apte, *adj.* apt; from L. aptus.—Der. *aptitude*, which is a doublet of *attitude*, q. v.

APURER, *va.* to audit (accounts); -MENT, *sm.* an audit. See *pur*.

† **Aquarelle**, *sf.* water-colour; from It. *acquarella* (§ 25).

† **Aquarium**, an aquarium; from. L. aquarium. *Aquarium* is a doublet of *évier*, q. v.

Aquatique, *adj.* aquatic; from L. aquaticus.

Aqueduc, *sm.* an aqueduct; from L. aquaeductus.

Aquilin, *adj*, aquiline; from L. aquilinus.

Aquilon, *sm.* the north wind; from L. aquilonem. *Aquilon* is a doublet of *aiglon.*

† **Arabesque,** *sm. adj.* arabesque; from *arabe,* through the It. *arabesco* (§ 25).

Arable, *adj.* arable; from L. arabilis.

ARAGNE, *sf.* a spider; O. Fr. *araigne,* from L. aranĕa. For the change of the suffix -anea into *-agne, -aigne,* cp. castanea *, *chataigne*; montanea *, *montague*; campania *, *campagne.* -aneus usually became *-ain,* as subitaneus, *soudain.* In O. Fr. aranea was called *araigne,* and its web *araignée,* from araneata (the work of the aranea). For the loss of Lat. t see § 201. In the 16th cent. the etymol. meaning was lost, and the insect was called either *araigne* or *araignée.* In the 17th cent. *araignée* drove out the other form, and we find *araigne* no later than La Fontaine. The word is now banished to patois. The loss of it is certainly to be regretted. It survives only in the compd. *musaraigne.*

ARAIGNÉE, *sf.* a spider. See *aragne.*

Aratoire, *adj.* belonging to tillage; from L. aratorius.

ARBALETE, *sf.* an arbalet, cross-bow. O. Fr. *arbaleste,* from L. arcŭbalista (in Vegetius). Arcubalista, contracted into arc'balista in low Lat., became *arbalète,* (1) by reduction of rc into *r,* as in quadrifurcum *, *carrefour*; (2) by the loss of the *s* of O. Fr. *arbaleste*; see Hist. Gram. p. 81.—Der. *arbalétrier.*

1. ARBITRE, *sm.* an umpire, arbĭter; from L. arbiter.—Der. *arbitrage, arbitraire, arbitral.*

2. **Arbitre,** *sm.* arbitrement, free-will; from L. arbitrium.—Der. *arbitraire.*

Arborer, *va.* to set up (a standard), lit. to raise upright like a tree (*arbre*); from low L. arborare, from arbor. The It. word *alberare* is similarly formed from *albero* (a tree). See § 15.

ARBOUSE, *sf.* the arbutus berry; from L. arbuteus, deriv. of arbutus. Arbuteus, regularly changed into *arbutius* (see § 58), gives *arbouse,* by u=*ou* (see § 90), and ti=*s* (see *agencer,* and § 264).—Der. *arbousier.*

ARBRE, *sf.* a tree; from L. arborem. For the loss of the o, see § 51.

ARBRISSEAU, *sm.* a shrub, small tree; from L. arboricellus, dim. of arbor. For the loss of o see § 52; for c = *ss* see *amitié*; for -ellus=*-eau* see § 282.

Arbuste, *sm.* a bush; from L. arbustum.

ARC, *sm.* a bow, arc, arch; from L. arcus. *Arc* is a doublet of *arche.*—Der. *archer.*

† **Arcade,** *sf.* an arcade; from the It. (§ 25).

Arc-boutant, *sm.* (Archit.) an arched buttress, flying buttress. See *bouter.*

ARCEAU, *sm.* a vault, arch; O. Fr. *arcel* (lit. a little arc). See *arc.*

ARC-EN-CIEL, *sm.* a rainbow; from *arc, en,* and *ciel.* See Hist. Gram. p. 176.

Archaïsme, *sm.* an archaism; from Gr. ἀρχαϊσμός.—Der. *archaïque.*

ARCHAL, *sm.* brass wire; from L. orichalcum. For o=*a* see *août*; for loss of i see § 52.

ARCHANGE, *sm.* an archangel; from L. archangelus (St. Jerome). Archangelus is Gr. ἀρχάγγελος, from ἀρχι- and ἄγγελος.

ARCHE, (1) *sf.* an ark; from L. arca. (2) *sf.* an arch; from L. archia *, deriv. of arcus, a bow.—Der. *archer,* which is a doublet of *arquer.*

Archéologie, *sf.* archæology; from Gr. ἀρχαιολογία, from ἀρχαῖος and λόγος.—Der. *archéologue.*

ARCHET, *sm.* a bow, fiddlestick; dim. of *arc,* cp. *cochet* from *coq,* § 281. *Archet* was originally a wand bent in form of a bow.

ARCHEVÊQUE, *sm.* an archbishop; from eccles. Lat. archiepiscopus, from Gr. ἀρχι- and ἐπίσκοπος. Episc(ŏ)pus, following the law of Lat. accent (see § 51), dropped the short vowel ŏ, then, for euphony, not being able to bear the three consonants scp together, it dropped the p; the word, then reduced to episc, became *evesque,* (1) by p=*v,* see § 111; (2) by i=*e,* see § 72; (3) by c=*q,* see § 124, and Hist. Gram. p. 63: then *evesque* became *evêque,* by the suppression of the *s*; see Hist. Gram. p. 81.—Der. *archevêché.*

ARCHIDIACRE, *sm.* an archdeacon; from Gr. ἀρχι- and *diacre.*

Archiduc, *sm.* an archduke; from Gr. ἀρχι- and *duc.*

† **Archipel,** *sm.* an archipelago; from It. *arcipelago.* In the 17th cent. the It. form was still retained by some, who wrote *archipelague* (§ 25).

ARCHITECTE, *sm.* an architect; from L. architectus.—Der. *architecture,* -ural.

Architectonique, *adj.* related to architecture, architectonic; from Gr. ἀρχιτεκτονικός.

Architrave, *sf.* (Archit.) an architrave; from Gr. *ἀρχι-* and L. trabem.

Archives, *sf. pl.* archives; from L. archivum (Tertullian).—Der. *archiviste.*

† **Archivolte,** *sf.* (Archit.) archivault, introd. in 16th cent. from It. *arcivolto* (§ 25).

ARÇON, *sm.* saddlebow (like It. *arcione*); from Low Lat. arciōnem, dim. of arcus. The saddlebow is a piece of arched wood.—Der. *désarçonner* (Hist. Gram. p. 178).

Arctique, *adj.* arctic; from Gr. *ἀρκτικός*, which from *ἄρκτος*, the Bear, the constellation near the North Pole.

Ardent, *adj.* burning, ardent; from L. ardentem.—Der. *ardemment.*

Ardeur, *sf.* heat, ardour; from L. ardorem.

ARDILLON, *sm.* the tongue of a buckle. Origin unknown (§ 35).

ARDOISE, *sf.* slate. Origin unknown (§ 35).

Ardu, *adj.* steep; from L. arduus.

Are, *sm.* an are (in Mensuration) = 1,196,049 sq. yards; from L. area. *Are* is a doublet of *aire*, q. v.

Arène, *sf.* sand; from L. arena.

ARETE, *sf.* fish-bone; from L. **arista** (used for a fish-bone in Ausonius). For i = *e* see § 72; for the loss of s see Hist. Gram. p. 81.

ARGENT, *sm.* silver; from L. **argentum.**—Der. *argenter* (formed from *argent*, after the pattern of are = *er*, § 263), -erie (§§ 208, 244), -ure (§ 236), -ier (§ 198), -in (§ 220), *désargenter* (Hist. Gram. p. 178).

Argile, *sf.* clay; from L. argilla.—Der. *argileux.*

Argot, *sm.* slang. Origin unknown (§ 35).

† **Argousin,** *sm.* a convict-warder; in the 16th cent. *algosans*, corrupted from Sp. *alguazil* (§ 26).

Arguer, *va.* to accuse, reprove; from L. arguere.

Argument, *sm.* an argument; from L. argumentum.—Der. *argumenter*, -ation.

Argutie, *sf.* a quibble; from L. argutia.

Aride, *adj.* arid, dry; from L. aridus.—Der. *aridité.*

† **Ariette,** *sf.* a little air, tune; dim. of It. *aria*, introd. by Lulli (§ 25).

Aristocratie, *sf.* an aristocracy; from Gr. *ἀριστοκρατεία.*

Arithmétique, *sf.* arithmetic; from L. arithmetica.

† **Arlequin,** *sm.* a harlequin; introduced in 16th cent. from It. *arlechino* (§ 25).

Armateur, *sm.* a shipowner, privateer captain, privateer; from L. armator.

ARME, *sf.* arm, weapon; from L. **arma.**—Der. *armer* (§ 263), -ée (§ 201) (part. subst., § 184), -ement (§ 225), -ure (§ 236) (of which the doublet is *armature*), -orier (§ 198), -orial (§ 191).

Armet, *sm.* a helmet, headpiece. Origin unknown (§ 35).

Armistice, *sm.* an armistice; from L. armistitium *.

ARMOIRE, *sf.* clothes-press, chest of drawers. O. Fr. *armaire*, from L. **armārium.** For *oi* and *ai* see § 63; in this case the process is reversed.

ARMOIRIES, *sf. pl.* a coat of arms, arms; O. Fr. *armoyeries*, der. from the old verb *armoyer*, to emblazon, which from *arme*, like *larmoyer* from *larme.*

ARMOISE, *sf.* (Bot.) mugwort; from L. artemísia. For the loss of the atonic ĕ see § 52; for the accented i = *oi* see § 68.

ARMORIAL, *adj.* armorial. See *arme.*

Armure, *sf.* armour. See *arme.*—Der. *armurier.*

Arome, *sm.* aroma; from L. aroma.—Der. *aromatique, aromatiser.*

ARONDE, *sf.* a swallow; from L. **hirundo.** This word is used in the 17th cent. by La Fontaine; in the 18th by Voltaire. For loss of the Lat. initial h see § 134; for atonic i = *a* see Hist. Gram. p. 48; for u = *o* see § 97.

† **Arpége,** *sm.* (Mus.) an arpeggio; from It. *arpeggio*, derived from *arpa*, a harp (§ 25).

ARPENT, *sm.* an acre. Prov. *arpen*, from L. arĕpennis. For the loss of the atonic ĕ see § 52. (In class. Lat. we find **arpennis** as well as **arepennis.**)—Der. *arpenter*, -age, -eur.

† **Arquebuse,** *sf.* an arquebuse; introd. in 16th cent. from It. *archibuso* (§ 25).—Der. *arquebusier.*

Arquer, *va.* to bend, curve. See *arc. Arquer* is a doublet of *archer.*

ARRACHER, *va.* to pluck out, eradicate; from L. **eradĭcare**, which is first contr. into **erad'care** (§ 52); it next became **era'care** (Hist. Gram. p. 81), then *arracher*, (1) by c = *ch* (§ 126), (2) by er = *arr*, the passage of which seems to be er = *oir* = *air* = *arr*, formed as if from adr (§ 168).—Der. *arrachement*, -pied.

ARRANGER, *va.* to arrange. See *rang.*—Der. *arrangement.*

ARRÉRAGES, *sm. pl.* arrears. See *arrière.*

Arrestation, *sf.* arrest. See *arrêter.*

ARRÊT, *sm.* a judgment, decree, sentence; verbal subst. of *arrêter* (§ 184).

ARRÊTER, *va.* to stop, arrest; from L. **adrestare, arrestare.** **Arrestare** first became, in O. Fr., *arrester*, then *arrêter*, by loss of the *s* (see Hist. Gram. p. 81); but the prim. form survives in *arrestation*, which properly ought to have been *arrêtation.*

Arrhes, *sf. pl.* earnest-money; from L. arrha.

ARRIÈRE, *adv.* behind; from L. **ad-retro***, like *derrière* from de retro, The L. **rĕtro** became in O. Fr. *rière* (as petra produced *pierre*) :—

1. By **ĕ** = *ie*, whether it be (1) accented, as **bĕne**, *bien*; **fĕl**, *fiel* (§ 56); or (2) atonic, as **brĕvitatem**, *brieveté* (§ 56 and Hist. Gram. p. 68).

2. By **tr** = *r*, as in retro, *rière.* Lat. **tr** first became **dr** (see *aider* and § 117); **dr** became *rr* by assimilation (§ 168), as in latronem, *larron.* The *rr* is softened into *r* in such words as fratrem, *frère*; deretranus*, *derrain*, whence O. Fr. *derrainier*, now *dernier* (§ 168).

We thus see how **retro** became *rière*: next, the Merov. Lat. having produced the compds. **ad-retro, de-retro,** these became respectively *arrière, derrière,* by **dr** being assimilated into *rr* and thence to *r* (see § 168), as in quadratum, *carré*; quadraginta, *quarante*, etc.

The O. Fr. had the form *arrère*, which comes from *arrière*; cp. *acérer*, from *acier.* —Der. *arrérage, arriérer.*

ARRIVER, *vn.* to arrive; from L. **adrīpāre***, which is **arripare** in a 9th-cent. text, and **arribare** in a 11th-cent. chartulary.

Arriver was first a sea-term; and, like its primitive **adripare**, it meant to come to shore. In a 12th-cent. poem, the Life of Gregory the Great, a fisherman pilots travellers to an island in the high sea: after many efforts, says the old poet, *au rocher il les arriva*, i. e. he made them touch, or reach, the shore. This original meaning is still visible in a collection of administrative rulings of the 13th cent. in the Livre de Justice. Here we read that boatmen may *arriver* their boats, and fasten them to the trees ashore. From the 14th cent. *arriver* loses its first meaning and takes the more general sense of reaching one's end, arriving.

We have seen under *aller* the passing from the metaphor of seafaring to that of walking: adnare, in Cicero, = to come by sea, in Papias, to come by land (§ 13).

For **dr** = *rr* see § 168, for **p** = *v* see § 111. We have seen that **p** first becomes **b** before becoming *v*, and that between Lat. **arripare** and Fr. *arriver* we have the intermediate Low L. **arribare.** This softening of **p** into *v* is found in Fr. in assopire*, *assouvir*, etc., *purée* (O. Fr. *pevrée*) from pip'rata*.—Der. *arrivage*, -ée.

Arrogance, *sf.* arrogance; from L. arrogantia.—Der. *arrogant.*

Arroger, *va.* to arrogate; from L. arrogare.

ARRONDIR, *va.* to make round, enlarge. See *rond.*—Der. *arrond*issement (§ 225, note 4).

ARROSER, *va.* to sprinkle, water; from L. **adrōrāre** (Marcellus Empiricus). For **dr** = *rr* see § 168; as for **r** = *s* (**adro-r-are, arro-s-er**), it is to be seen in *plusieurs, besicle* (O. Fr. *bericle*, beryllus); *chaise* (*chaire*, cathedra). This phonetic change of *r* into *s* or *z* is old: Theodore Beza, in the 16th cent., tells us that the Parisians said *pèze, mèze, chaize, Théodoze, Mazie*, for *père, mère, chaire, Theodore, Marie.* Palsgrave (1530) remarks that at the court people said not *Paris*, but *Pazis.* This permutation is still to be found in some patois, specially in that of Champagne, which says *écuzie* for *écurie*, *frèze* for *frère*, etc.—Der. *arro*sage, *arro*soir.

† **Arsenal,** *sm.* an arsenal; introd. in 16th cent. from It. *arsenale* (§ 25).

Arsenic, *sm.* arsenic; from L. arsenicum. *Arsenic* is a doublet of O. Fr. *arsoine.*—Der. *arseni*cal, *arseni*eux.

Art, *sm.* art; from L. artem.

Artère, *sf.* an artery; from L. arteria.—Der. *artér*iel.

ARTÉSIEN, *adj.* artesian; a word of hist. origin, these wells having been bored in France for the first time in Artois (§ 33).

† **Artichaut,** *sm.* an artichoke; introd. in 16th cent. from It. *articiocco* (§ 25).

Article, *sm.* (1) an articulation, knuckle, (2) article; from L. articulum. *Article* is a doublet of *orteil*, q. v.

Articuler, *va.* to articulate; from L. articulare. *Articuler* is a doublet of *artiller.* —Der. *articul*ation (§ 232, note 4), -aire (§ 197, note 1), *désarticuler* (Hist. Gram. p. 178), *inarticulé.*

Artifice, *sf.* an artifice; from L. artificium. —Der. *artific*ier.

Artificiel, *adj.* artificial; from L. artificialis.

Artificieux, *adj.* artful, cunning; from L. artificiosus.

ARTILLERIE, *sf.* artillery; a word existing in Fr. more than two hundred years before the invention of gunpowder. It then had a double sense, (1) arms or engines of war, generally; and specially such arms as the bow, arbalest, etc., weapons of offence, to shoot with:—*Quiconque doresenavant voudra être* artilleur *et user du mestier d'*artillerie *en la ville et banlieue de Paris, c'est à savoir faiseur d'arcs, de flesches, d'arbalestes* (from a document of A. D. 1375). (2) Also, as in Joinville, in the 13th cent., the arsenal in which such arms were deposited. The soldiers of the *artillerie* were archers and crossbowmen; then gunpowder came in, and fire-arms supplanted the bow, etc., but the name for the older weapons was retained for the new. Joinville also calls the *maître des arbalestriers* the *maistre de l'*artillerie; and again he has *nul ne tiroit d'arc d'arbaleste, ou d'autre* artillerie. *Artillerie* is derived from O. Fr. *artiller*, to arm. (This word survived long in the navy: as late as the 16th cent. the phrase *un vaisseau artillé* was used for 'an armed ship.')

Artiller is in Low Lat. **artillare,** answering to L. **articulare,** derived from **artem** through **articulus.** That **artem** should take in late Lat. the sense of the 'art of war' will be better understood when we remember that the same metaphor has produced *engin* (q. v.) from ingenium (§ 13).

ARTILLEUR, *sm.* an artillery-man; derived from *artiller.* See *artillerie.*

ARTIMON, *sm.* the mizen-mast; from L. **artēmōnem,** used by Isidore of Seville in the same sense. For e=*i* see § 60.

† **Artisan,** *sm.* an artisan, mechanic; introd. in 16th cent. from It. *artigiano* (§ 25). Originally *artisan* meant an artist: *Peintre poète ou aultre* artisan, says Montaigne.

† **Artiste,** *sm,* an artist; introd. in 16th cent. from It. *artista* (§ 25).

As, *sm.* an 'as' (Roman coin); from L. as.

Ascendant, (1) *adj.* ascendant; (2) *sm.* ascendancy, influence; from L. ascendentem, *ascend*ance.

Ascension, *sf.* ascension, ascent; from L. ascensionem.—Der. *ascension*nel.

Ascète, *smf.* an ascetic; from Gr. ἀσκήτης (§ 21).—Der. *ascét*isme, -ique.

Asile, *sm.* an asylum; from L. asylum.

Aspect, *sm.* aspect, sight; from L. aspectus, deriv. of aspicere.

ASPERGE, *sf.* asparagus; from L. asparagus. Aspar(ă)gus, contracted into aspár'gus (§ 51), becomes *asperge* by a=*e* (see § 54).

Asperger, *va.* to sprinkle; from L. aspergere.

Aspérité, *sf.* asperity, roughness; from L. asperitatem. *Asperité* is a doublet of *âpreté,* q. v.

Aspersion, *sf.* an aspersion, sprinkling; from L. aspersionem.

Aspersoir, *sm.* a sprinkling-brush; from L. aspersorium*.

Asphalte, *sm.* asphalte; from L. asphaltum.

Asphyxie, *sf.* (Med.) asphyxy, suffocation; from Gr. ἀσφυξία.

ASPIC, *sm.* lavender-spike, corruption of *espic,* from Lat. spicus (lavender). The sweet and volatile oil from the large lavender, known commonly as *huile d'aspic,* is called by Fr. chemists *huile de spic.* For sp=*esp* see Hist. Gram. p. 78.

† **Aspic,** *sm.* an aspic, a kind of viper. The word is not found in Fr. before the 16th cent., and comes from Prov. *aspic* (§ 24), from L. aspidem. In O. Fr. *aspic* existed under the form of *aspe,* which is its doublet.

Aspirer, *va.* (1) to draw breath, (2) to aspire (to); from L. aspirare.—Der. *aspir*ation, -ateur.

ASSAILLIR, *va.* to assail, attack; from L. assălīre (used in this sense in the Salic Law; also in one of Charlemagne's Capitularies, 'Qui peregrino nocuerit vel eum adsalierit'). For the change of salire into *saillir* see *saillir.* For assimilated *ass* for ads see § 168.

ASSAINIR, *va.* to make wholesome. See *sain.* —Der. *assain*issement (§ 225, note 4).

ASSAISONNER, *va.* to season, dress. See *saison.*—Der. *assaisonne*ment.

Assassin, *sm.* an assassin, a word of historic origin (see § 33). *Assassin,* which is *assacis* in Joinville, in the 13th cent., in late Lat. hassessin, is the name of a well-known sect in Palestine who flourished in the 13th cent., the Haschischin (drinkers of *haschisch,* an intoxicating drink, a decoction of hemp). The Scheik Haschischin, known by the name of the Old Man of the Mountain, roused his followers' spirits by help of this drink, and sent them to stab his enemies, especially the leading

Crusaders. Joinville uses the word *assassin* in the sense of a member of this sect, but from the 15th cent. the word becomes a synonym for a murderer, and loses its original and special signification. We have at this day quite forgotten the origin of the word, and the fact which introduced it to Europe. The same is true of several other words of the same kind, like the *berline*, which originally meant a Berlin carriage, or *séide*, which is the name for a fanatic blindly devoted to the Prophet in Voltaire's 'Mahomet.'

ASSAUT, *sm.* an assault. O. Fr. *assalt*, from L. **assaltus**, compd. of **saltus**. For **al**=*au* see § 157.

ASSEMBLER, *va.* to assemble, collect, gather; from L. **adsĭmŭlāre, assimulare**. **Assimŭláre** becomes **assim'lare** (see § 52), and thence *assembler*, by (1) **ml**=*mbl* (see Hist. Gram. p. 73); (2) **i**=*e* (§ 72). —Der. *assemblée* (partic. subst., § 201), -age, *rassembler, rassemble*ment.

ASSENER, *va.* to strike hard, to deal a blow; from L. **assignare**. *Assener* at first meant to direct a blow, to hit the mark: Froissart speaks of an archer who drew *un carreau, et assena un chevalier en la teste*, i. e. hit him on the head. Little by little *assener* lost its etymol. meaning, and came to signify, as it does now, 'to hit hard' (§ 13). The forms **assinare, assenare** are to be found in chartularies of the 11th cent. The Romans similarly used either **aprŭgna** or **apruna**. This **gn**=*n* is to be met with in **benignus**, *bénin*, etc. (§ 131). It is also found, orally, in the word *signet*, pronçd. *sinet*. For **i**=*e* see § 72. *Assener* is a doublet of *assigner*, q. v.

Assentiment, *sm.* assent, approval; from O. Fr. *assentir*, from L. **assentire**.

ASSEOIR, *va.* to seat; from L. **assĭdēre**. For the loss of the **d** see § 117; for **ĭ**=*e* see § 72; for **ē**=*oi* see § 62.—Der. *rasseoir*, **rassis**. The fem. part. *assise* has become a subst. (§ 187).

ASSERMENTER, *va.* to swear (a witness, etc.). See *serment*.

Assertion, *sf.* an assertion; from L. **assertionem**.

ASSERVIR, *va.* to reduce to servitude; from L. **asservire**.—Der. *asserv*issement.

ASSESSEUR, *sm.* an assessor; from L. **assessōrem**. For **ō**=*eu* see § 79.

ASSEZ, *adv.* enough; from L. **adsatis*** (the **t** may be traced in Prov. *assatz*). *Assez* at first meant 'much,' and was placed after the subst. It may be found on every page of the Chanson de Roland: 'I will give you *or et argent assez*' (i. e. plenty of gold and silver), *trop assez* (i. e. far too much), *plus assez*, etc. Similarly with It. *assai*: *presto assai* (prestus adsatis) = very quick, *trèsvite*, not *assez vite*. For change and comparison of meanings see §§ 13, 15.

In this word **ds** is assimilated to **ss**, as in aliud-sic, *aussi* (§ 168). For **a**=*e* see § 54. **Adsatis** becomes *assez*, just as amatis, portatis become *aimez, portez*.

Assidu, *adj.* assiduous, punctual; from L. assiduus.—Der. *assidu*ité, *assidû*ment.

ASSIÉGER, *va.* to besiege; from L. **assĕdĭare***, used in sense of laying siege in 8th-cent. texts. For **diare**=*ger* see Hist. Gram. p. 65 and §§ 137, 263; for **ĕ**=*ie* see § 56.

ASSIETTE, (1) *sf.* a position, site, equilibrium, incidence (of taxation). This word is simply the strong part. of *asseoir* (§§ 187, 188; see also *absoute*). (2) *sf.* a plate. The Lat. **assecare** (compd. of **ad** and **secare**, Hist. Gram. p. 177 and § 168) gave birth, through the supine **assectum**, to the fictitious verb **assectare**, whence It. *assettare*.

The Fr. *assiette*, also spelt *assiecte*, answers to **assecta***, and means properly 'the platter on which meat is cut up.' For **ĕ**=*ie* see §§ 56, 66; as to **ct**=*tt* (a change which may be seen in dact'lum, *datte*, etc., § 18), this assimilation had already taken place in Lat.; thus we find mattea for mactea, natta for nacta, gluttio for gluctio.—Der. *assiettée*.

Assigner, *va.* to assign; from L. **assignare**. —Der. *assign*ation, -at.

Assimiler, *va.* to assimilate; from L. **assimilare**.—Der. *assimil*ation.

ASSISE, *sf.* a course (of stones). See *asseoir*.

Assister, (1) *va.* to assist, help, (2) *va.* to be present, attend; from L. **assistere**.—Der. *assist*ance.

Associer, *va.* to associate; from L. **associare**.—Der. *associ*ation.

Assolement, *sm.* a distribution of crops. See *sole*.

ASSOMBRIR, *va.* to darken. See *sombre*.

ASSOMMER, *va.* to fell, knock down. See *somme*.—Der. *assommoir*.

Assomption, *sf.* an assumption; from L. **assumptionem**.

ASSONANT, *adj.* (Rhet.) assonant; from L. **assonantem**.—Der. *asson*ance.

ASSORTIR, *va.* and *n.* to match, sort. See *sorte.*—Der. *assortiment*, *désassortir.*

Assoupir, *va.* to make drowsy, lull to sleep; from L. assopire. *Assoupir* is a doublet of *assouvir*, q. v.—Der. *assoupissement.*

ASSOUPLIR, *va.* to make supple. See *souple.*

ASSOURDIR, *va.* to deafen. See *sourd.*—Der. *assourdissement.*

ASSOUVIR, *va.* to satiate, glut; from L. assōpīre. For ō=*ou* see § 81; for p=*v* see § 111. *Assouvir* is a doublet of *assoupir*, q. v.—Der. *assouvissement.*

ASSUJETTIR, *va.* to subject. See *sujet.*—Der. *assujettissement.*

Assumer, *va.* to assume; from L. assumere.

ASSURER, *va.* to secure, prop up; in the 16th cent. *asseurer*, from L. assēcūrare (found in a 12th-cent. document. 'Adsecuravit in manu domini regis patris sui'). For the loss of the c see Hist. Gram. p. 81.—Der. *assurance*, *rassurer.*

Astérisque, *sm.* an asterisk; from Gr. ἀστερίσκος.

Asthme, *sm.* the asthma; from Gr. ἄσθμα.—Der. *asthmatique.*

ASTICOTER, *va.* to plague, tease. See *astiquer.*

ASTIQUER, *va.* to polish leather with a glazing-stick, called an *astic.* Origin unknown (§ 35). *Asticoter* is derived from *astiquer* in the metaph. sense of 'to plague, tease.' Frequentative verbs of this kind are not rare in Fr. as *picoter* for *piquer*, *trembloter* for *trembler*, etc.

Astragale, *sm.* the ankle-bone; from L. astragalus.

Astre, *sm.* a star; from L. astrum.

ASTREINDRE, *va.* to oblige, compel, bind; from L. astringĕre. Astringere, regularly contr. to astrin're (see § 51), produced *astreindre* by nr=*ndr* (see Hist. Gram. p. 73).

Astringent, *adj.* astringent; from L. astringentem.

Astrolabe, *sm.* an astrolabe; from Gr. ἀστρόλαβον, lit. an instrument for taking the position of stars.

Astrologie, *sf.* astrology; from Gr. ἀστρολογία.—Der. *astrologue.* Ἀστρολογία had no bad sense in Gr., and answered exactly to our *Astronomy*, not to *Astrology.*

Astronomie, *sf.* astronomy; from L. astronomia.—Der. *astronome*, *astronomique.*

Astuce, *sf.* cunning, astuteness; from L. astucia.—Der. *astucieux* (§ 229).

ATELIER, *sm.* a workshop. O. Fr. *astelier* (Bernard Palissy has *bastelier*), from L. hastellārius*, a place at which are made the hastellae (for hastulae, i. e. little planks, splints, in Isidore of Séville). Hastella* becomes in O. Fr. *astelle*, a splint, now *attelle.* The *astelier* (place for making these *astelles*) was at first simply a carpenter's workshop, whence it came to mean a workshop generally. (For such enlargements of meaning see § 13). As to the philological changes, the chief is the loss of the h, which may also be seen in habere, *avoir*, etc. (§ 134). This is to be noted even in Class. Lat.; er, olus, era (Old Lat. her, holus, hera), are very common in inscriptions, in which we also find ujus, ic, oc, eredes, onestus, omo, for hujus, hic, hoc, heredes, honestus, homo; and this though the Romans aspirated the initial h strongly, just as is done in England or Germany. For the loss of the s see Hist. Gram. p. 81; for ārĭus=*ier* see § 198.

ATERMOYER, *va.* to delay payment of, put off the *terme* (q. v.) *Atermoyer* is derived from *terme*, like *rudoyer* from *rude*, *nettoyer* from *net*, etc.—Der. *atermoiement.*

Athée, *sm.* an atheist; from Gr. ἄθεος.—Der. *athéisme.*

Athlète, *sm.* an athlete; from Gr. ἀθλητής.—Der. *athlétique.*

Atlas, *sm.* (1) Atlas, (2) an atlas, map-book; a word of historic origin. Mercator first gave this name to a volume of geographical maps, because Atlas was thought in classical mythology to bear the world on his shoulders (§ 33).

Atmosphère, *sf.* the atmosphere; a word constructed by the learned (§ 22) from Gr. ἀτμός and σφαῖρα.—Der. *atmosphérique.*

Atome, *sm.* an atom; from Gr. ἄτομος.

Atonie, *sf.* (Med.) atony; from Gr. ἀτονία.—Der. *atone.*

Atour, *sm.* attire, ornament; derived from O. Fr. verb *atourner.* *Atour* comes from *atourner*, like *tour* from *tourner*, *contour* from *contourner.* For the etymology of *atourner* see *tourner.*

ÂTRE, *sm.* a hearthstone, fireplace. O. Fr. in 8th cent. *astre* (in the Glosses of Reichenau, meaning 'tile-flooring'). For as=â see Hist. Gram. p. 81. The *âtre* was rightly the tiled floor of a corner, nook, or fire-hearth, and the word comes, through

astre, **astrum**, from O. H. G. *astrih*, flagging, paved flooring (§ 20). The Glosses of Reichenau confirm this, translating **astrum** by pavimentum.

Atroce, *adj.* atrocious; from L. atrocem. —Der. *atrocité*.

Atrophie, *sf.* atrophy; from Gr. *ἀτροφία*. —Der. *s'atrophier*.

ATTABLER, *va.* to place at table. See *table*.

ATTACHER, *va.* to attach, fasten, tie; DÉTACHER, to detach, unfasten; from a common radical *tacher*, as *attendre* and *détendre* are from *tendre*, and *attirer* and *détirer* from *tirer*. This radical verb has disappeared, leaving no traces in O. Fr., and its origin is unknown (§ 35). *Attacher* is a doublet of *attaquer*, q. v.—Der. *attache*ment, *rattacher*, sous*tacher*, d*étache*ment.

ATTAQUER. *va.* to attack, assail. We have explained (Hist. Gram. pp. 21, 22) how the Ile de France dialect grew in the middle ages at the expense of the Norman, Picard, and other dialects, and ended by supplanting them; how, nevertheless, it accepted certain words from these dialects, words which already existed in the Ile de Fr. dialect under a different form, and how thenceforth the two forms were used indifferently, either with the same meaning, or with two meanings. *Attaquer*, really the same word as *attacher*, as may be seen by the phrase *s'attaquer à* = *s'attacher à*, was one of the latter. The history of the language also proves it, the two words being formerly used indifferently, *attaquer* being sometimes used in the sense of *attacher*, as in the following passage (14th cent.): *Elle attaque au mantel une riche escarboucle* (Baudoin de Sebourc). Sometimes, on the other hand, *attacher* means *attaquer, livrer un combat*, as in the following extract from a letter of Calvin to the Regent of England: *A ce que j'entends, Monseigneur, vous avez deux espèces de mutins qui se sont eslevez contre le roy et l'estat du royaume: les uns sont gens fantastiques qui soubs couleur de l'Évangile vouldroient mettre tout en confusion; les autres sont gens obstinés aux superstitions de l'Antechrist de Rome. Tous ensemble méritent bien d'estre réprimés par le glayve qui vous est commis, veu qu'ils s'*attaschent *nonseulement au roy, mais à Dieu qui l'a assis au siége royal, et vous a commis la protection tant de sa personne que de sa majesté.* (Lettres de Calvin recueillies par M. Bonnet, ii. 201). *Attaquer*, then, being simply a doublet of *attacher*, I refer the student to *attacher* for its etymology.—Der. *attaque*, in*attaqu*able.

ATTARDER, *va.* to retard, delay. See *tard*.

ATTEINDRE, *va.* to touch, strike, reach, attain; from L. attingĕre. For **i** = *ei* see § 73; for loss of atonic **e** (**ng're**) see § 51; for **ng'r** = *nr* see § 131; for **nr** = *ndr* see Hist. Gram. p. 73.—Der. *atteinte* (partic. subst., § 188), see *absoute*.

ATTELER, *va.* to yoke, put to; DETELER, to unyoke. Both these words come from a common radical *teler*, whose origin is unknown (§ 35).—Der. *attel*age.

ATTENANT, *adj.* adjoining, contiguous; from L. attĭnentem. See *tenir*.

ATTENDRE, *va.* to await, wait for, expect; from L. attendere. For the loss of the penult **e** see § 51.—Der. *atten*te (participial subst., § 188), see *absoute*.

ATTENDRIR, *va.* to soften, affect. See *tendre*.—Der. *attendr*issement.

ATTENTE, *sf.* expectation, hope. See *attendre*.

Attenter, *va.* to attempt; from L. attentare.—Der. *atten*tat, *atten*tatoire.

Attentif, *adj.* attentive; from L. attentivus.

Attention, *sf.* attention; from L. attentionem.

Atténuer, *va.* to weaken, waste; from L. attenuare.—Der. *atténu*ation.

ATTERRER, *va.* to throw down; lit. to throw down to the ground. The etymol. meaning is still to be traced in Bossuet: *Se ralentir après l'avoir* atterré, *c'est lui faire reprendre ses forces.*

ATTERRIR, *vn.* to land. See *terre*.—Der. *atterr*issage (§ 248), -issement (§ 225).

Attester, *va.* to attest; from L. attestari. —Der. *attest*ation.

Atticisme, *sm.* an atticism; from Gr. *ἀττικισμός*.

ATTIÉDIR, *va.* to cool. See *tiède*.—Der. *attiéd*issement.

ATTIFER, *va.* to dress one's head. Origin unknown (§ 35).

ATTIRER, *va.* to attract. See *tirer*.—Der. *attir*ail.

ATTISER, *va.* to stir (the fire); from L. attitiare* (deriv. from titio). For **tĭare** = *ser* see *agencer*.

† **Attitude,** *sf.* an attitude; introd. in 16th cent. from It. *attitudine* (§ 25). *Attitude* is a doublet of *aptitude*.

ATTOUCHEMENT, *sm.* a touch, contact; from *attoucher*. See *toucher*.

Attraction, *sf.* attraction; from L. attractionem.

ATTRAIT, *sm.* attraction, allurement, *pl.* charms; from L. **attractus,** found in sense of allurement in Dictys of Crete. ct becomes *it* by an incomplete assimilation (§ 168): ct first became *jt*, which passed into *it*, wherein the French *i* represents the Lat. c. This change is not rare in Fr.; thus after a, as in factus, *fait*; after e, as in confectus, *confit*; after i, as strictus, *étroit*; after o, as coctus, *cuit*; after u, as fructus, *fruit*. See Hist. Gram. p. 50. The spelling, *faict*, *traict*, etc., is the grotesque and barbarous work of 15th-cent. pedants. The medieval Fr. wrote it, as now, *fait*, *trait*, etc. Wishing to bring these words nearer to their Latin original the pedantic Latinists intercalated a *c*, and wrote *faict*, *traict*, not knowing that the *it* already represented the Lat. ct.

ATTRAPER, *va.* to catch; from *trappe*. For the etymology see *trappe*.—Der. *attrape* (verbal subst.), r*attraper*.

Attribuer, *va.* to attribute; from L. attribuere.—Der. *attribu*tion, *attribu*tif.

Attribut, *sm.* an attribute; from L. attributum.

ATTRISTER, *va.* to sadden. See *triste*.

ATTROUPER, *va.* to gather, assemble. See *troupe*.—Der. *attroupe*ment.

AU, *art.* to the. O. Fr. *al*, contr. from *à le* (see *le*). AUX, O. Fr. *aus*, earlier *als*, for *à les* (see *les*). For *l*=*u*, in these words, see § 157.

AUBAINE, *sf.* escheat, right of succession to the goods of an alien at his death. An *aubain* was a foreigner who had not been naturalised. Origin unknown (§ 35).

AUBE, *sf.* the dawn of day, daybreak, formerly *albe*, from L. alba. For l=*u* see § 157.—Der. *aub*ade, introd. in 15th cent. from Sp. *albada* (§ 26).

AUBE, *sf.* an alb, vestment of white linen; from L. alba.

AUBE, *sf.* a paddle (of a wheel). Origin unknown (§ 35).

AUBÉPINE, *sf.* the hawthorn. O. Fr. *albespine*, from L. albaspīna. For l=*u* see § 157; for sp=*ép* see Hist. Gram. p. 74.

AUBERGE, *sf.* an inn, public house. O. Fr. *alberge*, earlier still *helberge*; in the 11th cent. *herberge* in the Chanson de Roland, meaning a military station — a word of Germanic origin, like most war-terms, and from O. H. G. *her'berga*, *heriberga* (§ 21). It is curious that the mod. Germ. deriv. *herberg* also signifies 'an inn,' by the same extension of meaning as has modified the sense of the Fr. word (§ 15).

AUBIER, *sm.* (Bot.) the blea; from L. albarius*, from albus (by reason of the whiteness of the inner bark of the plant). For al=*au* see § 157; for -arius=*-ier* see § 198.

AUBOUR, *sm.* (Bot.) the cytisus, laburnum; from L. alburnum. For al=*au* see § 157; for u=*ou* see § 97; for rn=*r* cp. cornu, *cor*, § 163.

AUCUN, *adj.* any, any one, some one. This word (in the 13th cent. *alcun*, in the 12th *alqun*) is a compd. of *alque*, as *chacun* of *chaque*, and *quelqu'un* of *quelque*. Aliquis produced O. Fr. *alque*: aliqui venerunt, in O. Fr. *alque vinrent*. *Alque* therefore answers to *quelque*, and *alqun* to *quelqu'un*. The history and etymology of *aucun* show that the word is properly affirmative, not negative: *Avez-vous entendu* aucun *discours qui vous fît croire? . . . Allez au bord de la mer attendre les vaisseaux, et si vous en voyez* aucuns, *revenez me le dire. . . . Phèdre était si succinct qu'* aucuns *l'en ont blâmé*, La Fontaine, Fables, 6. 1. *Aucun* becomes negative when accompanied by *ne*: *J'en attendais trois*, aucun *ne vint*; but we must not forget that the word itself is positive, meaning *quelqu'un*, 'some one.' For the change of aliquis into *alque*, by the fall of the Lat. i, see § 51; for al=*au* see § 157.

Audace, *sf.* boldness; from L. audacia.—Der. *audac*ieux.

Audience, *sf.* an audience, hearing; from L. audientia.—Der. *audienc*ier.

Auditeur, *sm.* an auditor; from L. auditorem.

Auditif, *adj.* auditory; from L. audivitus.

Audition, *sf.* a hearing; from L. auditiōnem.

Auditoire, *sm.* (1) a court, hall, (2) audience; from L. auditorium.

AUGE, *sf.* a trough; from L. alvĕus. For al=*au* see § 157; for -veus=*-ge*, through vjus, 'jus, *ge*, see Hist. Gram. p. 66; for the loss of v see Hist. Gram. p. 81.

Augment, *sm.* an augment, increase; from L. augmentum.

Augmenter, *va.* to augment; from L. augmentare.—Der. *augmen*tation.

Augure, *sm.* an augury; from L. augurium.

Augure is a doublet of O. Fr. *heur*.—Der. *augurer*.

Auguste, *adj.* august, noble; from L. augustus. *Auguste* is a doublet of *août*, q. v.

AUJOURD'HUI, *adv.* to-day. *Hui* is L. hŏdĭe. For **hodie** = **odie** see § 134; for **odie** = *ui* see § 120; for loss of **d**, and for **ŏ** = *u*, see § 77. The O. Fr. word remains in the law term, *d'hui en un an*. *Aujourd'hui*, in O. Fr. written more correctly *au jour d'hui*, is a pleonasm, lit. meaning 'on the day of to-day.'

AUMÔNE, *sf.* alms, charity. O. Fr. *aumosne*; in 11th cent. *almosne*; in 9th cent. *almosna, elmosna*, from L. ĕlĕēmósўna. For the loss of the Lat. **y**, under the rule of the Lat. accent, see § 51; for the loss of the **ee** see § 52; for **el** = *au* see § 157; for the loss of **s** see Hist. Gram. p. 81. Der. *aumônier*, -erie, -ière.

AUMUSSE, *sf.* amess, a kind of fur worn on Church vestments. Origin unknown (§ 35).

AUNE, *sm.* (Bot.) an alder-tree; from L. **alnus**. For **al** = *au* see § 157.

AUNE, *sf.* an ell. O. Fr. *alne*, from Low L. **alena**, which from Goth. *aleina*. For **al** = *au* see § 157.—Der. *aunage*.

AUPARAVANT, *adv.* before; from *au* and *paravant*. The article *au* was not attached to this word till towards the 15th cent.: O. Fr. said *par-avant*. *Je ne voulus point être ingrat*, says Froissart, *quand je considérai la bonté qu'il me montra par-avant*.

AUPRÈS, *adv.* near. See *près*.

Auréole, *sf.* an aureole, glory, halo; from L. aureola, sc. corona, a crown of gold. *Auréole* is a doublet of *loriot*, q. v.

Auriculaire, *adj.* auricular; from L. auricularis. *Auriculaire* is a doublet of *oreiller*, q. v.

AURONE, *sf.* (Bot.) southernwood; from L. **abrotŏnum**. **Abrótŏnum**, regularly contrd. into **abrót'num**, according to the law of the Lat. accent (see § 51), reduced **tn** to *n*, as in plat'nus, *plane*; retna, *rêne* (Hist. Gram. p. 81). **br** becomes *ur* as follows: **b** is softened first into *v*; this is next vocalised and becomes *u*, a transition very common in Lat. as nauta for nav'ta; naufragium for nav'fragium; aŭcĕllus for av'cellus, etc. (§ 113). Even in Lat. there are examples in which the **u** (as in Fr.) comes from **b** through **v**; thus abfero becomes aufero, by the way of avfero; abfugio, avfugio, aufugio. Cp. also the common Lat. form gauta for gab'ta (gabata). This change of **b** into *u* is found in *parole, tôle, forge, purée*, which words have lost their etymol. form in mod. Fr., but in O. Fr. were *paraule* (parab'la), *taule* (tab'la), *faurge*, (fabr'ca), *peurée* (*pevrée*, pip'rata). This softening also goes on within the Fr. language: thus *aurai, saurai*, were in O. Fr. *avrai*, for *averai*, from habere; *savrai, saverai* from sapere, as has been shown in the Hist. Gram. p. 128.

Aurore, *sf.* the dawn, break of day; from L. aurora.

Ausculter, *va.* (Med.) to auscultate, listen; from L. auscultare. *Ausculter* is a doublet of *écouter*, q. v.—Der. *auscultation*.

Auspice, *sm.* an auspice; from L. auspicium.

AUSSI, *adv.* also, likewise. O. Fr. *alsi*, from L. **aliud sic** (Hist. Gram. p. 158), **aliud** having regularly produced *al* in O. Fr. by dropping the **d** of the medial consonants **ds** (see Hist. Gram. p. 81), and then by dropping the short atonic vowels **iu** (§ 51). Then for **sic** = *si* see *si*; for *al* = *au* see § 157.

AUSSITÔT, *adv.* immediately. See *aussi* and *tôt*.

Austère, *adj.* austere; from L. austerus.—Der. *austérité*.

Austral, *adj.* austral, southern; from L. australis.

† **Autan,** *sm.* the south wind; from Prov. *autan* (§ 24). This word, originally *altan*, is from L. **altanus** (the south wind, in Vitruvius).

AUTANT, *adv.* as much, as many; so much, so many. O. Fr. *altant*, from L. **aliud tantum** (Hist. Gram. p. 159). For **aliud** = *al* = *au* see *aussi*.

AUTEL, *sm.* an altar. O. Fr. *altel* (in the 11th cent. *alter*, in the Chanson de Roland), from L. **altare**. For **al** = *au* see § 157; for **a** = *e* see § 54; for **r** = *l* cp. peregrinus, *pelerin*, § 154.

Auteur, *sm.* an author; from L. autorem, which is found as well as auctorem.

Authentique, *adj.* authentic; from L. authenticus.—Der. *authenticité*.

Autochthone, (1) *adj.* autochthonic, aboriginal, (2) *sm.* an aboriginal; from Gr. *αὐτόχθων*.

Autocrate, *sm.* an autocrat; from Gr. *αὐτοκράτης*.

† **Auto-da-fé,** *sm.* an auto-da-fé, 'act of faith'; a word introduced from Port., used of the execution of the victims of the Inquisition (§ 26).

Autographe, *sm.* an autograph; from Gr. *αὐτόγραφος.*

Automate, *sm.* an automaton; from Gr. *αὐτόματος.*—Der. *automat*ique.

Automne, *sm.* the autumn; from L. autumnus, a form of auctumnus.

Autonome, *adj.* autonomous, independent; from Gr. *αὐτόνομος.*—Der. *autonomie.*

Autopsie, *sf.* an autopsy, post-mortem examination; from Gr. *αὐτοψία.*

Autoriser, *va.* to authorise; from Low L. auctorisare*.

Autorité, *sf.* authority; from L. auctoritatem.

AUTOUR, *prep.* round about. See *tour.*

AUTOUR, *sm.* a goshawk. Prov. *austor,* It. *astore*; Low L. astórius, from L. asturius*, from astur, used in 4th cent. by Firmicus Maternus. For ast = aust see *autruche*; for loss of s see Hist. Gram. p. 81.

AUTRE, *adj.* other; formerly *altre,* from L. alter. *Autrui* answers to *autre* as *cettui* to *cet* (see Hist. Gram. p. 115): consequently *autrui* had no article in O. Fr.: men said *l'autrui cheval* or *le cheval autrui* (alterius equus) for *le cheval d'un autre.*

AUTRUCHE, *sf.* an ostrich; O. Fr. *autruce* and *austruce* from L. avistruthio (strucio for struthio is to be found in medieval Lat.). Avis-struthio, avis-strucio, is contr. into av'strucio; v then becomes u, as in navifragium, nav'fragium, naufragium (§ 141). For the loss of the s see Hist. Gram. p. 81. The Sp. *avestruz,* an ostrich, confirms this derivation from avis struthio (§ 15).

AUVENT, *sm.* a penthouse. Origin unknown (§ 35).

Auxiliare, *adj.* auxiliary; from L. auxiliaris.

AVAL, *adv.* down-stream; from L. ad vallem, used of a river flowing vale-wards: its opposite is *amont* (ad montem), which is upwards, towards the hill. The verb *avaler* (lit. to go *aval*) signified at first 'to descend,' and was but gradually restricted to its present sense of swallowing. (For such restrictions, see § 13.) Some traces of the original meaning remain in mod. Fr., such as the phrase *les bateaux avalent le fleuve,* and in the word *avalanche,* which is properly a mass of snow which slides towards the vale. Lat. dv is here reduced to *v,* as in advertere, *avertir* (§ 120).

† **Avalanche,** *sf.* an avalanche; a word introduced from Switzerland. For its etymology see *aval.*

AVALER, *va.* to swallow. See *aval.*

AVANCER, (1) *va.* to advance, stretch forth; (2) *vn.* to come forward. See *avant.*—Der. *avance, avance*ment.

† **Avanie,** *sf.* molestation, annoyance. This word is a curious instance of the vicissitudes in meaning described in § 13. *Avanie,* which is simply the common Gr. *ἀβανία* (an affront), which again is from the Turkish *avan* (a vexation, trouble), signified originally the exactions practised on Christian merchants by the Turks. Brought by travellers into Europe, the word soon passed out of its special signification of annoyance to Christians, to its present sense of annoyance generally.

AVANT, (1) *prep.* before, (2) *adv.* far, forward; from L. abante, a form found in a few inscriptions of the Empire, e. g. in the epitaph, 'Fundi hujus dominus infans hic jacet similis Deo; hunc abante oculis parentis rapuerunt nymphaeo in gurgite.' Abante was certainly a common Lat. form, answering to ante, the Class. form. There is preserved a curious testimony on this point: the common folk said ab-ante for ante, and an old Roman grammarian finds great fault with the form, and bids his readers avoid it: '"Ante me fugit" dicimus non "ab-ante me fugit"; nam praepositio praepositioni adjungitur imprudenter: quia ante et ab sunt duae praepositiones.' (From the Glosses of Placidus in Mai, iii. 431.) The Lat. b becomes v: this softening is found in Lat.; in the oldest monuments we see incomparavilis for incomparabilis, acervus for acerbus, devitum for debitum; in 6th-cent. documents deliverationem for deliberationem. This softening also takes place in Fr. in habere, *avoir,* etc. (§ 113).—Der. *avant*age (that which advances, profits us, sets us *avant*).

AVANTAGE, *sm.* an advantage. See *avant.*—Der. *avantage*r, dés*avantage*r, *avantage*ux, dés*avantage*ux.

Avare, *adj.* avaricious, greedy; from L. avarus. *Avare* is a doublet of O. Fr. *aver.*—Der. *avar*ice.

AVARIE, *sf.* a damage, injury (properly the damage done to a cargo in transit). *Avarie,* in late Lat. havaria, haveria, answers to the Dutch *havery.*

AVEC, *prep.* with; formerly *aveuc,* originally *avoc,* from a barbarous Lat. abhoc, aboc, which is a transformation of the expression apud hoc, lit. 'with this,' apud having

the signification of cum in several Merov. and Carol. documents, as in one of the Formulae of Marculphus, 'Apud xii Francos debeat coniuvare.' **Apud** soon lost its **d** (as is seen from the form **apue**, found for **apud** in an inscription of the Empire), and then became **ap**, which passed into **ab** by the regular transition of **p** into **b** (see § 111). **Ab** for **apud** is found in a Chartulary of Louis the Pious, 'ab eum,' 'Ab his cellulis,' and in the oldest monument of the language, the Strasburg oaths (A.D. 814), we have 'Ab Ludher nul plaid numquam prindrai' = *avec Lothaire je ne ferai aucun accord.* This **ab** came to have the same sense as Fr. *avec*. The Lat. **hoc** lost its **h** (see § 134) and the compd. **ab-oc** changing **b** into **v** (§ 113) became *avoc*, a form found in 11th-cent. documents. The *o* of *avoc* then became *eu* (§ 79), *aveuc*, which towards the 14th cent. became *avec*.

AVELINE, *sf.* a filbert; from L. **avellīna**.

AVENIR, *vn.* to occur; from L. **advenīre**. For **dv** = *v* see § 120. *Avenir* (as a verb) is now archaic: it was still in use in the 17th cent., *Ce que les prophètes ont dit devoir* avenir *dans la suite des temps* (Pascal). *Avenir* is a doublet of *advenir*, q. v. —Der. *avenir* (sm. arrival, the infin. taken as a subst., § 185), *aven*ue (partic. subst., § 187), *aven*ture.

AVENT, *sm.* Advent, the coming of Jesus Christ; from L. **adventus**.

AVENTURE, *sf.* an adventure. See *avenir*.—Der. *aventur*er, -eux, -ier, -ière.

AVENUE, *sf.* an avenue, approach. See *avenir*.

AVÉRER, *va.* to aver, prove the truth of; from L. **advērare***. For **dv** = *v* see § 120.

AVERSE, *sf.* a shower. See *verser*. *Averse* is a doublet of *adverse*, q. v.

Aversion, *sf.* an aversion, dislike; from L. **aversionem**.

AVERTIR, *va.* to inform, warn; from L. **advertere**.—Der. *avert*issement.

AVEU, *sm.* an avowal. See *avouer*.

AVEUGLE, *adj.* blind; from L. **abŏcŭlus***, compd. of **ab** (privative) and **oculus**, like **amens**, out of one's mind, which is compd. of **a** and **mens**. This word is old in common Lat.; it is found in Petronius (1st cent.) in the phrase 'aboculo librum legere' (to read with eyes shut). **Abo-culus** is regularly contrd. into **aboclus** (§ 51). This derivation is confirmed (§ 15) by It. *avocolo*, now *vocolo*: **oclus** is to be found for **oculus** in the Appendix ad Probum. For **b** = *v* see § 111; for **o** = *eu* see § 88; for **cl** = *gl* see § 129.—Der. *aveugl*er, *aveugl*ement.

Avide, *adj.* greedy: from L. **avidus**.

AVILIR, *va.* to vilify. See *vil*.—Der. *avil*issement.

AVINER, *va.* to season with wine. See *vin*.

AVIRON, *sm.* any instrument which serves to turn an object with, an oar. See *virer*.

AVIS, *sm.* an opinion, mind, vote, advice; from *à* and *vis*, which, from L. **visum**, in O. Fr. meant opinion, way of seeing a thing. The medieval expression was *il m'est à vis* (my opinion is that . . .). *À* and *vis* became presently united in *avis*.—Der. *avis*er, *rav*iser, mal*avis*er.

AVITAILLER, *va.* to provision, victual. *Vitaille* in O.Fr. signified 'provisions,' from L. **victualia**. For **ct** = *t* see Hist. Gram. p. 50; for the loss of *u* see *coudre*; and, besides, we find **vitalia** for **victualia** in Carlov. Chartularies.—Der. *ravitailler*.

AVIVER, *va.* to polish, burnish. See *vif*. —Der. *raviver*.

Avocat, *sm.* an advocate, pleader, barrister; from L. **advocatus**. *Avocat* is a doublet of *avoué*, q. v.—Der. *avocas*serie.

AVOINE, *sf.* oats; from L. **avēna**. For **ē** = *oi* see § 62.

AVOIR, *vt.* to have; from L. **habēre**. For the loss of **h** see § 134; for **b** = *v* see § 113; for **ē** = *oi* see § 62.

AVOISINER, *va.* to border on. See *voisin*.

AVORTER, *va.* to miscarry; from L. **abortare** (Varro). For **b** = *v* see § 113.—Der. *avorte*ment, *avorton*.

AVOUÉ, *sm.* an attorney; from L. **advocatus**. For the loss of **c** see § 129; for **dv** = *v* see *aval* and § 120; for **o** = *ou* (the **ŏ** being treated as if it were **ō**) see § 81; for **-atus** = *-é* see § 200. *Avoué* is a doublet of *avocat*, q. v.

AVOUER, *va.* to avow, confess; compd. of *vouer*, q. v. The history of this word gives us a curious example of those changes of meaning treated of in § 15. Originally *avouer* was a term of feudal custom: *avouer un seigneur* is 'to recognise him for one's lord,' 'to swear him fealty, to approve all his acts.' Thence came the second sense 'to approve.' *Je t'avouerai de tout*, says Racine in his Phèdre. Corneille says, *Et sans doute son cœur vous en avouera bien.* Paul Louis Courier uses the word in this sense, when he says in

one of his letters, *Parle, écris, je t'avouerai de tout.* After 'approval' it passes to 'ratification,' thence to 'recognition as one's own,' as in *avouer une lettre.* Lastly it means 'to recognise' generally, 'to avow.'—Der. *aveu* (verbal subst., § 184), *désavouer* (whose verbal subst. is *désaveu*).

AVRIL, *sm.* April; from L. **aprīlis.** For p=*v* see § 111.

Axe, *sm.* an axis; from L. axis.—Der. *axille,* of which the doublet is *aisselle,* q. v.

Axiome, *sm.* an axiom; from Gr. *ἀξίωμα.*

Axonge, *sf.* (Pharm.) axunge; from L. axungia (pig's fat, in Pliny).

Azote, *sm.* (Chem.) azote; a word made up of Gr. *α* priv. and *ζωή.*

† **Azur,** *sm.* azure, sky-blue. This word, which can be traced in Fr. back to the 11th cent., is of Eastern origin, a corruption of Low Lat. **lazzurum, lazur,** which is the Persian *lâzur,* the stone now called lapis lazuli (§ 31).

Azyme, *sm.* unleavened bread; from Gr. *ἄζυμος.*

B.

Babeurre, *sf.* butter-milk. In 1604 Nicot's Dict. has BATBEURRE, *instrument pour battre le lait.* The implement thus gave its name to the substance it created. For change of sense see § 13. *Batbeurre* is a compd. of *bat* (see *battre*) and *beurre.* For such compds. of subst. and verb see Hist. Gram. p. 176; for loss of *t* see Hist. Gram. p. 81.

BABILLER, *vn.* to babble, chatter (15th cent. in the Farce de Patelin); an onomatop. word (§ 34). Cp. analogous words in other languages; Engl. *babble,* Germ. *babbeln.*—Der. *babillard, babillage, babil* (verbal subst.).

BABINE, *sf.* a lip, chops (of apes, etc.) (16th cent. in Béroalde de Verville, p. 258); der., with suffix *ine,* from root *bab* (a lip), of Germ. origin, found in several mod. Germ. patois as *büppe.* For pp=*b* see § 111.

† **Babiole,** *sf.* a plaything; from It. *babbole.*

† **Babord,** *sm.* (Naut.) larboard, port; from Germ. *backbord.*

† **Babouche,** *sf.* a slipper; from Ar. *baboudj.*

BABOUIN, *sm.* a baboon, monkey. Origin unknown (*baboin* in R. Estienne's Dict., 1549). I know no example of the word before the 14th cent., but it certainly existed in the 13th, as we read in an English inventory of 1295, in Ducange, 'Imago B.V. . . . cum pede quadrato stante super quatuor parvos **babewynos**;' and the verb **bebuinare** signified, in the 13th cent., to paint grotesque figures in MSS.

BAC, *sm.* a ferryboat; from Netherl. *bak* (in 15th cent. in Eustache Deschamps). From this prim. has come the dim. *bachot,* a little *bac,* or boat. For the suffix *ot* see § 281. For *c*=*ch* see § 128. *Bac* also signifies a trough; brewers call the wooden vessel in which they prepare their hops a *bac.* In this sense the word has produced another dim. *baquet*; for dim. in *-et* see *ablette.* For transition of sense from boat to vat see § 13.

Baccalauréat, *sm.* bachelorship. See *bachelier.*

Bacchanales, *sf.* pl. bacchanalia; from L. bacchanalia.

Bacchante, *sf.* a Bacchante, priestess of Bacchus; from L. bacchantem.

BACHE, *sf.* (1) an awning, (2) cistern, (3) frame. Origin unknown (a word not older than the 19th cent.).

BACHELIER, *sm.* a bachelor. Prov. *baccalar,* It. *baccalare,* Merov. Lat. **baccalarius*** (a man attached to a **baccalaria,** or grazing-farm). 'Cedimus res proprietatis nostrae ad monasterium quod vocatur Bellus Locus, cum ipsa **baccalaria** et mansis,' from a Donation of 895, Chartulary of Beaulieu, p. 95. **Baccalaria,** which is connected with **baccalator,** a cow-herd, found in 9th cent. documents, comes from **baccalia,** a herd of cows, which from **bacca,** a cow, a form used for **vacca** in Low Lat. For change of v into *b* see § 140. **Baccalarius** is then rightly a cow-herd, a farm-servant; moreover, in Carolingian texts which have lists of serfs we see that **baccalarius** and **baccalaria** are applied only to young persons over sixteen years of age, old enough to be engaged on field-labour: thus, in a Descriptio mancipiorum, or list of property of the Abbey of St. Victor at Marseilles (9th cent.), we find a

list of serfs living on a colonica (or breadth of land tilled by a colonus): 'Colonica in Campania: Stephanus, colonus; uxor Dara; Dominicus, filius **baccalarius**; Martina, filia **baccalaria**, Vera, filia annorum xv' (Chart. of S. Victor, ii. 633). The word has thus passed through a series of meanings before reaching its present modern sense. The *bachelier*, farm-servant, attached to a **baccalaria**, works under a colonus; this word then takes the sense, in feudal custom, of a lower vassal who marches under the banner of another; then it comes to mean a youth too young to carry his banner as yet, who serves under a lord; then, in old University speech, he is a young man who studies under a Master, with a view to gaining the degree below that of Doctor; lastly, it means a graduate in a Faculty.

Baccălārium becomes **bacalarium** by **cc**=**c**, whence in 11th cent. *baceler*. For **a**=*e* see § 54; for **arium**=*er* see Hist. Gram. p. 184. *Baceler* in 12th cent. becomes *bacheler*: for **c**=*ch* see § 128. *Bacheler* in 13th cent. becomes *bachelier*: for **er**=*ier* see § 66. From O. Fr. *bachelier* comes through the Normans the Engl. *bachelor*. Let us add that towards the end of the middle ages *bachelier*, in the sense of a Graduate in a Faculty, was latinised into **baccalaureus** by the University clerks, who also gave to this new-formed word the etymology **bacca lauri**, thus alluding to Apollo's bay. After inventing **baccalaureus** (a word found in 15th cent. in N. de Clémengis de Studio Theol.), they made out of it **baccalaureatus**, which was then turned into *baccalauréat*. It is hardly necessary to add that this etymology has no foundation.

Bachique, *adj.* Bacchic; from L. bacchicus.

BACHOT, *sm.* a wherry (1549, R. Estienne's Dict.); see *bac*.—Der. *bachoteur*.

BACLER, *va.* to bar, fasten (door or window); a word not found in Fr. before the 17th cent. It came in towards the end of the 16th cent. from Prov. *baclar*, to close a door with a wooden bar, a **bacŭlus**, whence **baculare**, whence *baclar* by loss of **ŭ** (§ 52). In 1604 Nicot's Dict. gives this definition of *bâcler*: BACLER *est fermer huys avec un baston par dedens*, Pessulum foribus obdere; *et s'entend de ce petit baston ou cheville d'un pied de long qui ferme l'huys en manière de verroil de fer*. From this literal sense the word got, in the middle of the 17th cent., the figurative sense of 'closing an affair'; and in 1690 Furetière's Dict. says, BACLER, *fermer avec des chaines barres, bateaux . . . on dit figurément et bassement: C'est une affaire bâclée, c'est à dire conclue et arrêtée.* For change of meaning see § 13. The original meaning of 'to shut' remains in some technical phrases, such as *bâcler un port*, to close it with chains; *bâcler une rivière*, etc. —Der. *débâcler*, *débâcle* (verbal subst.).

† **Badaud**, *sm.* a booby, ninny; introd. towards the 16th cent. from Prov. *badau*, which is connected with Lat. **badare** (see under *bayer*).

BADIGEON, *adj.* stone-coloured (1690, Furetière's Dict.). Origin unknown.—Der. *badigeon*ner, -age.

† **Badiner**, *vn.* to jest, make merry; from Prov. *badiner*, which is connected with Lat. **badare** (see *bayer*). For *badiner* from *bader*, cp. *trottener*, *trotter*.—Der. *badin*age, -erie.

BADINE, *sf.* a switch (not found in Dict. before the present cent.); verbal subst. of *badiner* (see *badin*), of which Richelet's Dict. (1728) says, BADINER, *jouer et folâtrer de la main.* A *badine* is something, then, to amuse the hand: Trévoux's Dict. (1743) says, BADINES, *pincettes légères qu'on appelle ainsi parce qu'elles servent à* badiner *et à s'amuser en arrangeant quelques charbons.* Hence can easily be seen how the word comes to mean 'a switch, cane,' to hold in the hand and 'flirt,' but not to use.

BAFOUER, *va.* to baffle, scoff at (16th cent. in Montaigne, ii. 153); from O. Fr. *baffer*, *beffer*. A word of Germ. origin, from Netherl. *beffen*. For *e*=*a* cp. Hist. Gram. p. 48.

Bafrer, *vn.* to gourmandise, stuff; from L. baferare*, der. from bafer, found in a Gloss. published by Mai (Class. auct. Fragm. viii): 'BAFER, grossus, turgidus, ventriculosus.' Baf(ĕ)rare, contr. to baf'rare, becomes *bâfrer* by **are**=*er*.—Der. *bâfre* (verbal subst.), *bâfreur*.

BAGAGE, *sf.* baggage; deriv. in *age* (§ 248) of *bague*, which originally meant 'parcels,' 'bundles.' The word remains in the phrase *Sortir d'un danger vie et* bagues *sauves*. *Bague* comes from Celt. (Gael. *bag*, a parcel, see § 19).

Bagarre, *sf.* a hubbub, fray. Origin unknown.

†**Bagatelle,** *sf.* a trifle; introd. in the 16th cent. from It. *bagatella.*

†**Bagne,** *sm.* galleys; introd. in 16th cent. from It. *bagno. Bagne* is a doublet of *bain*, q. v.

BAGUE, *sf.* a ring; from L. **bacca**, which bears the sense of a ring in early middle ages. For **cc**=*g* see *adjuger.*

†**Baguette,** *sf.* a switch, rod, wand; introd. in 16th cent. from It. *bacchetta.*

†**Bahut,** *sm.* a chest, a trunk; from M.H.G. *behut*, a hutch for provisions.

BAI, *adj.* bay; from L. **badius**, bay-coloured (in Varro). For the loss of the **d** see *alouette* and *appuyer.*

BAIE, *sf.* a bay; from L. **baia** (in Isidore of Seville): 'Hunc portum veteres vocabant **baias.**'

BAIE, *sf.* a berry; from L. **bacca, baca.** For the loss of the **c** see *ami.*

BAIGNER, *va.* to bathe; from L. **balneare.** The **l** disappears, as in **a**l**b**u**l**a, *able*, q. v.; and **baneare** becomes *baigner*, by the change of **ne** into *gn* (see *cigogne*), and of **a** into *ai* (see *aigle*).—Der. *bain* (verbal subst., see *aboi*), *baign*eur, *baign*oire.

BAIL, *sm.* a lease, verbal subst. of *bailler*, to lease, give by contract (still used in sense of 'to give,' as in *Il lui* **b**a**i**l**l**a *cent coups*), had in O. Fr., under the form *bailler*, the sense of to hold, keep, administer; whence the deriv. *bail*li, *bail*liage. *Bailler* comes from L. **baj**ŭ**l**ā**re.** For the loss of the **u**, and change of **baj'lare** into **bai'lare**, and thence into *bailler*, see *aider.*

BAILLER, *vn.* to yawn. O. Fr. *baailler*, Prov. *badailler*, Cat. *badallar*, from L. **bada**cŭ**lare***, dim. of L. **badare.** Atonic **ŭ** disappears: for **cl**=*il* see Hist. Gram. p. 71; for loss of **d** (ba(d)ac'lare, *baailler*) see § 120.—Der. *bâill*ement, entre*bâill*er.

BAILLER, *va.* to deliver, lease. See *bail.*

BAILLI, *sm.* a bailiff; BAILLIAGE, *sm.* a bailiwick. See *bail.*

BAILLON, *sm.* a gag; from L. **bacŭlonem**, deriv. of **baculus.** Atonic **ŭ** disappears: for **cl**=*il* see Hist. Gram. p. 71.—Der. *bâillon*ner.

BAIN, *sm.* a bath. See *baigner. Bain* is a doublet of *bagne.*

Baionnette, *sf.* a bayonet; a weapon named from *Bayonne*, where it was invented.

BAISER, *va.* to kiss; from L. **basiare.** For the transposition of the **i** see Hist. Gram. p. 77.

BAISSER, *vn.* to lower. See *bas.*—Der. *baisse, baiss*ier, *abaisser, rabaisser, rabais, surbaisser.*

BAL, *sm.* a ball, verbal subst. of O.Fr. *baller*, to dance, from L. **ballare.**—Der. *ball*et. *Ballade*, a ballad, came in 14th cent. from Prov. *ballada. Baladin*, a mountebank, also from Prov. *baladin*, is connected with the verb *balar*, to dance.

†**Baladin,** *sm.* a dancer, mountebank. See *bal.*

BALAFRE, *sf.* a gash. Origin unknown.

BALAI, *sm.* a broom. O. Fr. *balain*, from Celt. (Breton *balaen*).—Der. *balay*er.

†**Balais,** *adj.* a balass (ruby). It. *balascio*, late Lat. **balascius**, a word introd. from the East with many other terms of jewellery, and der. from Ar. *balchash*, a kind of ruby.

BALANCE, *sf.* a balance, scales; from L. **bilancem.** This change of atonic **i** into *a* is to be found in common Lat. (as in **c**a**l**a**n**dr**u**s for cylindrus in Schuchardt, salvaticus for silvaticus, in the Glosses of Cassel. It occurs in Fr. in such words as cylandrus, *calandre*; lingua, *langue* (Hist. Gram. p. 48). See *andouille. Balance* is a doublet of *bilan*, q. v.—Der. *balanc*er, -çoire, -ier.

Balauste, *sm.* a pomegranate-tree; from L. balaustium.

BALAYER, *va.* to sweep. See *balai.* Der. *balay*eur.

Balbutier, *vn.* to stammer; from L. balbutire.

†**Balcon,** *sm.* a balcony; introd. in 16th cent. from It. *balcone.*

†**Baldaquin,** *sm.* a baldaquin, canopy; introd. in 16th cent. from It. *baldacchino.*

BALEINE, *sf.* a whale; from L. **balaena.** For **ae**=*ei* see § 104.—Der. *balein*eau, -ier.

BALISE, *sf.* a buoy, beacon. Origin unknown. —Der. *balis*er.

BALISIER, *sm.* (Bot.) carmacorus, a kind of Indian cane. Origin unknown.

Baliste, *sf.* a balista (for slinging stones); from L. balista.

BALIVERNE, *sm.* nonsense, stuff. Origin unknown.

†**Ballade,** *sf.* a ballad. See *bal.*

BALLE, *sf.* a ball, from O. H. G. *balla.*—Der. *ball*on, -ot, d*éball*er, em*ball*er.

BALLE, *sf.* chaff. Origin unknown.

BALLET, *sm.* a ballet. See *bal.*

BALLON, *sm.* a balloon. See *balle* (1).—Der. *ballon*né.

BALLOT, *sm.* a bale, package. See *balle* (1).—Der. *ballot*ter, originally to vote by means of *ballottes*, little balls; still used in that sense by Montaigne: *Le peuple n'eut pas le cœur de prendre les* ballottes *en main.*—Der. *ballot*tage.

† **Balourde,** *sm.* a dolt, dullard; introd. in 16th cent. from It. *balordo.*—Der. *balourd*ise.

Balsamine, *sf.* balsam; from L. balsaminus.

Balsamique, *adj.* balsamic; from L. balsamicus, from balsamum, balsam, balm.

† **Balustre,** *sm.* a balustrade, banisters; introd. in 16th cent. from It. *balaustro.*—Der. *balustr*ade, answering to It. *balaustrata.*

† **Balzan,** *sm.* a white-footed horse; introd. in 16th cent. from It. *balzano.*

† **Bambin,** *sm.* a babe; introd. in 16th cent. from It. *bambino.*

† **Bamboche,** *sf.* a puppet; from It. *bamboccio.*

† **Bambou,** *sm.* bamboo; a Hindu word, introd. from India by travellers (§ 31).

BAN, *sm.* ban, a proclamation, ordinance; of Germ. origin, from H. G. *bannan,* to ordain, publish a decree or sentence. As a feudal term the *four à ban* or *four banal* is the oven at which all the vassals were bound to bake their bread, by *ban* of their lord: there were also *moulins banaux, puits banaux,* i. e. mills and wells to which all persons subject to a seignorial jurisdiction or *ban* were bound to go, and hence the origin of the word *banal*; meaning (1) what is used by all alike; and then (2), by a natural transition, that which is well known to all, vulgar, without originality. The expression *rompre son ban* signifies lit. to break the command, or *ban,* imposed on one. *Ban* in certain cases has taken the special sense of a sentence of banishment, and in the phrase *mettre au ban,* the actual sense of banishment. In O. Fr. *bannir* had a compd. *forbannir* (*for* = *hors,* and *bannir*), a reminiscence of which remains in the word *forban,* q. v. From the word *ban,* in sense of permission, comes *bandon,* permit, whence the phrase *à bandon* = in liberty, whence *abandonner,* q. v.

BANAL, *adj.* common, vulgar. See *ban.*—Der. *banalité.*

† **Banane,** *sf.* a banana; introd. from India by travellers (§ 31).—Der. *banani*er.

BANC, *sm.* a bench; from O. H. G. *banc. Banc* is a doublet of *banque,* q. v.—Der. *banquet* (cp. the Germ. *tafel,* which means both table and feast), *banquette.*

BANCAL, *adj.* bandy-legged. Origin unknown.

BANDE, *sf.* a band, strip (of stuff), from O. H. G. *band.*—Der. *band*eau (formerly *band*el, whence *bandellette*), -er, -age, -agiste.

BANDE, *sf.* a troop, band; from Germ. *bande.*

† **Banderole,** *sf.* a streamer, pennant; introd. in 16th cent. from It. *banderuola.*

† **Bandière,** *sf.* a banner, streamer; introd. in 16th cent. from It. *bandièra. Bandière* is a doublet of *banniere,* q. v.

† **Bandit,** *sm.* a bandit; introd. in 16th cent. from It. *bandito. Bandit* is a doublet of *banni.*

† **Bandoulière,** *sf.* (1) a bandoleer, (2) a shoulder belt; introd. in 16th cent. from It. *bandoliera.*

BANLIEUE, *sf.* suburbs, precincts; in customary Lat. **banleuca,** from **leuca** (a league) and **ban. Leuca** had, in medieval Lat., the sense not only of a league, but of an indefinite extent of territory: it is found with this meaning in the Capitularies of Charles the Bald, and also in the modern Fr. *banlieue. Banlieue,* properly the extent of *ban,* is the territory within which a *ban* is of force (for the etymology see *ban* and *lieue*), and thence a territory subject to one jurisdiction.

BANNE, *sf.* an awning, tilt (of a wagon); from L. **benna** (a car of osier), noticed by Festus as a word of Gaulish origin.

BANNIÈRE, *sf.* a banner, dim. of a radical *ban**, from Low Lat. **bandum,** der. from Germ. *band. Banni*ère is a doublet of *bandière,* q. v.—Der. *banner*et.

BANNIR, *va.* to banish. See *ban.*

† **Banque,** *sf.* a bank; introd. in 16th cent. from It. *banca. Banque* is a doublet of *banc,* q. v.—Der. *banqu*ier.

† **Banqueroute,** *sf.* bankruptcy; introd. in 16th cent. from It. *bancarotta.*—Der. *banqueroutier.*

BANQUET, *sm.* a banquet. See *banc.*—Der. *banquet*er.

BAPTÊME, *sm.* baptism; formerly *baptesme*; from L. **baptisma.** For i = *e* see § 72; for loss of *s* see § 148.

Baptiser, *va.* to baptize; from L. baptizare.

Baptistère, *sm.* a baptistery; from L. baptisterium.

BAQUET, *sm.* a tub, trough. See *bac.*

Baragouin, *sm.* jargon, gibberish; originally the Bas-Breton language, now any unintelligible speech. A word of hist. origin (see § 33). *Baragouin,* written by Rabelais *baraguoin,* is formed from two Breton words *bara* (bread) and *gwin* (wine), words which occurred most often in conversation between the Bas-Bretons and the

French, and so applied by the latter as a nickname to the Breton tongue.—Der. *baragouiner*, -age.

† **Baraque**, *sf.* a barrack; introd. in 16th cent. from It. *baracca*.

BARATTER, *va.* to churn. Origin unknown.—Der. *baratte* (verbal subst.).

† **Barbacane**, *sf.* a barbican; introd. from the East by the Crusaders, like many other military terms. *Barbacane* (originally *barbaquane* in Joinville) is the transcription of the Ar. *barbak-khaneh* (a rampart).

Barbare, *adj.* barbarous; from L. barbarus.—Der. *barbar*ie, -isme.

BARBE, *sf.* a beard; from L. **barba**.—Der. *barb*iche, *barb*elé, *barb*ier, *barb*u, *barb*ue, *ébarb*er, *barb*ouiller, q. v.

BARBEAU, *sm.* a barbel. O. Fr. *barbel*, from **barbellus**, dim. of **barbus**. For **ellus** = *eau*, see *agneau*. Another dim. of **barbus** is *barbillon*.

† **Barbon**, *sm.* a greybeard, old dotard; introd. in 16th cent. from Sp. *barbon* (§ 26).

BARBOTER, *vn.* to dabble, muddle. Origin unknown.

BARBOUILLER, *va.* to daub, besmear. Originally *se barbouiller* meant 'to dirty one's beard,' then to dirty oneself generally.—Der. *débarbouiller*, *barbouill*age, *barbouill*eur.

† **Barcarolle**, *sf.* a barcarole; introd. in 16th cent. from It. *barcarola* (song of the Venetian gondoliers). *Barcarolle* is a doublet of *barquerolle*.

BARD, *sm.* a hand-barrow. O. Fr. *bar*, a word of Germ. origin, from O. H. G. *bâra* (a barrow).—Der. *bard*er, *bard*eur, *débard*er (to discharge a load), *débard*eur (properly a workman who unloads wood). The dress of the *débardeur* introduced into fancy balls has given the word a fresh sense.

BARDE, *sf.* (1) bard, horse-armour, (2) thin slices of bacon with which woodcocks or partridges are larded. Origin unknown.—Der. *bard*er.

Barde, *sm.* a bard; from L. bardus.

BARGUIGNER, *vn.* to haggle. Origin unknown.

BARIL, *sm.* a barrel. Origin unknown.—Der. *baril*let.

BARIOLER, *va.* to variegate; from L. **bis-regŭlare*** (to stripe with divers colours). **Rĕgŭlāre**, which becomes **re-ulare** by the regular dropping of the medial **g** (see Hist. Gram. p. 82), and **ri-ulare** by change of **eu** into **iu** (see § 60), produced O. Fr. *riuler*, changed into *rioler* by the ordinary transformation of *u* into *o* before a liquid (see § 93). *Riolé* in Ambroise Paré is used as meaning freckled, spotted. For **bis** = *ba* see Hist. Gram. p. 48; and for the loss of the **s** see § 148. For the meaning and form of the word, see *bis*.—Der. *bariol*age.

BARLONG, *adj.* twice as long as broad, parallelogram-shaped; from L. **bis-longus**. For **i** = *a* see Hist. Gram. p. 48; for **s** = *r* see Hist. Gram. p. 57. See also *bis*.

Baromètre, *sm.* a barometer; a word formed by the learned by the help of the two Gr. words *βάρος* and *μέτρον*.

BARON, *sm.* a baron. Origin unknown.—Der. *baron*ne, *baron*nage, *baron*net, *baron*nie.

† **Baroque**, *adj.* (1) irregular-shaped, (2) whimsical, odd. Originally a jeweller's term (a *baroque* pearl was one not spherical, of a strange shape) it soon was much extended in sense, and was applied to the shape of different objects (as furniture, houses, etc.), then to intellectual qualities (*une pensée baroque* = a whimsical thought). *Baroque* was introd. in 16th cent. from Sp. *barruco*, and Port. *barroco*, in connection with the pearl trade (§ 26).

† **Barqué**, *sf.* a bark; not found in Fr. before the 16th cent.: from L. **barca** (a little boat, in Isidore of Seville), through the intermediate Sp. or It. forms *barca*, these two nations on the Mediterranean having provided the Fr. language with many seafaring terms. The form *barque* proves that the word did not come direct from Lat. to Fr., for **barca** would have produced *barche*, as **arca** came to *arche*. *Barque* is a doublet of *barge*, *barche*.—Der. *embarquer*, *embarc*ation, *débarquer*, -ement.

BARRE, *sf.* a bar. Low Lat. **barra**, from Celt. *bar*.—Der. *barreau*, properly a little bar: this law term designates the enclosure, divided off by railings from the rest of the hall, reserved for barristers.—Der. *barrière*, *barrer*, *barrage*.

BARRETTE, *sf.* a cap, bonnet; from L. **birretum**, a word found in the 6th cent. meaning a cap: the phrase 'birreto auriculari' is in a Chartulary of A.D. 532. For **i** = *a* see Hist. Gram. p. 48. *Barrette* is a doublet of *béret*, q. v.

† **Barricade**, *sf.* a barricade; introd. in 16th cent. from It. *barricata*.—Der. *barricader*.

BARRIÈRE, *sf.* a barrier, fence. See *barre*.

BARRIQUE, *sf.* a barrel, cask. Origin unknown.

Baryton, *sm.* barytone; from Gr. *βαρύτονος*.

BAS, (1) *adj.* low; from L. **bassus** (in Isidore of Seville, and stated by Papias to = curtus, humilis). A word clearly belonging to the popular Roman speech.—Der. *bass*esse, *bass*et, *bass*on, *bai*sser, *abai*sser, *rabai*sser, *rabais*. (2) *sm.* a stocking; abbrev. from the phrase *bas de chausses*, used formerly in contradistinction from *haut de chausses*.

Basalte, *sm.* basalt; from L. **basaltes**.—Der. *basalt*ique.

BASANE, *sf.* sheep-leather. Origin unknown.—Der. *basan*er, *basané*.

BASCULE, *sf.* poise, balance. Origin unknown.

Base, *sf.* a basis, foundation; from L. **basis**.—Der. *base*r.

Basilic, *sm.* a basilisk; from L. **basiliscus**.

Basilique, *sf.* a basilica; from L. **basilica**. *Basilique* is a doublet of *basoche*, q. v.

BASOCHE, *sf.* a legal tribunal, which in the middle ages had cognisance of difficulties and disputes between the Clerks of the Parliament; from L. **basilica**. **Basil(ĭ)ca** contrd. into **basil'ca** (§ 51), became *baselche* (for **c** = *ch* see § 126), then *baseuche* (by softening of **l** into *u*, see *agneau*), and thence the modern *basoche*, which seems at first sight very unlike the primitive Lat. word. The expression *Clerc de la* Basoche *de Paris*, simply meant a clerk of the tribunal of Paris: these clerks were styled *clercs basilicains*, and in popular language *basochiens*, a word answering exactly to **basilicanus**. *Basoche* is a doublet of *basilique*.

Basque, *sf.* a skirt. Origin unknown.

Basquine, *sf.* a petticoat; from Sp. *basquina*.

Basse, *sf.* (Mus.) bass. See *bas*.

BASSIN, *sm.* a basin. O. Fr. *bacin* and *bachin*, from L. **bacchínon** * (a vessel), which Gregory of Tours cites as a word of rustic use: 'Pateræ quas vulgo **bacchinon** vocant.'—Der. *bassin*er, *bassin*et, *bassin*oire.

†**Bastide**, *sf.* a country house: from Prov. *bastida*, partic. subst. of Prov. vb. act. *bastir*, answering to Fr. *bâtir*. *Bastide* is a doublet of *bâtie*, q. v.

BASTILLE, *sf.* a fortress, Bastille. See *bâtir*.

BASTINGAGES, *sm.* netting. Origin unknown.

†**Bastion**, *sm.* a bastion; introd. in 16th cent. from It. *bastione*.

†**Bastonnade**, *sf.* a bastinado; introd. in 16th cent. from It. *bastonnata*, as were many other terms of military discipline. *Bastonnade* is a doublet of *batonnée*.

BÂT, *sm.* a packsaddle. O. Fr. *bast*, from L. **bastum**, a word of common Lat.: 'Sagma,' says a gloss writer, 'sella quam vulgus **bastum** vocat, super quo componuntur sarcinae.' For **as** = *â* see Hist. Gram. p. 81.—Der. *bât*er.

BATAILLE, *sf.* a battle; from L. **batalia**, a word which in common Lat. answered to the Class. Lat. **pugna**. The testimony of Cassiodorus is positive: 'Quae vulgo **batalia** dicuntur exercitationes militum significant.' For -alia = *-aille* see § 278.—Der. *bataill*er, *bataill*eur.

†**Bataillon**, *sm.* a battalion; introd. in 16th cent. from It. *battaglione*.

BATARD, *sm.* a bastard, from *bastard*, a son of a *bast*. For **as** = *â* see Hist. Gram. p. 81; for the affix *-ard* see § 196. For other details see M. G. Paris, Histoire poètique de Charlemagne, p. 441.

BATARDEAU, *sm.* a dyke, dam; dim. of O. Fr. *bastard* (a dyke). Origin unknown.

BATEAU, *sm.* a boat. O. Fr. *batel*; dim. of a root *bat*, which survived in Merov. Lat. **batus** (used in 7th cent. = *bateau*, boat). This word, of Germ. origin, like most Fr. sea terms, comes from A.S. *bât*. For *-el* = *-eau* see § 282.

BATELEUR, *sm.* a juggler, mountebank. Origin unknown.

†**Batifoler**, *vn.* to trifle, play; introd. in 16th cent. from It. *batifolle* (to play at fighting under the ramparts).

BÂTIR, *va.* to build. Origin unknown.—Der. *bâti*ment, *bâti*sse, *bast*ille (from the O. Fr. form *bastir*).

BÂTIR, *va.* to baste (of needlework), formerly *bastir*, of Germ. origin; O. H. G. *bestan* (to sew).

BÂTON, *sm.* a stick. Origin unknown.—Der. *bâton*ner, *bâton*nier.

BATTERIE, *sf.* a battery. See *battre*.

Battologie, *sf.* vain repetition; from Gr. *βαττολογία*.

BATTRE, *va.* to beat. O. Fr. *batre*, from L. **batere**, popular form of **batuere**. For the loss of the ŭ see *coudre*; for loss of ĕ see § 51.—Der. *batt*ant, *batt*oir, *batt*eur, *batt*erie, *batt*age, *batt*ement, *batt*ue (partic. subst.), *abattre*, *rabattre*, *combattre* (whence *combat*, verbal subst.), *débattre* (whence *débat*, verbal subst.), *rebattre*, *rebattu*, *ébattre* (whence *ébat*, verbal subst.).

BAUDET, *sm.* an ass, donkey; a word of hist. origin (see § 33). In O. Fr. there

was an adj. *baud*, originally *bald*, from O. H. G. *bald*, gay, pleased, content. (For l = *u*, see § 157.) This adj. *baud*, frequently used in O. Fr., survives in modern Fr. in the compd. *s'ebaudir*, to rejoice (= être *baud*).

Again, we know that in the middle ages there was developed, if not invented, a great cycle of fables on the life and adventures of beasts, each personified under a special and significant name. Thus the Fox was *Maître Renard* (lit. the cruel); the Bear was *Bernard*; the Ram, *Bélin*. The Ass, ever gay and content (the beast ever *baud*, as they said in the 11th cent.), received in that mythology the surname of *Maître Baudet*, or *Baudouin* (both names dim. of *baud*). This soubriquet stuck to the Ass, which is still nicknamed in Fr. *Baudet*, 'the sprightly,' just as the Fox still goes by the name of Reynard.

BAUDRIER, *sm.* a baldric, shoulder-belt; from L. baltĕrārius*, deriv. of balteus. Balt(ĕ)rārius loses its ĕ, see § 52; it then becomes *baudrier* by changing (1) -arius into *-ier* (see § 198), (2) tr into *dr* (see § 117), (3) al into *au* (see § 157).

The present sense of *baudrier* is not earlier than the 14th cent. In the 12th cent., to designate the soldier's shoulder-belt, the word *baudré* was adapted (from balteratus, deriv. from balteus), and the maker of these *baudrés* was called a *baudrier*. This distinction, well marked in the early middle ages, became obliterated in the 14th cent., which in its ignorance gave the name of the thing made to the maker (just as it thought Piraeus was the name of a man). We have seen a similar example of confusion between *aragne* and *araignée*, q. v. See also § 198.

BAUDRUCHE, *sm.* goldbeater's skin. Origin unknown.

BAUGE, *sf.* a lair. Origin unknown.

BAUME, *sm.* balm, balsam. O. Fr. *bausme*, from L. balsămum. Bals(a)mum loses its ă (§ 51). Bals'mum produced O. Fr. *bausme* by change of al into *au* (see § 157). For the loss of *s* in *bausme* see Hist. Gram. p. 81.—Der. *baumier*, *embaumer*.

BAVARD, *adj.* talkative. See *bave*.—Der. *bavarder*, -age.

BAVE, *sf.* drivel, slaver, foam; an onomatopoetic word.—Der. *bavette*, *baveux*, *bavard*, *bavure*.

BAVOLET, *sm.* head-dress of a country lass, curtain (of a bonnet). Origin unknown.

BAYER, *vn.* to gape. O. Fr. *baer*, Prov. *badar*, It. *badare*; from L. badare (in Isidore of Seville = to gape). For loss of medial d see § 120; for -are = *-er* see § 263. Another form of *baer* is *béer*, by change of atonic a into *e* (§ 54). This O. Fr. verb is gone from modern Fr., leaving its pres. part. *béant*.—The Prov. *badur* had two deriv. *badau* and *badin* (q. v.) which have got footing in modern Fr.

†**Bazar**, *sm.* a bazaar; introd. by travellers from the East. Ar. *bázar*, a market.

BÉANT (p. pres. of *béer* or *bayer*) *adj.* gaping. See *bayer*.

Béat, *sm.* a devotee, bigot; from L. beatus.—Der. *béatitude*, *béatifique*, *béatifier*, *béatification*.

BEAU, *adj.* fine, beautiful. O. Fr. *bel*. For *l* = *u* see § 157. *Bel* comes from L. bellus.—Der. *bellâtre*, *embellir*.

BEAUCOUP, *adv.* much; from *beau* and *coup*, q. v. The O. Fr. phrase was more often *grant coup* than *beaucoup*: *Le roi eut* grant coup *de la terre du comte*, says Joinville. This sense of *grant* is to be seen in other phrases, as *un beau mangeur*.

†**Beaupré**, *sm.* a bowsprit; from Engl. *bowsprit* (§ 28).

BEAUTÉ, *sf.* beauty. O. Fr. *beltê*, originally *beltet*, from L. bellĭtātem. The ĭ is dropped after the rule (§ 52); then it becomes *beauté* by changing (1) el into *eau* (§ 157), (2) -ātem into *-é* (§ 230).

BEC, *sm.* a beak, bill; from L. beccus, a word quoted by Suetonius as of Gaulish origin. For cc = *c* cp. siccus, *sec*; soccus, *soc*; saccus, *sac*, and § 168.—Der. *becqueter*, *bécasse*, *bequille* (properly *canne à bec*).

Bécarre, *sm.* B natural, thence a natural (Mus.); a transcription of the abbreviation B♮. This was formerly called *B carré*: B being Si in the scale of La, was called *B carré* (i. e. = *B dur*, hard B) when in its natural tone, as distinguished from *B mol* (i. e = *B mou*, soft B), for B♭.

BÉCASSE, *sf.* a woodcock. See *bec*.—Der. *bécassine*.

BÊCHE, *sf.* a spade; from L. becca*, fem. form of beccus. For -ca = *-che* see § 126.—Der. *bêcher*.

BEDAINE, *sf.* a paunch. Origin unknown.

BEDEAU, *sm.* a beadle. O. Fr. *bedel*, a word of Germ origin, from O. H. G. *butil*, a herald.

BEFFROI, *sm.* a belfry. O. Fr. *berfroi*, in

Low Lat. **berfrēdus**. For **e** = *oi* see § 63. This word, of Germ. origin, like most terms of military art in the middle ages, comes from M. H. G. *bervrit*, a watch-tower.

BÉGAYER, *vn.* to stammer. See *bègue.*

BÈGUE, *adj.* stammering. Origin unknown. —Der. *bégayer.*

BÉGUEULE, *sf.* a haughty disdainful woman, a prude. O. Fr. *béegueule*, or *gueule bée.* For the etymology see under *gueule* and *bayer*: *bée* is the past partic. of *béer*, see *bayer. Avoir la gueule bée*, or *être gueule bée*, is properly to remain *bouche béante*, open-mouthed: *bégueule*, formerly signified folly, now prudery.

Béguin, *sm.* a Béguine's head-dress (the Béguines are a Neth. religious order); a word of hist. origin (§ 33).—Der. *embéguiner.*

BEIGNET, *sm.* a fritter. Origin unknown.

BÉJAUNE, *sm.* (1) a nias hawk, (2) a ninny. O. Fr. *becjaune*, a form which makes the deriv. quite plain. See *bec* and *jaune.*

BEL, *adj.* fair. See *beau.*

† **Belandre**, *sf.* a bilander, an English word, signifying a flat-bottomed coasting vessel.

BÊLER, *vn.* to bleat; from L. **bālāre**. For **a** = *e* see § 54. The form **belare** for **balare** is to be found in Varro.—Der. *bêlement.*

BELETTE, *sf.* a weasel; dim. of O. Fr. *bele.* For dim. in *-ette* see § 281. The O. Fr. *bele* is Lat. **bella**; *belette* is therefore = *la jolie petite bête* (the pretty little beast). While speaking (§ 15) of these popular metaphors, we remarked that their characteristic feature was that they were never isolated, but occurred side by side in several European languages. This is true of this word: in Dan. the weasel is called *den kjœnne* (the pretty); in Bavarian *schönthierlein* (the pretty little beast); and in O. Eng. *fairy.*

BÉLIER, *sm.* a ram. The Neth. *bell* (a bell) produced Low Lat. **bella**, and in Fr. *bele* (a little bell), which has gone without leaving a trace of itself, though its existence is revealed by the word *bélière*, q. v., der. from it, and by *bélier*, which rightly means 'he who bears the bell.' We know the custom of fastening a bell to a ram's neck, as a signal for the flock and the shepherd. Thence by a metaphor common in Europe it comes to designate the ram. In Eng. *bellwether*; in Neth. *belhamel*; and lastly, in several Fr. provinces the *bélier* is simply the belled-sheep, thus plainly confirming the deriv. given.

BÉLIÈRE, *sf.* a clapper-ring. See *bélier.*

BÉLÎTRE, *sm.* a scoundrel. Origin unknown.

† **Belladone**, *sf.* belladonna; from It. *belladonna. Belladonna* is a doublet of *belle dame.*

Belligérant, *adj.* belligerent; from L. belligerantem.

Belliqueux, *adj.* warlike; from L. bellicosus.

† **Belvédère**, *sm.* a belvidere; introd. in 16th cent., with many other archit. terms, from It. *belvedere*, which means strictly 'a beautiful view,' a spot where one gets a fine view. *Belvédère* is a doublet of *beau voir.*

Bémol, *sm.* (Mus.) (1) B flat, (2) flat (in music). See *bécarre.*

Bénédicité, *sm.* a grace, a blessing; a Lat. word signifying 'bless ye.'

Bénédictin, *sm.* a Benedictine, monk of the Order of S. Benedict.

Bénédiction, *sf.* benediction; from L. benedictionem.

Bénéfice, *sm.* a benefit; from L. beneficium.—Der. *bénéficiaire*, -er.

BENÊT, *adj.* silly, simple; *sm.* a simpleton; from L. **bĕnĕdictus.** This metaphor, which may seem strange, is still quite correct; the Gospel says that the Kingdom of Heaven belongs to the 'poor in spirit,' who are the blessed (**benedicti**) of God: thence the word **benedictus** came to be used for the simple, thence for the silly. For change of **ct** into *t* see *affété*, and loss of medial **d** see § 120; hence *beneit*, which by contraction took two forms *bénit* and *benêt.* The same metaphor is to be found in the word *innocent. Benêt* is a doublet of *benoît.*

Bénévole, *adj.* benevolent; from L. benevolus.

BÉNIN, *adj.* benign; from L. **benignus.** For **gn** = *n* see *asséner* and § 131.

BÉNIR, *va.* to bless. O. Fr. *benéir*, It. *benedire*; from L. **bĕnĕdīcere.** **Benedíc(ĕ)re**, contrd. to **benedic're** after the rule of Lat. accent, became *bénir* (1) by changing **cr** into *r*, as in fac're, *faire* (Hist. Gram. p. 82), a change which is usually accompanied by the formation of a diphthong in room of the preceding vowel; (2) by losing the medial **d** (§ 120), and becoming *benéir*, a form found in 11th cent. in the Chanson de Roland, which leads us on to the mod. form. *Bénir* is a doublet of *bien dire.*—Der. *bénit*, *bénitier.* For the gram. distinction between *bénite* and *bénie* see Hist. Gram. p. 150. *Bénit* is a doublet of *benoît, benoît.*

BÉQUILLE, *sf.* a crutch. See *bec.*

BERCAIL, *sm.* a sheepfold; from L. **berbĕcālia** for *vervecalia**; **berbecem** for *vervecem* being found in the 1st cent. For **v** = *b* see *bachelier* and § 140. The **ĕ** is dropped after the rule given in § 51; and **berb'calia** became *bercail* by reduction of **bc** to *c* after assimilation (see § 168), and the change of **-alia** into *-ail*, see *ail* and § 278.

BERCEAU, *sm.* a cradle. See *bercer.*

BERCER, *va.* to rock, lull. Origin unknown.

† **Béret,** *sm.* a beretto, flat cap, introd. from Béarn patois (*berreto*); from L. **birretum***, found in a 6th-cent. MS. *Béret* is a doublet of *barrette.*

† **Bergamote,** *sf.* a bergamot pear; introd. from Port. *bergamo'a.*

BERGE, *sf.* a bank (of a ditch). Origin unknown.

BERGER, *sm.* a shepherd; from L. **vervecarius, berbĕcarius,** which was **bercarius** in the 5th cent. and even earlier. **Verv(ĕ)cárius** loses its **ĕ** after the rule given under *accointer.* **Verv'carius** became *berger* by changing (1) **v** into *b*, see *bachelier*; (2) **vc** into *c*, see *alléger*; (3) **c** into *g*, see § 129; (4) **-arius** into *-ier*, see *ánier.*—Der. *bergerie.*

Berline, *sf.* a berlin; a carriage first introd. at Berlin.

BERLUE, *sf.* dimness of sight; properly a condition of the eyes which makes people see the same objects repeated, or even fictitious objects; der. indirectly from L. **bis-lucere** For **bis** = *ber* see *bis*; the relation between *lue* and *lueur, luire,* is clear.

A softened form of *berlue* is *bellue* (for **r** = *l* see § 154), whose dim. is *belnette,* a spark, now contrd. into *bluette,* q. v.

† **Berme,** *sf.* bench or sloping bank of a canal; from Germ. *berme.*

BERNER, *va.* to toss in a blanket. O. Fr. *berne,* a garment, cloth. Similarly the Romans used the subst. sagatio, as they tossed persons in a sagum (military cloak). Origin unknown.

Béryl, *sm.* a beryl; from L. **beryllus.**

BESACE, *sf.* a beggar's double wallet. It. *bisaccia,* from L. **bisaccia** (used by Petronius for a wallet with a pouch at either end). For **i** = *e* see § 71; for **-cia** = *-ce* see § 214.

BESAIGRE, *adj.* doubly acid; from *bis* and *aigre,* q. v.

BESAIGUË, *sf.* a double axe, bill; from *bis* and *aiguë,* q. v.

BESANT, *sm.* a bezant. Prov. *bezan,* It. *bizante,* originally meaning a gold coin, struck by the Eastern Emperors, from L. **byzantius***, sc. **nummus** (coin of Byzantium). For **y** = *ie* see § 71.

BESICLES, *sf. pl.* spectacles. O. Fr. *bericle,* meaning crystal, or spectacles; from **berycŭlus, beryclus***, dim. of L. **beryllus** (used in both senses in medieval writers). For **r** = *s* see *arroser.*

BESOGNE, *sf.* work, business. Origin unknown. *Besogne* is a doublet of *besoin.*

BESOIN, *sm.* need, desire. Origin unknown. —Der. *besoigneux.*

Bestiare, *sm.* a gladiator, bestiarius; from L. **bestiarius.**

Bestial, *adj.* bestial; from L. **bestialis.**—Der. *bestialité.*

BESTIAUX, *sm. pl.* cattle; from L. **bestĭālia.** For **l** = *u* see *agneau.*

Bestiole, *sf.* a small beast, a ninny; from L. **bestiola.**

BÉTAIL, *sm.* cattle; from L. **bestialia.** For loss of **s** see § 148; for **-alia** = *-ail* see *ail* and § 278.

BÊTE, *sf.* a beast. O. Fr. *beste,* from L. **bestia.** For loss of **s** see § 148.—Der. *bêtise, abêtir, embêter.*

BÉTOINE, *sf.* (Bot.) betony; from L. **betónĭca** cited by Lat. authors as a word of Gaulish origin. **Betonica** loses its two short syllables under the influence of the Lat. accent, see §§ 50, 51, and the Lat. **o** becomes *oi* by the attraction of the subsequent **i**; see *chanoine* and Hist. Gram. p. 52.

† **Béton,** *sm.* bitumen; from Prov. *betun,* L. **bitumen.** *Béton* is a doublet of *bitume.*

BETTE, *sf.* (Bot.) beet; from L. **beta.** For *betterave,* beetroot (in 16th cent. so written), see *bette* and *rave.*

BEUGLER, *vn.* to low, bellow; from L. **buculare***, to low like an ox, from **buculus,** in Columella. **Buc(ŭ)láre,** regularly contrd. into **buc'lare** (see § 52), produced *beugler* by change of **cl** into *gl*, see *aigle*; and of **u** into *eu*, a change found in fluvius, *fleuve.*—Der. *beuglement.*

BEURRE, *sm.* butter; from L. **butyrum.** **Bútyrum** is regularly contrd. into **but'rum** (§ 51), and becomes *beurre* by changing (1) **u** into *eu*, see *beugler*; (2) **br** into *rr*, see § 168.

BÉVUE, *sf.* a blunder, oversight; formerly *besvue,* a false view. *Cette fausse lumière est une* bévue *de ses yeux,* says a 17th-cent. writer. This is the right meaning; an error springing from an optical illusion;—one has believed one saw something that had no existence, or had seen amiss, had

bévu, seen double. See *bis* for bis=*bé*; for *vue* see *voir*.

† **Bézoard**, *sm.* a bezoar, in the 16th cent. *bezoar*; introd. from India by the Port. *bezuar*.

BIAIS, *sm.* slant, slope; from L. bĭfācem, used by Isidore of Seville in the sense of squinting, of one who looks sidelong. For loss of f see *antienne*; for -acem=*-ais* see *vrai*.—Der. *biaiser*.

Biberon, *sm.* a sucking-bottle, a toper; a bastard word formed from *bibere* and the suffix *-on*, like *forgeron* from *forger*.

Bible, *sf.* the Bible; from L. biblia, which from Gr. *βίβλια*, collection of sacred books.—Der. *biblique*.

Bibliographie, *sf.* bibliography; from Gr. *βίβλιον* and *γραφή*.—Der. *bibliograph*.

Bibliomanie, *sf.* bibliomania; from Gr. *βίβλιον* and *μανία*.—Der. *bibliomane*.

Bibliophile, *sm.* a lover of books; from Gr. *βίβλιον* and *φίλος*.

Bibliothèque, *sf.* a library; from Gr. *βιβλιοθήκη*.—Der. *bibliothécaire*.

BICHE, *sf.* a hind, roebuck. Origin unknown.

† **Bicoque**, *sf.* a little paltry town, a hovel; introd in 16th cent. from It. *bicocca*.

BIDET, *sm.* a nag, pony. Origin unknown.

BIDON, *sm.* a jug, can. Origin unknown.

BIEF, *sm.* a mill-race. See *biez*.

BIEILLE, *sf.* a connecting rod. Origin unknown.

BIEN, *adv.* well, *sm.* good; from L. bĕne. For ĕ=*ie* see § 56.—Der. *bien*-être, *bien*fare, *bien*faisant, *bien*faisance (a word not invented by the Abbé de Saint Pierre, as has been said, but brought into fashion by him), *bien*fait, *bien*faiteur, *bien*heureux, *bien*séant, *bien*tôt, *bien*veillant, *bien*venu, *bien*venue.

Biennal, *adj.* biennial; from L. biennalis.

BIENSÉANT, *adj.* becoming, proper; from *bien* and *séant* partic. of *séoir*, q. v. — Der. *bienséance*

BIENTÔT, *adj.* soon. See *tôt*.

BIENVEILLANT, *adj.* kind, benevolent; MALVEILLANT, *adj.* unkind, malevolent. One might believe, on a superficial examination of these words, that they were formed from *veillant* partic. of *veiller*. This is not the case. The old form of these words is *bienveuillant*, *malveuillant*: *veuillant* is the old pres. part. of *vouloir*, q. v., and *bien- mal- veillant* are simply=*voulant le bien*, *voulant le mal*. This origin is proved by It. *benivolente*: had the word been formed from *veiller*, the It. form would have been *bene vegliante*; hence it is clear that *vouloir* is the true original of the words.—Der. *bienveillance*, *malveillance*.

BIÈRE, *sf.* beer; from O. H. G. *bier*.

BIÈRE, *sf.* a bier; from O. H. G. *bâra*, a litter.

BIÈVRE, *sm.* the beaver; from L. bibrum ('castorem, bibrum,' says the Schol. on Juvenal, Sat. 12). For i=e see § 71; and then for e=*ie* see § 56; for b=*v* see § 113. Bibrum has given *bièvre*, like febrim *fièvre*.

BIEZ, (*bief*) *sm.* a mill-race. O. Fr. *bied*, Low L. bedum; of Germ. origin, from O.H.G. *betti*, lit. of a water-course.

BIFFER, *va.* to strike out, erase. Origin unknown.

† **Bifteck**, *sm.* a beefsteak; a word introd. into the Fr. language after the invasions of 1814, 1815; corruption of Engl. beefsteak.

Bifurquer, *vn.* to fork; from L. bifurcus.—Der. *bifurcation*.

Bigame, *adj.* bigamous; from L. bigamus.—Der. *bigamie*.

† **Bigarade**, *sf.* a bitter orange; from Prov. *bigarrat*. Origin unknown.

Bigarrer, *va.* to streak, chequer; a word which does not seem to be old in the Fr. language. Origin unknown.

BIGLE, *adj.* squint-eyed. Origin unknown.

BIGORNE, *sf.* a beaked anvil; from L. bicornis. For c=*g* see § 129.

BIGOT, *adj.* bigoted; *sm.* a bigot. Origin unknown.—Der. *bigot*isme, *bigot*erie.

BIJOU, *sm.* a jewel, trinket. Origin unknown.—Der. *bijou*tier, *bijou*terie.

† **Bilan**, *sm.* a balance-sheet; introd. in 16th cent., with many other commercial terms, from It. *bilancio*. *Bilan* is a doublet of *balance*, q. v.

BILBOQUET, *sm.* cup and ball. Origin unknown.

Bile, *sf.* bile; from L. bilis.—Der. *bil*ieux.

† **Bill**, *sm.* a bill; an Engl. word introd. in the first years after the Restoration into parliamentary language. *Bill* is a doublet of *bulle*.

BILLARD, *sm.* billiards. See *bille*.

BILLE, *sf.* a ball. Origin unknown.—Der. *billard*.

BILLE, *sf.* a log of wood, ready to be sawn into planks; from Celt. (Irish *bille*, a tree trunk).—Der. *billot*.

Billet, *sm.* a note, billet. The form billa is

found in medieval Lat. parallel to Class. Lat. bulla; of this word *billet* is the dim.

BILLEVESÉE, *sf.* nonsense, trash. Origin unknown.

BILLON, *sm.* copper coin; a word traceable to the 13th cent. Origin unknown.—Der. *billonner*, -age.

BILLOT, *sm.* a block. See *bille.*.

BIMBELOT, *sm.* a plaything, toy. Origin unknown.—Der. *bimbelotier*, -erie.

Binaire, *adj.* binary; from L. binarius.

BINER, *va.* to turn up the ground a second time; from L. binare*, deriv. from binus.

Binocle, *sm.* binocle, double eye-glass; a faulty word made since the beginning of this cent., from L. bini-oculi (bin-ocli, bin-ocle).

Binôme, *sm.* a binomial; from L. bis and Gr. *νομή.*

Biographe, *sm.* a biographer; from two Gr. words, *βίος* and *γράφειν.*—Der. *biographie*, -ique.

Bipède, *adj.* two-legged; from L. bipedem.

BIQUE, *sf.* a she-goat. Origin unknown.

Bis, *adv.* again, encore; a Lat. word used as a prefix to *bisaïeul, bissac, biscuit,* etc. By changing **i** into *e* (see § 71) bis becomes *bes* in *besaigre, besaiguë, besace,* q. v.; and this is reduced to *bé* in *bévue,* q. v. By changing **s** into *r* (see *orfraie*) *bes* becomes *ber* in *berlue,* q. v., and in *berouette,* q. v., which has been contrd. to *brouette,* q. v. *Ber* before *l* even assimilates its *r* into *l*, as in *belluette,* later *bluette,* q. v. Lastly in the two words *barlong, barioler,* q. v., the prefix *ber* becomes *bar* by changing *e* into *a*, see *amender.*

Along with these changes of form has come an important change in sense; bis in passing into the Romance languages takes a bad sense, which affects the rest of the compound. Thus the Sp. *bis-ojo* (lit. two-eyed), Walloon *bes-temps* (lit. double-time or weather), It. *bis-cantare* (lit. to sing double), Cat. *bes-compte* (lit. double account), signify respectively, squinting, bad weather, to sing false, a false account. Similarly in Fr. *biscornu* (lit. two-horned), *bistorné* (lit. twice-bent), have taken the sense of crooked, queer, and deformed. So also with *bévue, berlue,* q. v., which etymologically do not deserve the bad sense given them by the Fr. language.

BIS, *adj.* brown. Origin unknown.

BISAÏEUL, *sm.* a great-grandfather. See *bis* and *aïeul.*

†**Bisbille,** *sf.* bickering, jangling; introd. in 16th cent. from It. *bisbiglio.*

BISCAYEN, *sm.* a long-barrelled musket, invented in Biscay. The name is still applied to the balls which fitted it, though of a calibre no longer useful.

BISCORNU, *adj.* strange, queer, crotchety. See *bis* and *cornu.*

BISCUIT, *sm.* biscuit; from L. bis coctus. For oct = *uit* see *attrait.*

BISE, *sf.* the north wind. Origin unknown.

BISEAU, *sm.* a slant, bevil. Origin unknown.

†**Bismuth,** *sm.* bismuth; from Germ. *bissmuth.* The ordinary form of the Germ. word is *wissmuth.*

Bison, *sm.* a bison; from L. bison.

BISQUE, *sf.* odds. Origin unknown.

BISQUER, *vn.* to be vexed. Origin unknown.

Bissac, *sm.* a wallet; from L. bissacium.

Bissexte, *sm.* the bissextile (day); from L. bissextus, the 'double-sixth.' The Romans once in four years reckoned two sixth days before the Kalends of March, so that there was a second sixth day, whence the name bissextus.—Der. *bissextile.*

Bistouri, *sm.* (Surg.) bistoury. Origin unknown.

BISTOURNER, *va.* to twist. See *bis* and *tourner.*

BISTRE, *sm.* bistre. Origin unknown.—Der. *bistrer.*

BITORD, *sm.* spun yarn; from L. bis tortus.

Bitume, *sm.* bitumen; from L. bitumen. *Bitume* is a doublet of *béton.*

†**Bivouac,** *sm.* a bivouac, guard; originally *bivac,* from Germ. *beiwache;* introd. at the time of the Thirty Years' War.—Der. *bivaquer.*

†**Bizarre,** *adj.* strange, capricious. It originally meant valiant, intrepid; then angry, headlong; lastly strange, capricious. From Sp. *bizarro,* valiant.—Der. *bizarrerie.*

BLAFARD, *adj.* wan, pallid; of Germ. origin, from O. H. G. *blei-faro.*

BLAIREAU, *sm.* a badger. O. Fr. *blaireau,* a form which shows the origin of the word better. *Blaireau* is a dim. of *blé,* the *blaireau* being rightly an animal which feeds on corn, *blé,* q. v. The Engl. *badger* signifies lit. a corn merchant, and thus illustrates the etymology of *blaireau.* See § 15 for these metaphors.

BLÂMER, *va.* to blame. O. Fr. *blasmer,* from L. blasphemare (used by Gregory of Tours in the sense of blame); in the glossaries we find 'blasphemare, vituperare, reprehendere.' 'Tantummodo

blasphemabatur a pluribus,' says Aymon the Monk, 'quod esset avaritiae deditus.' For the loss of the ĕ see § 52. **Blas'mare** gives us the O. Fr. *blasmer*, whence *blâmer*. For the loss of the **s** see *abîme*. *Blâmer* is a doublet of *blasphémer*, q. v.

BLANC, *adj.* white; from O.H.G. *blanch*.—Der. *blanch*et, *blancher*, *blanch*âtre, *blanch*ir, *blanch*issage, *blanch*isseur, *blanquette*.

BLANQUETTE, *sf.* a blanket. See *blanc*. *Blanquette* is a doublet of *blanchette*.

BLASER, *va.* to blunt, cloy, satiate. Origin unknown.

BLASON, *sm.* arms, coat of arms, in the 11th cent. a buckler, shield; then a shield with a coat of arms of a knight painted on it; lastly, towards the 15th cent. the coats of arms themselves. Origin unknown.—Der. *blason*ner.

Blasphémer, *va.* to blaspheme; from L. blasphemare. *Blasphémer* is a doublet of *blâmer*, q. v. — Der. *blasphème* (verbal subst.), *blasphém*ateur.

BLATIER, *sm.* a corn factor. See *blé*.

Blatte, *sf.* a cockroach; from L. blatta.

BLÉ, *sm.* corn. O. Fr. *bled*, Prov. *blat*, Low L. **bladum**, **abladum** (meaning corn harvested), from L. **ablātum** * (gathering in, harvest, in medieval texts). **Ablatum** is properly what one has gathered in and carried off: the metaphor is not unusual in the Indo-Germanic languages; in Gr. *καρπός*, fruit, is lit. 'destined to be carried off, gathered;' the Germ. *herbst* means properly what is carried off. **Ablatum** becomes *blé*, (1) by changing **-atum** into *-é*, see § 201; (2) by loss of initial **a**, as in adamantem, *diamant*, Hist. Gram. p. 80. —Der. *blai*reau (q.v.), *bla*tier (q.v.), in Low L. **bladarius**. For **-arius** = *-ier* see § 198.

BLÊME, *adj.* wan, pale; of Germ. origin, from Scand. *blâman* (bluish, livid).—Der. *blêmir*.

BLESSER, *va.* to wound. Origin unknown. —Der. *bles*sure.

BLETTE, *adj.* mellow, over-ripe. Origin unknown.

BLEU, *adj.* blue; of Germ. origin, from O.H.G. *blao*.—Der. *bleu*ir, *bleu*âtre, *bleu*et.

* **Blinde**, *sf.* sheeting; from Germ. *blende*. —Der. *blinder*, *blind*age.

BLOC, *sm.* a block, lump; of Germ. origin, from O. H. G. *bloc*. — Der. *bloquer*, *débloquer*.

† **Blockhaus**, *sm.* a block-house; introd. lately into the military art, from Germ. *blockhaus*. *Blockhaus* is a doublet of *blocus*, q. v. under *bloc*.

† **Blocus**, *sm.* a blockade, investment. A word introd. in the 16th cent., comes from the old Germ. form *blockhuis* (a little fort intended to *block* the communications of a besieged town).

BLOND, *adj.* fair, light, flaxen. Origin unknown.—Der. *blond*in, *blond*ir, *blond*e.

BLOQUER, *va.* to block. See *bloc*.

BLOTTIR (Se), *vpr.* to squat, cower, crouch; originally a falconry term, used of the falcon when it gathers itself up to roost on its perch (*blot*). From this special meaning the word gets (by one of those widenings of signification spoken of in § 12) the general sense of to gather oneself up, crouch. Origin unknown.

BLOUSE, (1) *sf.* pocket (in billiards). Origin unknown. (2) *sf.* a smock-frock, blouse. Origin unknown.

BLUET, *sm.* a cornflower. O. Fr. *bleuet*, from *bleu*, q. v. For **eu** = *u* see *jumeau*.

BLUETTE, *sf.* a spark (from hot iron, etc.), a literary trifle, jeu d'esprit. O. Fr. *beluetie*, *belluette*, in Norm. patois *berluette*, dim. of *bellue* (see *berlue*). The prim. sense of *bluette* is a spark; thus Régnier speaks of a great conflagration *qui naît d'une bluette*: hence metaph. a little poem is called a *bluette*, a passing spark of wit.

BLUTER, *va.* to bolt, sift (meal). O. Fr. *beluter*, *buleter*, originally *bureter*, to sift over the coarse cloth, *bure*, q. v. For **r** = *l* see § 154. As a confirmation of this origin, we find **buratare** in the sense of *bluter* in a Lat. work of the 11th cent.; and moreover the It. use *buratello* for *bluteau*, a bolter.—Der. *blut*eau, *blut*oir, *blut*age.

Boa, *sm.* a boa-constrictor; from L. boa.

Bobèche, *sf.* a sconce, socket. Origin unknown.

Bobine, *sf.* a bobbin. Origin unknown.

BOCAGE, *sm.* a grove, thicket. O. Fr. *boscage*, Prov. *boscatge*, from L. **boscātĭcum**, dim. of **boscum** (see *bois*). For **-aticum** = *-age* see § 248; for the loss of **s** see § 148.

† **Bocal**, *sm.* a wide-mouthed bottle; introd. in 16th cent. from It. *boccale*.

BŒUF, *sm.* an ox; from L. **bovem**. For **o** = *œu* see *accueillir*; for **v** = *f* (a rare change in Lat., though we find **parafredus** for **paraveredus** in the Germanic Laws), we find it in Fr. (1) for the initial **v**, as in **vicem**, *fois*; and (2) for the final **v**, as in **brevem**, *bref*, see Hist. Gram. p. 59.

BOIRE, *va.* to drink; from L. **bibere**.

Bib(ĕ)re, regularly contrd. into **biḆre** (see § 51), has undergone two changes: (1) **br** into *r*, as in scrib're, *écrire*, § 168. (2) Accented **i** becomes *oi*, in the case of **ĭ**, as in **fĭdem**, *foi*, § 68; in the case of **ī**, as in **cervīsia**, *cervoise*, § 69, note 2; in the case of **i** long by position, as in dig'tus, *doigt*, § 74. Atonic **i** becomes *oi*, when short, as in **plĭcáre**, *ployer*, § 68; when long by nature, as in **vīcinus**, *voisin*; when long by position, as in **piscionem**, *poisson*.—Der. *boite* (in the expression *être en boite*, speaking of wine; strong partic. of *boire*, see *absoute*), *bu* (O. Fr. *beü*, contrd. from **bibútus**, a barbarous form of the p.p. of **bibere**). For loss of medial **b** in **bi(b)utus** see § 113; for loss of final **t** see *aigu*; for **i**=*e* see § 71. This form, **bibūtus** for **bibitus** is not alone; we find **pendūtus**, in the Lex Alaman; battatus, in a decree of A.D. 585; reddutus, in a chartulary of A.D. 796.

BOIS, *sm.* wood. Prov. *bosc*, It. *bosco*, in oldest Low L. **boscum, buscum**, meaning wood. Origin unknown. For **u**=*oi* see § 88; for **sc**=*s*, cp. **discus**, *daïs*.—Der. *boi*ser, de*boi*ser, re*boi*ser, *boi*serie.

BOISSEAU, *sm.* a bushel. O. Fr. *boissel*, from L. **bustellus***, dim. of **busta**, properly a vessel to measure grain; see *boite*. For **st**=**ss** see Hist. Gram. p. 73, and **u**=*oi* see § 88; for **-ellus**=*-eau* see § 282.

BOISSON, *sf.* a beverage, drink; from L. **bibitionem***. For loss of **b**, **bi(b)itionem** see § 113; for **-tionem**=*-sson* see § 132; for **i**=*oi* see § 68.

BOÎTE, *sf.* a box. O. Fr. *boiste*, which is successively **bossida, boxida**, in Lat. documents: when we reach the 9th cent. we find the original form **buxida**. **Buxida** is the Gr. πύξιδα. **Búxida**, after becoming **bóssida** by change of **x** into *s* (see *aisselle*), and of **u** into *o* (see § 98), is regularly contrd. into **boss'da**. **Boss'da** becomes *boiste* by changing **o** into *oi*, see § 87; and **d** into *t*, see *dont*. For loss of **s** in *boiste*, see § 148. *Boîte* is a doublet of *buste*, q.v. *Boîte* is also used for the socket or 'box' of a joint; a meaning preserved in such phrases as, *se deboiter un bras*, 'to put one's arm out,' i. e. of the socket; **emboîter** *un os*, 'to but a bone in'; *boiter*, to be malformed at the joints, i. e. to limp.—Der. *boîtier*.

BOÎTER, *vn.* to limp, halt. See *boîte*.—Der. *boîteux*.

Bol, *sm.* a bolus, pill; from Gr. βῶλος.

† **Bol**, *sm.* a bowl; from Engl. *bowl*.

BOMBANCE, *sf.* feasting, junketing. Origin unknown.

BOMB, *sf.* a bomb. Origin unknown.—Der. *bomb*arde, *bomb*arder, *bomb*ardement, *bomb*er.

BOMBER, *va* and *n.* to swell out. See *bombe*.

BON, *adj.* good; from L. **bonus**.—Der. *bon* (sm. a good thing, whence *abonn*er, lit. *prendre un bon pour quelque chose*), *bonne* (sf.), *bon*asse, *bon*ifier, *bon*ification, *bonbon*, *bonbon*nière.

† **Bonace**, *sf.* a calm smooth sea; introd. in 16th cent. from It. *bonaccia*.

BOND, *sm.* a bound. See *bondir*.

BONDE, *sf.* a sluice, floodgate; a word of Germ. origin, from Swab. *bunte*.—Der. *bond*on, *bond*er, dé*bond*er.

BONDIR, *vn.* to bound, leap: this sense however is comparatively modern, and scarcely appears before the 16th cent. Originally it meant to resound, re-echo; in the Chanson de Roland the elephant of Charlemagne's nephew *bondissait*, trumpeted more loudly than all the others. *Bondir* comes from L. **bombitare***. For the change of conjugation see *aimant*. **Bombitare**, regularly contrd. into **bomb'tare**, changes **bt** into *d*, see *accouder*; **m** into *n*, see § 160.—Der. *bond* (verbal subst.), *bond*issement, re*bondir*.

BONHEUR, *sm.* happiness. See *heur*.

† **Boni**, *sm.* a bonus; a Lat. word, lit. 'of good.'

BONNET, *sm.* a cap. The original sense is 'stuff.' There were *robes de bonnet*: the phrase *chapel de bonnet* is several times found; this was abridged into *un bonnet*, as we say *un feutre* for *un chapeau de feutre* ('a beaver' for 'a hat of beaver'). Origin unknown.—Der. *bonnet*ier, *bonnet*erie.

BONTÉ, *sf.* goodness; from L. **bonĭtātem**. For the loss of **i** see § 52; and for **-tatem**=*-té* see § 230.

† **Borax**, *sm.* borax; introd. from the East, with many other chem. terms, from the Heb. *borak*, white.

BORD, *sm.* edge, border, bank, shore; from Neth. *bord*.—Der. *bord*er, *bord*ure, a*bord*er, dé*bord*er, *bord*age, re*bord*, *bord*ereau, *bord*ée (a broadside, from their arming the same side, of the ship).—Another form of *border* is *broder*, by transposing the *r*, see Hist. Gram. p. 77. The original sense of *border* is to ornament the edge (*bord*) of a garment, etc., with needlework, to make a *border*. By way of confirming this etymology

the Sp. *bordar* means both 'to edge' and 'to embroider.' *Border* is a doublet of *broder*, q. v.

Boréal, *adj.* boreal, northerly; from L. borealis.

BORGNE, *adj.* one-eyed, blind of one eye. Origin unknown.—Der. *éborgner*.

BORNE, *sf.* a boundary, landmark. O. Fr. *bonne*, in 11th cent. *bodne*, from Merov. L. **bodina**, in a 7th-cent. document. The origin of the word is unknown. **Bód(ĭ)na**, contrd. into **bod'na**, became *bodne*, which then became *bonne* by assimilating **dn** into *nn*, see *aller*: just as **ll** becomes *rl* by dissimilation in ul'lare, *hurler*, so *nn* (*bonne*) becomes *rn* (*borne*), § 169.—Der. *borner*, *bornage*.

BOSQUET, *sm.* a thicket, grove; dim. of **boscus** (see *bois*), properly 'a little wood.' *Bosquet* is a doublet of *bouquet*, q. v.

BOSSE, *sf.* a hump. Origin unknown.—Der. *bossu*, *bossuer*, *bosseler*, *bossette*.

BOSSE, *sf.* a hawser. Origin unknown.—Der. *embosser*.

† **Bosseman**, *sm.* a boatswain's mate; introd. from Germ. *bootsmann*.

BOT, *sm.* a club-foot. Origin unknown.

BOTANIQUE, *adj.* botanical; from Gr. *βοτανική*.—Der. *botaniste*.

BOTTE, *sf.* a truss, bundle (of hay, etc.); from O. H. G. *bôzo*, a fagot.—Der. *botteler*.

BOTTE, a butt, leather bottle; of Germ. origin, from *bütte*; *botte* (boot) is the same word. The transition from the 'leather bottle' to 'boot' is not peculiar to Fr.; the Engl. *boot* is used to signify both foot-gear and the luggage-box in a stage coach.—Der. *bottier*, *bottine*.

† **Botte**, *sf.* a thrust, lunge (in fence); from It. *botta*.

BOTTINE, *sf.* a half-boot. See *botte*.

BOUC, *sm.* a buck, he-goat. Origin unknown.—Der. *bouquin*, *bouquetin*, *boucher*.

BOUCHE, *sf.* a mouth; from L. **bucca**. For **u**=*ou* see § 90; for **cc**=*ch* see § 126.—Der. *bouchée*, *emboucher*, *embouchure*, *aboucher*, *boucher* (properly to shut the mouth, close up an opening).

Boucaner, *va.* to 'buccan,' smoke-dry; **Boucanier**, *sm.* a buccaneer. Origin unknown.

BOUCHER, *va.* to block up. See *bouche*.—Der. *bouchon*, *bouchonner*.

BOUCHER, *sm.* a butcher, properly one who kills 'bucks' (he-goats); BOUCHERIE, *sf.* the place where goat's flesh is sold (it was eaten by the common folk in the middle ages). One knows the medieval jealousy between corporations, and with what rigour the division of labour was maintained and protected. As late as the 18th cent. shoemakers, who made new shoes, might not act as cobblers; and the cobblers seem to have often sued them at the law for transgressing their limits. Similarly the medieval *bouchers*, i. e. the salesmen of goat's flesh, were not allowed to sell meat of any other kind: thus we read in the Statuts de la Ville de Montpellier, A.D. 1204, *Ni el mazel de bocariá no siá venduda carn de feda*—'Merchants in *boucherie* are forbidden to sell lamb.' Here the word *boucherie*=*viande de bouc* (its proper sense). As a full confirmation of this deriv. of *boucher* we may note the It. *beccaio*, which is derived in exactly the same way from *becco*, the he-goat.

BOUCHON, *sm.* a wisp (of straw); of Germ. origin. Germ. *busch*.

BOUCLE, *sf.* a buckle; from L. **bucŭla***. 'Bucula, umbo scuti,' says Isidore of Seville. For loss of the atonic **ŭ** see § 51; for **u**=*ou* see § 90. *Boucle* in the middle ages had the double sense of a 'shield's boss' and 'a ring'; the last sense has alone survived, and is metaph. developed in the *boucle de cheveux*, ringlets. The first sense has disappeared in the radical, but remains in the deriv. *bouclier*, which in very early Fr. was simply an adj. Before the 13th cent. the phrase ran *un écu bouclier* (as one says *un jour ouvrier*), i. e. a shield with a boss (*boucle*); then the epithet drove out the subst., and from the 14th cent. onwards the word *bouclier* is used alone.

BOUDER, *vn.* to pout, sulk. Origin unknown.—Der. *boudoir* (a word created in the 13th cent.), *boude*rie.

BOUDIN, *sm.* a black-pudding. Origin unknown.

BOUE, *sf.* mud, mire. Origin unknown.—Der. *boueux*.

BOUÉE, *sf.* a buoy, dim. of *boue*; originally *boye*, a buoy, in O. Fr., from L. **boja**, a chain or rope fastened to a piece of floating wood. For **j**=*i* see *aider*; for **o**=*ou* see *affonage*.

BOUFFER, *va.* to puff, swell; onomatopœia, see § 34. *Bouffer* is a doublet of *bouffir*.—Der. *bouffé*.

BOUFFIR, *va.* to puff up, inflate; onomatopœia.—Der. *bouffissure*.

† **Bouffon**, *sm.* a buffoon; introd. in

16th cent. from It. *buffone*.—Der. *bouffon*nerie.

BOUGE, *sf.* a closet, hovel, bulge; from L. **bulga**, a little bag; according to Festus, a word of Gaulish origin, '**bulgas** Galli sacculos scorteos vocant.' From *bag* it passed to the sense of 'box,' thence metaph. to that of 'a retreat,' room as narrow and dark as a box. The same metaphor survives in the vulgar speech of Paris; whence we can better understand how this change came in among the Romans.

BOUGER, *vn.* to stir, 'budge.' Prov. *bolegar*, to disturb oneself; It. *bulicare**, to bubble up; from L. **bullicare***, frequent. of **bullire**. Each of the three Romance forms works a fresh step in the change of sense. **Bull(ī)cāre**, regularly contrd. into **bull'care**, becomes *bouger* by changing (1) **ull** into *ou*, see *agneau*; (2) **care** into *ger*, see *adjuger*.

Bougie, *sf.* wax candle; of hist. origin, § 33. Wax candles were first made in the town of *Bougie*.—Der. *bougeoir*.

BOUGON, *adj.* grumbling. Origin unknown.

BOUILLIR, *vn.* to boil; from L. **bullire**. For **u**=*ou* see *accouder*; for **lli**=*ill* see *ail*.—Der. *bouillon*, *bouillonner*; *bouilli*, *bouillie*, *bouilloire*.

BOULANGER, *sm.* a baker. Origin unknown.—Der. *boulangerie*.

BOULE, *sf.* a ball; from L. **bulla**. For **u**=*ou* see *accouder*.—Der. *boulet*, *boulette*, *boulon*, *bouleverser*, whose proper meaning is 'to make one turn like a ball.' *Ébouler* is properly 'to roll like a ball as one falls.' *Boule* is a doublet of *bulle*, q. v.

BOULEAU, *sm.* a birch tree; dim. of O. Fr. *boule*, from L. **betula**. **Betula**, regularly contrd. into **bet'la**, changes **tl** into *ll*, then into *l*, as in rot'lus, *rôle*; see § 168.

† **Bouledogue**, *sm.* a bull-dog; lately introd. from Engl. *bulldog*.

BOULEVARD, *sm.* a boulevard, bulwark, rampart. O. Fr. *boulevart*, *boulevert*, *boulevere*, introd. early in the 15th cent. from Germ. *bollwerk*, a fortification. We know that originally the word was a term of military art, meaning the *terre-pleins*, platforms of the ramparts. The Boulevards of Paris were, in the time of Louis XIV, simply the line of fortifications round the city; this, planted with trees, became a fashionable walk, and the word *boulevard* became synonymous with a walk or street planted with trees, a meaning quite foreign to its etymol. sense.

BOULEVERSER, *va.* to overthrow. See *boule*.—Der. *bouleversement*.

Boulimie, *sf.* voracity, diseased hunger; from Gr. *βουλιμία*.

† **Bouline**, *sf.* a bowline; from Engl. *bowline*.—Der. *bouliner*.

† **Boulingrin**, *sm.* a bowling-green; introd. from Engl. *bowling-green*.

BOULON, *sm.* a bolt, pin. See *boule*.—Der. *boulonner*.

BOUQUET, *sm.* a bouquet, posy. O. Fr. *bousquet*, originally *bosquet*, properly = *petit bois*: the phrase *bouquet d'arbres* is still used. This sense of 'a little wood' is quite plain in Mme. de Sévigné's phrase, *Il a voulu vendre un petit* bouquet *qui faisait un assez grande beauté*. The prim. form *bosquet* is a dim. of L. **boscum***; see *bois*. For **o**=*ou* see *affouage*; for loss of **s** see § 148.—Der. *bouquetière*.

BOUQUIN, *sm.* an old he-goat. See *bouc*.

† **Bouquin**, *sm.* an old buck; introd. from Netherl. *bœckin*.—Der. *bouquiner*, *bouquiniste*.

BOURACAN, *sm.* a barracan. Origin unknown.

BOURBE, *sf.* mire, mud. Origin unknown. Der. *bourbeux*, *bourbier*, *embourber*.

BOURDE, *sf.* a falsehood, 'bouncer.' Origin unknown.

BOURDON, *sm.* a pilgrim's staff; from L. **burdo**, an ass. For **u**=*ou* see *accouder*. This metaphor is not peculiar to the Romance languages: there are many instances of the analogy between the stick which supports, and the beast which carries; the Sp. *muleta* means either 'a mule' or 'a crutch'; It. *mula* means also 'a stick.' In the 17th cent. the staff was called 'the cordelier's hackney,' a phrase answering to the Sp. *el caballo de S. Francisco*, St. Francis's horse, i. e. a stick.

BOURDON, (1) *sm.* the drone-stop in an organ. Origin unknown.—Der. *bourdon*, an insect whose buzzing is like the sound of the organ's *bourdon*. (2) *sm.* a drone.—Der. *bourdonner*, *bourdonnement*.

BOURG, *sm.* a borough, burgh; from L. **burgus**, which usually means a small fortified place, as in Vegetius, 'Castellum parvum, quod **burgum** vocant.' In Isidore of Seville the word has already got its modern sense; '**Burgus**,' he says, 'domorum congregatio, quae muro non clauditur.' From **burgensis** (a form to be found in Merov. documents; and in an 11th-cent.

document we find Remenses **burgenses**) we get Fr. *bourgeois*, a dweller in a *bourg*. For **ns** = *s* see *aîné*; for **ë** = *oi* see *accroire*; for **u** = *ou* see *accouder*.—Der. *bourg*ade.

BOURGEOIS, *sm.* a burger, townsman. See *bourg*.—Der. *bourgeois*ie.

BOURGEON, *sm.* a 'burgeon,' bud, shoot. O.Fr. *bourgeon*, originally *burjon*; of Germ. origin. O. H. G. *burjan*, to lift; properly that which pushes, lifts, as the first outpushing of a sprouting tree.—Der. *bourgeon*ner.

† **Bourgmestre**, *sm.* a burgomaster; introd. from Germ. *bürgermeister*.

BOURRACHE, *sf.* borage. It. *borragine*, from L. **borraginem**. **Borraginem** having lost the syllables after the accented syllable (Hist Gram. p. 34), produces *bourrache*. For **o** = *ou* see *affouage*; for **g** = *c* (the O.Fr. form was *borrace*) see *fraise*; for **c** = *ch* see § 126.

† **Bourrasque**, *sf.* a squall; introd. in 16th cent. from It. *burrasca*.

BOURRE, *sf.* hair, flock; from Low L. **burra*** (a heap of wool). For **u** = *ou* see *accouder*. The *bourre* of a gun is the same word, the wads being ordinarily made of wool and hair. From this word comes *bourrer*, (to ram the wad, *bourre*, home), thence to stuff; hence the deriv. *débourrer*, *embourrer*, *rembourrer*, *bourrade*, *bourrée*, *bourru*, *bourreler*, *bourrelet*, *bourlet*.

BOURREAU, *sm.* an executioner. Origin unknown.

BOURRELET, *sm.* a pad, cushion. See *bourre*.

BOURRIQUE, *sf.* a she-ass; from L. **burricus** in Isidore of Seville, which means a wretched little nag, 'mannus quem vulgo **buricum** vocant.' For **u** = *ou* see *accouder*.—Der. *bourriquet*.

BOURRU, *adj.* peevish, crabbed; one who crams (*bourrer*) one with insults. See *bourre*.

BOURSE, *sf.* a purse, exchange; from L. **byrsa**, the Gr. *βύρσα*. For **y** = *ou* see § 101.—Der. *boursier*; *débourser*, *débours*; *rembourser*, -ement, -able.

BOURSOUFLER, *va.* to puff up, bloat; BOURSOUFLÉ, *adj.* swollen, bloated, *boursesouflé*, i.e. *soufflé*, puffed out like a purse. For etymology see *bourse* and *souffler*. In Wallachia *bosunfla* is used similarly: the word means literally to blow up (*unfla*) like a purse (*bos*), a parallel which confirms the metaphor in the Fr. word.—Der. *boursoufl*ure.

BOUSCULER, *va.* to turn upsidedown. Origin unknown.

BOUSE, *sf.* cow-dung. Origin unknown.—Der. *bous*iller.

† **Boussole**, *sf.* a compass; introd. in 16th cent. from It. *bossolo*, properly the little box in which the needle, etc., are kept.

BOUT, *sm.* end. See *bouter*.—Der. *debout*, *embout*er, *about*ir.

† **Boutade**, *sf.* a whim, freak. See *bouter*.

BOUTE-EN-TRAIN, *sm.* a breeding-horse. See *bouter*.

BOUTE-FEU, *sm.* a linstock. See *bouter*.

BOUTEILLE, *sf.* a bottle; from L. **butĭcŭla**, found in the Glosses of Reichenau, 8th cent., and after that in the well-known Capitulary de Villis. **Buticula** is dim. of **butica**, which occurs in Papias with the explanation 'vasis genus': **butica** is from Gr. *βύτις* (a flask). **Buticula** becomes *bouteille* by changing (1) **-icula** into *-eille*, see § 257; (2) **u** into *ou*, see *accouder*.

BOUTER, *va.* to put, set, push. O. Fr. *boter*, from M. H. G. *bôzen*.—Der. *bout* (verbal subst., properly that part of a body which pushes or touches first), *bouture* (a cutting, the piece one puts into the ground), *bouton* (that which pushes out, makes knobs on plants; thence by analogy, pieces of wood or metal shaped like buds), *boute-feu* (which is used to set fire, *bouter feu*, to guns), *boute-en-train* (that which sets going), *boute-selle* (a signal to cavalry to set themselves, see *bouter*, in the saddle), *arc-boutant* (an arched buttress, flying buttress, an arch which pushes back a wall), *boutoir* (a buttress), *boutade* (an attack, push, introd. in 16th cent. from It., as is shown by its termination *-ade*). See § 201.

BOUTIQUE, *sf.* a shop; corrupted from L. **apotheca**. For the analysis of this word see § 172, where it has been fully discussed.—Der. *boutiquier*. *Boutiquier* is a doublet of *apothécaire*, q. v.

BOUTON, *sm.* a button. See *bouter*.—Der. *boutonner*, *déboutonner*, *boutonnière*.

BOUTURE, *sf.* a slip, cutting. See *bouter*.

BOUVIER, *sm.* a neatherd, drover; from L. **bovarius**. For **-arius** = *-ier* see § 198; for **o** = *ou* see *affouage*. Another deriv. of **bovus** is *bouvillon*.

BOUVREUIL, *sm.* a bullfinch; from L. **bovārĭolus**, a little neatherd, dim. of **bovarius**. For the cause of this name see § 15, where it is discussed. **Bov(a)riolus** is contrd. into **bov'riolus**, see § 52; it then becomes *bouvreuil* by changing (1) **-iolus**

into *-euil*, see § 253; (2) o into *ou*, see *affouage*.

Bovine, *adj.* bovine; from L. bovinus.

† **Boxer**, *vn.* to box, spar; from Eng. box. —Der. *box*eur.

BOYAU, *sm.* a gut. O. Fr. *boyel*, originally *boel*, It. *budello*, from L. **botellus**, intestines, sausage, in Martial; human intestines in the Barbaric Laws. 'Si **botellum** vulneraverit' occurs in the Lex Frisionum (5, 52). For the change of meaning see § 14. For loss of the t see § 117; for -ellus = *-eau* see *agneau*.

BRACELET, *sm.* a bracelet; see *bras*. Dim. of *bracel*, which answers to L. **brachile**, which is found in the Germanic Laws: 'Signis mulieri **brachile** furaverit,' Salic Law, 29, 37. For i = e see *admettre*.

BRACONNER, *va.* to poach. See *braque*.—Der. *bracon*nier.

BRAI, *sm.* residue of tar. Prov. *brac*, It. *brago*, from Scand. (Nors. *bráð*, tar).

BRAIE, *sf.* breeches. Prov. *braya*, It. *braca*, from L. **braca**, a word which Lat. writers consider to have been borrowed from Gael. —Der. *bray*ette, *débrai*ller, *débray*er.

BRAILLER, *vn.* to brawl, bawl; see *braire*. —Der. *braill*ard.

BRAIRE, *vn.* to bray. Origin unknown.—Der. *brai*ment, *brai*ller.

BRAISE, *sf.* embers. Sp. *brasa*, Port. *braza*, a word of Germ. origin (O. G. *bras*, fire).—Der. *brai*ser, *brasi*er, em*bras*er.

† **Bramer**, *va.* to bell (the stag); introd. in 16th cent. from It. *bramare*.

BRAN, *sm.* bran; a word of Celt. origin (Gael. *bran*).

BRANCARD, *sm.* a litter, handbarrow; from *branc*, masc. form of *branche*, q. v.

BRANCHE, *sf.* a branch. Origin unknown. —Der. *ébranch*er, em*branch*er, em*branche*ment, *brancard* (which properly means a great bough stripped of its leaves, a great stick; then the word is used of the shafts of a carriage, and of a litter originally formed of crossed sticks).

BRANCHIES, *sf. pl.* branchiæ, gills (of a fish); from Gr. βράγχια.

BRANDE, *sf.* heather. Origin unknown.

BRANDEBOURG, *sm.* frogs (of a coat); a word of hist. origin (§ 33), introd. in 17th cent. in sense of a coat adorned with trimming, like those worn in 1674 by the soldiers of the Elector of Brandenbourg, when they entered France.

† **Brandevin**, *sm.* brandy; from Germ. *branntwein*.

BRANDIR, *va.* to brandish, properly to shake a *brand* (sword), then to brandish any weapon. For such expansions of meaning see § 12. The O. Fr. *brand* is of Germ. origin (Scand. *brandr*).

BRANDON, *sm.* a wisp of straw, dim. of O. H. G. *brant*.

BRANLER, *va.* to shake. Origin unknown. —Der. *branle* (verbal subst.), *branl*oire, *branl*ement, *ébranl*er.

BRAQUE, *sm.* a brach-hound; of Germ. origin (Germ. *bracke*). The signification, a fool, hare-brained fellow, is metaph. = stupider than a *brach*, i.e. than a sporting dog. —Der. *bracon*, dim. *braque*, a little brach: the servant who looked after them was called the *braconnier* (cp. *fauconnier* from *faucon*). From this sense *braconnier* has come by a natural transition to its present sense: the servant in charge of the dogs hunted them on his own account in his master's absence; thence it comes to mean a poacher.

BRAQUEMART, *sm.* a broadsword. Origin unknown.

BRAQUER, *va.* to point. Origin unknown.

BRAS, *sm.* an arm; from L. **brachium**. **chi** becomes first **ci**, and then *s*; see *agencer*. **Brachia**, by the regular change of **chi** into **ci**, and of **ci** into *c* (see *agencer*), produced O. Fr. *brace*; this word again underwent the change of *c* into *ss* (see *amitié*), and became *brasse* (the distance between one's extended arms, a fathom). —Der. *brassé*, *brassard*, *embrasser*.

BRAISER, *sm.* a brazier. See *braise*.

BRASSER, *va.* to stir up, mix together. O. Fr. *bracer*, to make beer, from O. Fr. *brace* (malt). O. Fr. *brace* comes from L. **brace** (used by Pliny, who gives the word a Gaulish origin). Lat. **brace** had a deriv. **bracium** ('**Bracium** unde cervisia fit,' says Papias) which has produced the O. Fr. *brace*, by changing **ci** into *c*, see *agencer*; O. Fr. *bracer* has changed *e* into *ss* (see *amitié*), whence *brasser*.

† **Brave**, *adj.* brave, *sm.* a brave man; introd. in 16th cent. from It. *bravo*.—Der. *braver*, *brava*de, *brava*che, *bravo*.

BRAYETTE, *sf.* flap (of trowsers). See *braie*.

BREBIS, *sf.* a sheep. O. Fr. *berbis*, It. *berbice*, from L. **berbicem***. For the transposition of the *r* see Hist. Gram. p. 77. **Berbicem**, a form found as early as Vopiscus, is common in the Germanic Laws: 'Si quis **berbicem** furaverit,' Salic Law (t. 4, § 2). **Berbicem** is another form of **berbecem**, to be found in Petronius, 1st cent. (For e = *i*

see § 59.) **Berbecem**, used by Petronius as a popular Lat. form, answers to the **vervecem** of the literary language. For **v** = *b* see § 140.

BRÈCHE, *sf.* a gap, break; from O. H. G. *brecha*.—Der. *ébrécher*.

BRECHET, *sm.* the breast-bone, brisket. O. Fr. *breschet*, originally *brischet*, a word of Celtic origin (Kymri *brisket*, the breast).

BREDOUILLER, *vn.* to stammer. Origin unknown.

BREF, *adj.* short, brief; from L. **brevis**. For final **v** = *f* see § 142.

BREF, *sm.* a papal brief; from L. **breve** (used for an act, document, by Justinian and Jerome). For final **v** = *f* see § 142—Der. *brevet* (see *achever*)

BREHAIGNE, *adj.* barren, sterile. Origin unknown.

BRELAN, *sm.* brelan (a game of cards); from *brelenc*, of Germ. origin (Germ. *bretling*, dim. of *brett*, a board, whence a diceboard).

BRELOQUE, *sf.* a trinket. Origin unknown.

BRÈME, *sf.* a bream. O. Fr. *bresme*, from Germ. *brassen*.

BRETAUDER, *va.* to crop close (hair, etc.). Origin unknown.

BRETELLE, *sf.* a strap, brace. Origin unknown.

BRETTE, *sf.* a rapier, long sword; of Germ. origin (Scand. *bregðа*).—Der. *bretteur*.

BREUVAGE, *sm.* beverage. O. Fr. *beuvrage*, Sp. *bebrage*, It. *beveraggio*, from L. **biberaticum** (see Ducange). **Biberaticum** is from **biberare** (frequent. of **bibere**). **Bib(ĕ)rāticum**, contrd. into **bib'ráticum** (§ 52), produced O. Fr. *beuvrage* by change (1) of **-aticum** into *-age* (§ 248); (2) of **i** into *e* (§ 72); *e* = *eu* is uncommon; (3) of **b** into *v* (see § 113). *Beuvrage* became *breuvage* by the transposition of *r*, discussed under *âpreté*.

Just as **biberaticum** has produced first *beuvrage*, then *breuvage*, **biberare** (a medieval Lat. word) has produced, by means of its compd. **adbiberare**, the O. Fr. *abeuvrer*, which has become *abreuver* as *beuvrage* has become *breuvage*. For the permutations see *âpreté*.

BREVET, *sm.* brevet, letters-patent. See *bref* (2).

Bréviaire, *sm.* a breviary; from L. **breviarium** (a manual, and, in particular, in eccles. language, a manual of daily prayers).

BRIBE, *sf.* a hunch of bread. Origin unknown.

† **Brick**, *sm.* a brig; from Engl. *brig*.

BRICOLE, *sf.* a breast-band. Origin unknown.

BRIDE, *sf.* a bridle; of Germ. origin (O.H.G. *brit'l*, *brittil*). — Der. *brider*, *bridon*, *débrider*.

† **Brigade**, *sf.* a brigade; introd. in 16th cent. from It. *brigata* (division of an army). *Brigade* is a doublet of *briguée*.—Der. *brigandage*.

BRIGUE, *sf.* an intrigue. Origin unknown. —Der. *briguer*.

BRILLER, *vn.* to glitter, shine; from L. **beryllare** (to sparkle like a precious stone; from L. **beryllus**). For loss of **e** cp. **perustulare**, *brûler*. This loss, otherwise very rare, is found in other vowels, as in **quiritare**, *crier*; **corrosus**, *creux*; **corotulare**, *crouler*: it also occurs in the second degree in the Fr. forms *bluter* (*beluter*), *bluette* (*beluette*), *brouette* (*berouette*), etc.—Der. *brillant*, *brillanter*.

Brimborion, *sm.* a bauble, toy. Origin unknown.

BRIN, *sm.* a blade (of grass, etc.). Origin unknown.

BRIOCHE, *sf.* a cake. Origin unknown.

BRIQUE, *sf.* a brick; originally a fragment. The Bresse patois has the phrase *brique de pain* for a piece of bread. Of Germ. origin (Engl. *brick*, A. S. *brice*, a fragment).—Der. *briquetier*, *briqueter*, *briquet*.

† **Brise**, *sf.* a breeze; a sea term introd. towards the end of the 17th cent. from Engl. *breeze*.

BRISER, *va.* to break; from O. H. G. *bristan*. —Der. *bris* (verbal subst.), *brisée* (partic. subst.), *brisant*, *briseur*.

BROC, *sm.* a jug. Origin unknown.

BROCANTER, *va.* to deal in second-hand goods. Origin unknown.—Der. *brocantage*, *brocanteur*.

† **Brocard**, *sm.* a taunt, jeer; word of hist. origin. In the middle ages, in scholastic phrase, *brocard* (Schol. Lat. **brocarda**) meant the 'sentences' of Brocardus, Bishop of Worms, who compiled twenty books of 'Regulae Ecclesiasticae.'

BROCART, *sm.* brocade; from *brochart*, a stuff *brochée* with gold. See *broche*.

BROCHE, *sf.* a spit; from L. **brocca** (a needle, der. from **broccus**, used by Plautus for a point, a sharp tooth).—Der. *brocher*, *brochette*, *embrocher*, *brochure*, *brochage*, *brochet*, dim. of *broche*, a word which in O. Fr. meant a pike, so called by reason of its pointed head: this metaphor is not peculiar; Engl. *pike* is a similar case.

BROCHER, *va.* to stitch (a book). See *broche.* —Der. *broch*ure.

BROCHET, *sm.* a pike. See *broche.*

BRODEQUIN, *sm.* (1) a buskin, sock; (2) a half-boot. Sp. *borcegui*, It. *borzacchino*, from Flem. *brosekin.* The It. and Sp. have kept the Flem. *s*, while the Fr. has changed it, very irregularly, into the dental *d.*

BRODER, *va.* to embroider. See *border*, of which it is a doublet.—Der. *brode*rie.

Bronches, *sf.* (Med.) the bronchus; from Gr. *βρόγχος.*—Der. *bronch*ite.

BRONCHER, *vn.* to stumble. Origin unknown.

†**Bronze**, *sm.* bronze; introd. in 16th cent. from It. *bronzo.*—Der. *bronz*er.

BROSSE, *sf.* a brush. This word, now a piece of wood stuck with bristles, and formerly with couch-grass or heather, is an example of restriction of meaning, see § 12. *Brosse*, Low L. **brustia**, from O. H. G. *brustia*, signified at the beginning of the Fr. language, heather, broom, and only slowly was taken to mean a branch of broom used to sweep away dust. This original sense of the word (=*broussailles*, brush-wood) remains in some phrases and usages. Speaking of woodland, brushwood is still called *une brosse*; to beat a thicket is still called *brosser* in hunting-speech; cp. 'to brush the covers': so Ronsard says, *Il* brossa *longuement sans trouver nulle proie*; and Saint-Simon even uses the word in the general sense of passing or crossing, *Le premier président* brossa *à travers la compaigne et disparut.* This verb *brosser*, to traverse, cross, exists still in the deriv. *rebrousser*, originally *rebrosser.* Lastly, *broussaille*, in the 16th cent. *brossaille*, is the dim. of *brosse*, and signifies a little *brosse*, a little brush.

BROUET, *sm.* caudle, broth. The broth which Le Fontaine's fox serves up for the stork is *brouet.* Like It. *brodetto*, which is the dim. of It. *brodo*, *brouet* is the dim. in *et* of O. Fr. *brou*, which answers to Low L. **brodum** and to O. H. G. *brod* (gravy). For change of **brodum** into *brou* see *affouage*; for the loss of **d** see *accabler.*

BROUETTE, *sf.* a wheelbarrow; in 12th cent. *berouaite*, Walloon *berouette.* This word signified as late as the 18th cent. a little two-wheeled truck; in Louis XIV's days it was a *chaise-à-porteur* on two wheels. In the 15th cent. it was a cart of considerable size, for André de la Vigne speaks of *des charrettes et* brouettes *qui estoient à l'entrée de Charles VIII à Florence. Brouette* or rather *berouette* (the prim. orthography) is a dim. of *beroue* * (for dim. in *-ette* see *ablette*). *Beroue* is from L. **birota**, a two-wheeled car. For **bi**=*be* see *bis*; for **rota**=*roue* see *roue.* The O. Fr. *berouette* is contrd. into *brouette* by dropping the *e*, see *briller*; but in many patois the old form is still retained and the word is pronod. *berouette.*

BROUILLARD, *sm.* a *fog.* See *brouiller.*

BROUILLER, *va.* to mingle, embroil. Origin unknown.—Der. *brouille* (verbal subst.), *brouill*on, *débrouiller*, *embrouiller.*

BROUIR, *va.* to blight. Origin unknown.

BROUSSAILLES, *sf.* brushwood. See *brosse.*

BROUT, *sm.* shoots of young wood. O. Fr. *broust*, originally *brost*, a word of Germ. origin (A. S. *brûstian*, to burgeon, sprout). —Der. *brout*er (to browse, lit. to eat the *brouts*, or shoots), *brout*iller.

BROYER, *va.* to grind, crush; word of Germ. origin (Goth. *brikan*, to break). The Lat. **bricare** * which springs from the Germ. word, produces regularly *broyer*, just as **plicare** produces *ployer*, q. v.

BRU, *sf.* a daughter-in-law. O. Fr. *brut*, from O. H. G. *brût*, a bride.

†**Brugnon**, *sm.* a nectarine; introd. in 16th cent. from It. *brugna.*

BRUINE, *sf.* drizzling rain. Origin unknown.

BRUIRE, *vn.* to roar. Origin unknown.—Der. *bruit*, *ébruit*er, *bruissement.* The pres. p. of *bruire* is *bruyant.*

BRUIT, *sm.* a noise. See *bruire.*

BRÛLE-POURPOINT, *sm.* originally a gun discharged so near as to set fire to the *pourpoint*, doublet. See *brûler* and *pourpoint.*

BRÛLER, *va.* to burn; formerly *brusler*, It. *brustolare*, from L. **pĕrustŭlare***, to burn entirely. From **ustus**, partic. of **urere** came the verb **ustare**, whence again the dim. **ustulare** (which is to be seen in O. Sp. *uslar* for *ust'lar*). Just as **ustus** produced **ustulare** so **perustus** produced, with intermediate **perustare**, the form **perustulare** (which remains almost unchanged in It. *brustolare*).

For change of **perustulare** into *brusler*, —**perust(u)lare** loses its **ŭ**; **perus'tlare** is contrd. into **p'rust'lare** by losing the first vowel, see *briller*; **p** becomes *b*, see § 11; then **brust'lare**, by assimilation of **tl** into *ll* and reduction of *ll* into *l* (§ 168), becomes *bruslar*, then O. Fr. *brusler*, whence

brûler, by loss of *s*, see § 148.—Der. *brûl*ure, *brûl*ot.

Brume, *sf.* fog, mist; from L. bruma.—Der. *brum*eux.

BRUN, *adj.* brown; from O. H. G. *brûn*.—Der. *brun*e (sf.); *brun*ir, *brun*issage, *brun*âtre, em*brun*ir, rem*brun*ir.

† **Brusque**, *adj.* brusque, sharp, short (in manner); introd. in 16th cent. from It. *brusco*.—Der. *brusquer*, *brusque*rie.

Brut, *adj.* raw, unwrought, uncultivated; from L. brutus.—Der. *brut*al, *brut*alité, *brut*aliser.

BRUYANT, *adj.* noisy. See *bruire*.—Der. *bruyam*ment for *bruyant*ment; see *abondamment*.

BRUYÈRE, *sf.* heather. O. Fr. *bruière*, from L. brugaria, used for heather in several Lat. texts of the early middle ages. The word comes from Celt., a dim. of Breton *brug*. For the passage from brugaria to *bruyère*, for loss of g see *allier*; for -aria = -*ière* see *ânier*.

BUANDIER, *sf.* a bleacher. See *buée*.

Bubon, *sm.* a tumour (in the groin); from Gr. *βουβών*.

Buccal, *adj.* buccal, relating to the mouth; from L. buccalis.

BÛCHE, *sf.* a log of wood. O. Fr. *busche*, Prov. *busca*, from L. bosca*, fem. form of boscum; see *bois*. For -ca = -*che* see *acharner*; for o = *u* see *curée*.—Der. *bûch*er, *bûch*eron.

Bucolique, *adj.*, bucolic; from Gr. *βουκολικός*.

† **Budget**, *sm.* a budget; introd. at the fall of the Empire (1814) from Engl. *budget*.

BUÉE, *sf.* lye. Origin unknown.—Der. *buan*dier, *buan*derie.

BUFFET, *sm.* a cupboard, sideboard, buffet. Origin unknown.

BUFFLE, *sm.* a buffalo; from L. bufalus, used by Fortunatus, a secondary form of bubalus.—Der. *buffle*tin, *buffle*terie.

BUIS, *sm.* a box-tree; from L. buxus. For x = *s* see *ajouter*; accented u becomes *ui*, see § 96.—Der. *buis*on. (For the extension of sense see § 12.)

BUISSON, *sm.* a bush. See *buis*.

Bulbe, *sm.* a bulb; from L. bulbus.

Bulle, *sf.* a bubble; from L. bulla. *Bulle* is also the little ball of metal appended to the seal of letters-patent, whence the name of *bull*, given to papal letters-patent. *Bulle* is a doublet of *bill*, q. v.

† **Bulletin**, *sm.* a bulletin; introd. in 16th cent. from It. *bulletina*.

BURE, *sf.* drugget, coarse woollen cloth; from L. burra*. 'Nobilis horribili jungatur purpura burrae,' says an epigram attributed to Eucerias.—Der. *bur*eau (woollen stuff: *vêtu de simple bureau*, says Boileau); then a table covered with baize.

BUREAU, *sm.* a writing table. See *bure*.—Der. *bur*aliste, *bureau*cratie (from *bureau* and *cratie*; see *aristocratie*, *démocratie*), *bureau*crate.

BURETTE, *sf.* a cruet; dim. of O. Fr. *bure* (a bottle). Origin unknown.

† **Burgrave**, *sm.* a burgrave; introd. from Germ. *burggraf*.

† **Burin**, *sm.* a graver; introd. (see § 25) from It. *borino*.

† **Burlesque**, *adj.* burlesque, ludicrous; introd. in 16th cent. from It. *burlesco*.

† **Burnous**, *sm.* a burnous, cloak; introd. by travellers from Africa. Ar. *bornos*.

† **Busc**, *sm.* a busk, bust (for stays); also written *busque* and *buste* in 16th cent., a corruption of It. *busto*. See *buste*.

BUSE, *sf.* a buzzard; from L. buteo, a sparrowhawk in Pliny. For change of -teo into -*se*, through -*tio*, see *agencer*.—Der. *bus*ard.

† **Buste**, *sm.* a bust; introd. in 16th cent, from It. *busto*. *Buste* is a doublet of *boîte*, q. v.

BUT, *sm.* aim, mark. See *buter*.

BUTER, *va.* to strike, in O. Fr.; but in mod. Fr. restricted to certain special meanings. Etymologically *buter* is a dialectal variant of *bouter*, q. v.—Der. *but* (verbal subst.; properly the point one aims at, where one wishes to end), *bouter*, re*buter*, re*but*, *début*, *débuter*.

BUTIN, *sm.* booty; of Germ. origin, M. H. G. *buten*.—Der. *butin*er.

BUTOR, *sm.* a bittern. Origin unknown. The stupidity of this bird is proverbial, and *butor* is metaph. used for a stupid fellow just as *buse* (a bird of prey which cannot be tamed for hawking, q. v.) is used.

BUTTE, *sf.* a butt, rising ground, knoll. O. Fr. *bute*, fem. form of *but*, q. v. These two words had the same primitive meaning, as is seen in the phrase *être en butte à* = *servir de but à*. The *but* being usually placed on a rising knoll, the word presently came to be used for the knoll itself; and then the original meaning perished.

BUVEUR, *sm.* a drinker. O. Fr. *beuveur*, older still *beveür*, originally *beveor*, from L. bĭbĭtōrem (in Isidore of Seville). Bibi-(t)orem produced *beveor* by loss of medial

t, see § 117; and the two atonic i's became *e*, see *mettre*. *Beveor* became *beveur* by changing *eo* into *eu*, see *aïeul*; then *beuveur* by changing the first vowel *e* into *eu*; and finally *buveur* by change of *eu* into *u*, see *jumeau*. The Sp. *bevedor*, It. *bevitore*, confirm this derivation. By a transformation like the above, **bibentem** becomes *buvant* (for the changes see above), whence *buvable*, *buvette*, etc.

Byssus, *sm.* byssus, a kind of fine linen; from L. byssus.

C

ÇÀ, *adv.* here; from L. **ecc'ac** * (compd. of **ecce-hac**, like ecciste, *eccille*, for ecceiste, ecce-ille). For loss of the **h** see *a'elier*. **Ecce** means 'here,' in several 7th and 8th cent. documents, e. g. 'Parentes ecce habeo multos,' 'I have here many relations.' The phrase **ecce-hac** is therefore pleonastic. For **ecc'ac** = *ça* see *ce*.

† **Cabale**, *sf.* cabala, cabal; a word of Heb. origin, meaning properly the Jewish traditional interpretation of the O. Test., from Heb. *kabala*, traditional teaching. This word in the middle ages signified (1) a secret interpretation, (2) a mysterious science of commerce with supernatural beings. It has produced the adj. *cabalistique*. From the sense of occult measures, secret efforts to attain one's end, comes the modern signification of *cabal*, whence the verb *cabaler*. *Cabale* is a doublet of *gabelle*, q. v.

† **Caban**, *sm.* a hooded cloak; introd. in 16th cent. from Sp. *gaban*.

CABANE, *sf.* a cabin; from L. **capanna** (in Isidore of Seville: 'Tugurium parva casa est; hoc rustici **capanna** vocant.' The form **cabanna** is to be seen in the 8th cent. in the Glosses of Reichenau). For **p** = *b* see *abeille*. *Cabane* is a doublet of *cabine*, q. v.—Der. *cabanon*.

CABARET, *sm.* a public-house, tavern. Origin unknown.—Der. *cabaretier*.

CABAS, *sm.* a frail, basket of rushes. Origin unknown.

† **Cabestan**, *sm.* a capstan; in 17th cent. *capestan*, introd. from Eng. *capstan*.

† **Cabine**, *sf.* a cabin; introd. from Eng. *cabin*. *Cabine* is a doublet of *cabane*, q. v.

† **Cabinet**, *sm.* a cabinet; introd. in 16th cent. from It. *gabinetto*.

CÂBLE, *sm.* a cable; from L. **caplum** (found in sense of a cord in Isidore of Seville beside the form **capulum**). For **p** = *b* see § 111.

CABOCHE, *sf.* head, pate, noddle; dim. of L. **caput** by suffix **oceus** = *oche*, which is to be seen in *épinoche*, *pinoche*, etc. For **p** = *b* (**caput** is **cabo** in the Salic Law) see § 111:

† **Caboter**, *vn.* to coast. **Cabotage**, *sm.* coasting; introd. from It. *cabotaggio*. —Der. *caboteur*, *cabotin* (a strolling comedian, who goes from village to village, just as the coasters go from port to port).

Cabotin, *sm.* a strolling player. See *caboter*.

† **Cabrer**, *vpr.* to rear, prance, like a goat on its hind legs; introd. in 16th cent. from Sp. *cabra*.

† **Cabri**, *sm.* a kid. O. Fr. *cabrit*, from Prov. *cabrit*, which from L. **capritum** * (a goat in the Germanic Laws), from **capra**.

† **Cabriole**, *sf.* a caper; in Montaigne *capriole*; introd. in 16th cent. from It. *capriola* (properly the leap of a kid). *Cabriole* is a doublet of *chevreuil*, q v.—Der. *cabriolet*, *cabriolet* (a two-wheeled carriage which leaps; from its lightness).

Cabriolet, *sm.* a cabriolet, cab. See *cabriole*.

CABUS, *sm.* cabbage, cauliflower; der. indirectly from L **caput** (properly = a cabbage without a head). For **p** = *b* see § 111. For *chou-cabus* the Germ. is *kopfkohl* (lit. head-cabbage), It. *capuccio* (lit. little head), forms which show what the origin of the word is.

† **Cacao**, *sm.* cacao, cocoa; introd. at end of 16th cent. from America.—Der. *cacaotier*.

† **Cachalot**, *sm.* the sperm-whale; introd. from Engl. *cachalot*.

† **Cachemire**, *sm.* cashmere, a kind of stuff originally worn in Cashmere.

CACHER, *va.* to hide, conceal; from L. **coactare**, to be pressed together, whence by extension comes *se cacher*, i. e. to crouch down, to hide oneself. *Cacher* was used in Fr. in the active sense of 'to press under foot,' in the line of Ronsard, *À pieds*

deschaux cache le vin noveau, 'Barefoot he presses out the grape,' which proves the origin of the word without doubt. Similarly It. *quatto* signifies both concealed and compressed.

Coactare produces *cacher* (1) by changing **ct** into *ch*, see Hist. Gram. p. 60; (2) by suppressing the **o** before **a** (cp. **coaglare**, O. Fr. *coailler*, *cailler*).—Der. *cache* (verbal subst.), *cach*ette, *cach*et (rightly that which serves to hide the contents of a letter), *cach*otter (whence *cach*ot, verbal subst.), *cach*otterie.

CACHET, *sm.* a seal, stamp. See *cacher*.—Der. *cachet*er, dé*cachet*er.

CACHOT, *sm.* a dungeon. This word, originally meaning (=*cachette*) a hiding-place (Ambroise Paré speaks of *cachots des bêtes sauvages*), is the verbal subst. of *cachotter*. See *cacher*.

Cacochyme, *adj.* 'cacochymic,' peevish; from Gr. *κακόχυμος*.

Cacographie, *sf.* 'cacography,' bad-spelling; from Gr. *κακογραφία*.

Cacologie, *sf.* 'cacology,' bad choice of words; from Gr. *κακολογία*.

Cacophonie, *sf.* 'cacophony,' jarring sounds; from Gr. *κακοφωνία*.

Cactus, *sm.* a cactus; from Gr. *κάκτος*.

CADASTRE, *sm.* a 'cadastre,' official report on real property. O. Fr. *capdastre*, It. *catastro*, from L. **capitastrum** * (a register serving to regulate incidence of taxation), der. from **caput**, which in Class. Lat. is used for the capital-sum of a contribution. The Sp. similarly has *cabezon* for *cabeza* (the head).

Cap(ĭ)tástrum loses its **ĭ** according to rule, see § 52; and becomes *cadastre* by changing **pt** into *d*, as in male-aptus, *malade*: captellum *, *cadet*.

Cadavre, *sm.* a corpse; from L. cadaver.—Der. *cadavér*ique, *cadavér*eux.

CADEAU, *sm.* a gift, present; properly the feather-flourishes with which writing-masters adorn their specimens of skill: in this sense it is found in 16th cent., then it came to mean trifles, agreeable pastimes of no value. *Faire des cadeaux* was used for 'to amuse oneself with trifles'; then *cadeau* was used for amusement, entertainment, fête: thus Molière, in the Mariage forcé, has *J'aime les visites, les* cadeaux, *les promenades, en un mot toutes les choses de plaisir*. The word is especially used of entertainments given to women; in the 17th cent. the phrase *donner aux femmes un* cadeau *de musique et de dance* was used. From this phrase *donner un cadeau* comes the modern sense of a present. The word is a good example of the way in which words drift away from their original sense. In its signification of the feather-flourishes of the writing-master, a sort of calligraphic 'chain,' *cadeau*, O. Fr. (12th cent.), *cadel* (in Gérard de Roussillon) comes, through the Prov., from L. **catellus** (a little **catena**, chain).

† **Cadenas**, *sm.* a padlock, in Rabelais *catenas*. Introd. in 16th cent. from It. *catenaccio*.—Der. *cadenas*ser.

† **Cadence**, *sf.* a cadence, measure; introd. in 16th cent. from It. *cadenza*. *Cadence* is a doublet of *chance*, q. v.—Der. *cadence*r.

† **Cadène**, *sf.* a chain; from Prov. *cadena*, which from L. **catena**. *Cadène* is a doublet of *chaîne*, q. v.

Cadenette, *sf.* plaited hair (as worn by men); a word of hist. origin (see § 33); a kind of coiffure brought into fashion in the time of Louis XIII by Honoré d'Albret, brother of the Duke de Luynes, the Lord of *Cadanet*.

† **Cadet**, *adj.* younger; from Prov. *capdet*, which from L. **cap'tettum** *, **capitettum**, dim. of **caput**, head; the eldest son being regarded as the first head of the family, the second son the *cadet*, or little head.

Cadran, *sm.* a dial-plate, clock-face. O. Fr. *quadrant*, from L. quadrantem (a sundial, surface on which the hours are traced).

† **Cadre**, *sm.* a frame; introd. in 16th cent. from It. *quadro*.—Der. *cadr*er, en*cadr*er.

Caduc, *adj.* decrepit, decayed; from L. caducus.—Der. *caduc*ité.

Caducée, *sm.* a caduceus, herald's staff; from L. caduceum.

Cafard, *sm.* a hypocrite. Origin unknown.

† **Café**, *sm.* coffee; introd. from the East by travellers at beginning of 17th cent.; it is the Turkish *kahveh*.—Der. *caf*ier, *caf*etier, *caf*etière.

CAGE, *sf.* a cage; from L. **cavea**. For **-ea** = **-ge** see § 243: for loss of **v** see § 141. *Cage* is a doublet of *gabie*, q.v.—Der. *caj*oler (for *cageoler*), which in O. Fr. bore sense of to sing like a caged bird, but by a natural transition has come to mean to seduce by flattering words.

† **Cagneux**, *adj.* knock-kneed (like a beagle), dim. of *cagne*, from It. *cagna*, a bitch.

Cagot, *sm.* a bigot. Origin unknown.

CAHIER, *sm.* a writing-book, copy-book. O. Fr. *cayer*, originally *quayer*, from L. quaternum* (a book of four leaves, then a writing-book). For loss of medial t, qua(t)ernum, see § 117; for rn=r see *aubour*; for qua=*ca* see *car*; for the intercalation of an h see Hist. Gram. p. 79. The It. *quaderno*, Cat. *cuern*, both confirm this derivation. *Cahier* is a doublet of *caserne*, and *quaterne*, q. v.

Cahin-caha, *adj.* so-so, indifferently; from L. qua hinc,—qua hac (hither-thither).

CAHOTER, *va.* to jolt. Origin unknown.—Der. *cahot* (verbal subst.).

† **Cahute**, *sf.* a hut; prop. ship's cabin: sailors say *cajute*. From Du. *kajuit*.

CAÏEU, *sm.* a clove. Origin unknown.

CAILLE, *sf.* a quail. O Fr. *quaille*, It. *quaglia*, from medieval Lat. Quaquila, regularly contrd. (§ 51) into quaq'la, becomes *caille*, (1) by changing qua into *ca*, see *car*; (2) cl into *il*, see *abeille*. The form quaquila is of Germ. origin, answering to O. Neth. *quakele*.

CAILLER, *va.* to curdle. O. Fr. *coailler*, from L. coagulare. Coag(ŭ)lare, contrd. regularly (§ 52) into coag'lare, produced the O. Fr. *coailler* by changing gl into *il*, as in vigl'are, *veiller*; see Hist. Gram. p. 71. For loss of o see *cacher*. *Cailler* is a doublet of *coaguler*, q. v.—Der. *caillot*.

CAILLOU, *sm.* a flint, pebble. Origin unknown.—Der. *caillou*tage.

† **Caïman**, *sm.* cayman, alligator; introd. from American colonies through the Sp. *cayman*.

† **Caisse**, *sf.* a case, chest, box; from L. capsa, through Prov. *caissa*. For a=*ai* see *aigle*. ps becomes ss by assimilation; a phenomenon visible in Lat.: we find issa scrisi, for ipsa scripsi, in an 8th-cent. document; and this change of ps into ss was accomplished ages before in popular Lat., for Suetonius tells us that the Emperor Claudius punished a senator for saying isse instead of ipse. pt is similarly assimilated, as in *recepta*, *recette*, see § 168; and pm becomes *m*, as in septimana, *semaine*. *Caisse* is a doublet of *casse*, *chasse*, q. v.

CAJOLER, *va.* to cajole. See *cage*.—Der. *cajolerie*.

Cal, *sm.* a callosity; from L. callus.

Calamité, *sf.* a calamity; from L. calamitatem.

Calandre, *sf.* (Ornith.) 'calandra,' a kind of lark; from Gr. καραδριός, through L. caradrion, used in the Vulgate. For r=*l* see *autel* and § 154; for intercalation of an *n* see *concombre*.

CALANDRE, *sf.* a calender, mangle; from L. cylindrus. For y=*a* see *balance*; for in=*an* see § 72, note 4. *Calandre* is a doublet of *cylindre*, q. v.

Calcaire, *adj*, calcareous, chalky; from L. calcarius.

Calciner, *va.* to calcine; from L. calcinare*, which from calcem.

Calcul, *sm.* a reckoning; from L. calculus (properly a pebble, used to count with).—Der. *calcul*er, *calcul*ateur, in*calcul*able, *calcul*eux.

† **Cale**, *sf.* stocks (in a ship); from It. *cala*.

† **Cale**, *sf.* a wedge, to support, steady (*caler*) anything; from Germ. *keil*.

† **Calebasse**, *sf.* a calabash; introd. in 16th cent. from Sp. *calabaza*.

† **Caleche**, *sf.* a barouche; introd. from Sclav. languages (Polish *kolaska*, *kolassa*) through Germ. *kalesche*.

† **Caleçon**, *sm.* drawers; introd. in 16th cent. from It. *calzone*. *Caleçon* is a doublet of *chausson*, q. v.

Calembour, *sm.* a pun. Origin unknown.

Calendes, *sf. pl.* the calends; from L. calendae.

CALENDRIER, *sm.* a calendar. O. Fr. *calendier*, from L. calendarium. For -arium =-*ier* see § 198; for insertion of r see *chanvre*.

Calepin, *sm.* a Latin dictionary, note-book, a word of hist. origin, see § 33. This word, which now only signifies a little agenda book, meant in the 17th cent. a vast collection of notes, as we see in Boileau: *Qui de ses revenus écrits par alphabet Peut fournir aisément un* calepin *complet*. Originally the word signified a huge dictionary in six languages, very famous in early 16th cent., by Ambrosius Calepinus, an Augustin monk, who died A.D. 1511.

CALER, *va.* to wedge up, steady. See *cale*.

† **Calfater**, *va.* to caulk; in Rabelais *calafter*; introd in 16th cent. from It. *calafatare*.—Der. *calfat* (verbal subst). After the 16th cent. *calfater* was corrupted into *calfeutrer* (*calfeutrer un navire* is not rare in 16th-cent. authors).

Calfeutrer, *va.* to caulk. See *calfater*.

† **Calibre**, *sm.* calibre; introd. in 16th cent. from It. *calibro*.

CALICE, *sf.* (1) Bot. a calix; (2) a chalice, cup; from L. calicem.

Calicot, *sm.* calico; a word of hist. origin (see § 33), from the city of *Calicut*, the seat of this manufacture.

† **Calife,** *sm.* a khalif; from Ar. *Khalifa*, the successor of the Prophet (§ 30).

CALIFOURCHON, *adv.* a-straddle, a-stride. Origin unknown.

CALIN, *sm.* a cajoler, wheedler. Origin unknown.—Der. *câlin*er, *calin*erie.

Calleux, *adj.* callous; from L. callosus. For -osus = *-eux* see § 229. *Calleux* is a doublet of *galeux*.—Der. *call*osité.

Calligraphe, *sm.* a calligraphist; from Gr. *κάλλος* and *γράφειν*.—Der. *calligraph*ie.

† **Calme,** *sm.* tranquillity, quiet; from It. *calma*.—Der. *calm*er, which is a doublet of *chômer*, q. v.

Calomnie, *sf.* calumny; from L. calumnia. *Calomnie* is a doublet of *chalenge*, q. v.—Der. *calomni*ateur, *calomni*er.

Calorifère, *sm.* a stove; a word made up of L. calor and fero.

CALOTTE, *sf.* a skullcap. Origin unknown.

† **Calquer,** *va.* to trace, draw on tracing paper; introd. in 16th cent., with many other terms of art, from* It. *calcare*. *Calquer* is a doublet of *cúcher*, q. v.—Der. *calque* (verbal subst.), *décalquer*.

Calvitie, *sf.* baldness; from L. calvities.

CAMAÏEU, *sm.* a cameo. See *camée*.

† **Camail,** *sm.* camail; originally a coat of mail, covering the head and shoulders; now a clerical vestment covering head and shoulders, down to the waist: introd. in middle age from Prov. *capmail*, from L. caput and macula, properly therefore mail-armour for the head. For etymology of *maille*, see that word.

† **Camarade,** *sm.* a comrade; introd. in 16th cent. from Sp. *camarada*, properly one who shares the same chamber (camera), originally a military term. *Camarade* is a doublet of *chambrée*, q. v.—Der. *camarad*erie.

CAMARD, *adj.* flat-nosed. Origin unknown. See *camus*.

† **Cambouis,** *sm.* cartgrease. O. Fr. *cambois*, from Prov. *camois*, dirt. Origin unknown.

CAMBRER, *va.* to arch, bend, vault; from L. camĕrare. For loss of ĕ see § 52; for m'r = *mbr* see *absoudre*. *Cambrer* is a doublet of *chambrer*, q. v.—Der. *cambr*ure.

† **Cambuse,** *sf.* steward's room, cook's room (on board ship); introd. from Engl. *caboose*.

† **Camée,** *sf.* a cameo; introd. in* 16th cent. from It. *cameo*.—Der. *cam*aïeu.

Caméléon, *sm.* a chameleon; from Gr. *χαμαιλέων*.

Camelot, *sm.* camlet; originally stuff made of camel's hair. The word, in medieval Lat. documents written camelotum, is a deriv. of L. camelus.

† **Camérier,** *sm.* a chamberlain; introd. from It. *cameriere*. *Camérier* is a doublet of *chambrier*, q. v.

† **Camériste,** *sf.* a waiting-woman; introd. from It. *camerista*.

Camion, *sm.* a dray. Origin unknown.

† **Camisole,** *sf.* a short night-dress, morning jacket; introd. in 16th cent. from It. *camiciuola*.

† **Camomille,** *sf.* camomile; introd. in 16th cent. from It. *camomilla*.

Camouflet, *sm.* a puff of smoke in a sleeper's face, an affront. Origin unknown.

Camp, *sm.* a camp; from L. campus, properly field of battle, hence the place where an army encamps before a battle). *Camp* is a doublet of *champ*, q. v.—Der. *camp*er, *décamp*er.

CAMPAGNE, *sf.* country, champaign, plainland; from L. campānĭa, found in sense of a plain in the Roman surveyors. For -ania = *-agne* see *montagne* and § 244.—The O. Fr. form was *champagne*, which belongs primarily to the Picard dialect (see Hist. Gram. p. 21), and came late into Fr. *Campagne* is a doublet of *champagne*, q. v.—Der. *campagn*ard.

† **Campanile,** *sm.* a campanile; introd. from It. *campanile*.

† **Campanule,** *sf.* a campanula; introd. in 16th cent. from It. *campanula*.

Campêche, *sm.* logwood; a word of hist. origin (see § 33), meaning wood from the forests which line Campeachy bay.

CAMPER, *va.* to encamp. See *camp*.—Der. *camp*ement.

Camphre, *sm.* camphor; from L. camphora*, which is of Ar. origin (*kafar*). For loss of o see *ancre* and § 51.

CAMUS, *adj.* flat-nosed. Origin unknown.

† **Canaille,** *sf.* mob. rabble; introd. in 16th cent. from It. *canaglia*. *Canaille* is a doublet of *chienaille* and § 51.

Canal, *sm.* a pipe; from L. canalis. *Canal* is a doublet of *chénal*, q. v.—Der. *canal*iser.

† **Canape,** *sm.* a sofa; introd. in 16th cent. from It. *canopè*. Rabelais has *conopée*.

CANARD, *sm.* a drake. See *cane*.—Der. *canard*er.

Canari, *sm.* a canary-bird. O. Fr. *canaries*, a word of hist. origin (§ 33), a bird brought from the Canaries.

CANCAN, *sm.* gossip, tittle-tattle. An onomatopœia (§ 34).—Der. *cancan*er.

Cancer, *sm.* a cancer; from L. cancer. *Cancer* is a doublet of *chancre*, q. v.—Der. *cancer*eux.

CANCRE, *sm.* a crab, rightly *crabe*; from L. cancĕrem. For loss of ĕ see § 51. This word belongs properly to the Picard dialect (see Hist. Gram. p. 21), and has come late into the Fr. language.

Candélabre, *sm.* a candelabrum; from L. candelabrum.

Candeur, *sf.* candour, openness; from L. candorem.

† **Candi,** *adj.* candied; introd. in 16th cent. from It. *candi*.

Candidat, *sm.* a candidate; from L. candidatus.—Der. *candidat*ure.

Candide, *adj.* candid, fair; from L. candidus.

CANE, *sf.* a duck. In O. Fr. a boat.—Der. *can*ard. This word took its present sense late; the transition of ideas being that of a bird floating on the water like a boat. *Cane* is from Germ. *kahn*. — Der. *can*ard, *cane*ton, in sense of 'a boat.' *Cane* has left the dim. *canot*.

Canéphore, *sf.* a basket-bearer; from Gr. *κανηφόρος*.

† **Canette,** *sf.* a beer-jug; dim. of *cane*, which is the Germ. *kanne*, a can.—Der. *can*on, the $\frac{1}{4}$ of a litre.

† **Canevas,** *sm.* canvas; introd. in 16th cent. from It. *canavaccio*, properly a large piece of stuff for embroidery.

Caniche, *sm.* a poodle; deriv. of L. canis.

Canicule, *sf.* the dog-star; from L. canicula.

CANIF, *sm.* a penknife. Of Germ. origin, from A. S. *cnif*.

Canine, *adj.* canine; from L. canina.

CANIVEAU, *sm.* a sewer, drain. Origin unknown.

CANNE, *sf.* a cane; from L. canna.—Der. *canne*lle, *canne*lé, *canne*lure, *can*on. Before meaning a piece of artillery it signified the gun-barrel, and earlier still the stock of the arbalist.

CANON, *sm.* a cannon. See *canne*.—Der. *canon*ner, -nade, -nier, -niere.

Canon, *sm.* a rule, decree; from L. canon. —Der. *canon*ique (of which *chanoine*, q. v., is a doublet), *canon*iser.

Canonicat, *sm.* a canonry; from L. canonicatus*, the benefice of a canonicus, or canon.

Canoniser, *va.* to canonise. See *canon*. —Der. *canonis*ation.

CANOT, *sm.* a canoe. See *cane*.

† **Cantaloup,** *sm.* (Bot.) a cantalupe; a word of hist. origin, the etymology of which is given § 33.

† **Cantate,** *sf.* a cantata; introd. from It. *cantata*. *Cantate* is a doublet of *chantée*, q. v.

† **Cantatrice,** *sf.* a female singer; introd. from It. *cantatrice*.

Cantharide, *sf.* cantharis; from L. cantharidem.

Cantilène, *sf.* (Mus.) a cantilene, melody; from L. cantilena.

† **Cantine,** *sf.* a canteen; introd. in 16th cent. from It. *cantina*. *Cantine* is a doublet of *quintaine*, q. v.—Der. *cantin*ière.

Cantique, *sm.* a canticle, hymn; from L. canticum.

CANTON, *sm.* a canton. Origin unknown. —Der. *canton*al, -ner, -nement, -nier.

† **Cantonade,** *sf.* interior of the slips (in a theatre); from It. *cantonata*.

Canule, *sf.* (Med.) a clyster-pipe; from L. cannula.

† **Caoutchouc,** *sm.* caoutchouc, india-rubber. A word of American origin, *cahutchu*.

† **Cap,** *sm.* a cape; introd. in 16th cent. from It. *capo*. The It. also signifies 'a head,' whence the phrase *cap-à-pié*, i. e. from head to foot. *Cap* is a doublet of *chef*, q. v.

Capable, *adj.* capable; from L. capabilis. For -abilis = *-able* see *affable*.

Capacité, *sf.* capacity; from L. capacitatem.

† **Caparaçon,** *sm.* caparison; introd. in 16th cent. from Sp. *caparaçon*.

CAPE, *sf.* a cape, hooded cloak; from L. cappa, found in Isidore of Seville. For pp = *p* see *chape*.—Der. *cape*line, *capot*te.

CAPELINE, *sf.* a kind of hood. See *cape*.

Capillaire, *adj.* capillary; from L. capillaris.

† **Capilotade,** *sf.* a hash. In 16th cent. *cabirotade*, from Sp. *cabirotada*.

Capitaine, *sm.* a captain; introd. about the 14th cent. from capitaneus, a form der. by the medieval Lat. from L. caput. *Capitaine* is a doublet of *capitan*.

Capital, *adj.* capital, chief; *sm.* capital, principal; from L. capitalis. *Capital* is

a doublet of *cheptal*, q. v.—Der. *capitaliser*, -iste.

† **Capitan**, *sm.* a hector, bully; introd. in 16th cent. from Sp. *capitan.*

† **Capiteux**, *adj.* heady (of wine, &c.); introd. in 16th cent. from It. *capitoso.*

† **Capiton**, *sm.* cappadine, silk flock; introd. from It. *capitone.*—Der. *capitonner.*

Capituler, *va.* to capitulate; from L. capitulare*, i. e. to fix the conditions or heads of a surrender. *Capituler* is a doublet of *chapitrer.*—Der. *capitulation*, -aire.

† **Capon**, *sm.* a hypocrite, sneak; from It. *cappone. Capon* is a doublet of *chapon.*—Der. *caponner.*

† **Caporal**, *sm.* a corporal; introd. in 16th cent. from It. *caporale.*

CAPOTE, *sf.* a great coat, large cape. See *cape.*

CÂPRE, *sf.* (Bot.) a caper; from L. cappăris. For loss of ă see § 51.

† **Caprice**, *sm.* a whim, freak; introd. in 16th cent. from It. *capriccio.*—Der. *capricieux.*

Capricorne, *sm.* Capricorn; from L. capricornus.

Capsule, *sf.* a capsule, pod; from L. capsula.

Capter, *va.* to captivate; from L. captare.—Der. *captation*, -ateur.

Captif, *adj.* a captive; from L. captivus. *Captif* is a doublet of *chétif*, q. v.—Der. *captivité*, -er.

Capture, *sf.* capture; from L. captura.—Der. *capturer.*

† **Capuce**, *sm.* a hood; introd. in 16th cent. from It. *capuccio.*—Der. *capucin*, *capucine* (a hood-shaped flower).

† **Caquer**, *va.* to cure, barrel (fish, &c.). O. Fr. *quaquer*, from Dutch *kaaken.*—Der. *caque*, *encaquer.*

CAQUETER, *va.* to cackle, cluck; an onomatopoetic word (§ 34).—Der. *caquet* (verbal subst.).

CAR, *conj.* for, because; from L. quare. In O. Fr. *car* kept its etymol. sense; in the 13th cent. men said *Je ne sais ni* car, *ni comment*, where now they would say *Je ne sais ni* pourquoi, *ni comment.* The change, qu = *c*, is to be seen in many inscriptions under the Empire: cotidie, condam, alico, etc., for quotidié, quondam, aliquo. qu becomes hard *c* in quare, *car*; quassare, *casser*; quomodo, *comme*, etc. qu becomes soft *c* in quinque, *cinq*; quinquaginta, *cinquante*; querquedula, *cercelle.* qu becomes *ch* in quercinus, *chêne*; quisque-unus, *chacun.* qu becomes *s* in coquina, *cuisine.* Certain Roman inscriptions of the 3rd cent. give us cocere, cinque, for coquere, quinque.

† **Carabine**, *sf.* a rifle, carbine; introd. in 16th cent. from It. *carabina.*—Der. *carabin* a 'sawbones,' medical student (which in the 16th cent. signified a skirmisher armed with a carbine; thence it came to be used for surgeons' apprentices, and originally for those of apothecaries, by way of a nickname, *carabin à genoux*; and thence the present signification of the word), *carabinier.*

† **Caracole**, *sf.* a caracole, gambol; introd. in 16th cent. from Sp. *caracol.*—Der. *caracoller.*

Caractère, *sm.* character; from L. character.—Der. *caractériser*, -istique.

† **Carafe**, *sf.* a decanter; introd. in 16th cent. from It. *caraffa.*—Der. *carafon.*

Caramboler, *vn.* to make a cannon (in billiards). Origin unknown.—Der. *carambolage.*

† **Caramel**, *sm.* burnt sugar; introd. from Sp. *caramello.*

† **Carapace**, *sf.* carapace (of a tortoise); introd. from Sp. *carapacho.*

† **Carat**, *sm.* carat; introd., with many other jewellers' terms, from It. *carato.*

† **Caravane**, *sf.* a caravan; introd. from the East by travellers. Ar. *kairavan.*—Der. *caravansérail* (properly = *maison des caravanes*), Pers. *karvan-sarai.*

† **Caravelle**, *sf.* a caravel (ship); introd. from It. *caravella.*

Carbone, *sm.* carbon; from L. carbonem. *Carbone* is a doublet of *charbon*, q. v.—Der. *carboniser*, -ique, -ate.

† **Carbonade**, *sf.* fried or boiled pork; from It. *carbonata. Carbonade* is a doublet of *charbonnée.*

CARCAN, *sm.* an iron collar, pillory. O. Fr. *quercant*, from O. H. G. *querca*, the throat.

† **Carcasse**, *sf.* a carcass; introd. in 16th cent. from It. *carcassa.*

Carde, *sf.* a chard, teasel-frame; from L. carduus.—Der. *cardon*, *carder* (to comb with *cardes*, i. e. with brushes of iron, formed like the teasel), *cardeur.*

Cardinal, *adj.* cardinal; from L. cardinalis, that on which all hinges.—Der. *cardinal*, sm.

CARÊME, *sm.* Lent. O. Fr. *quaresme*, originally *quaraesme*; It. *quaresima*; from L. quadragēsĭma. Quadrages(ĭ)ma having

lost its ĭ (see § 51), becomes quadrages'ma, thence *caréme*: (1) by loss of medial g, whence O. Fr. *quaraesme*, see Hist. Gram. p. 82; (2) by change of dr into *r*, see § 168; (3) by change of qua into *ca*, see *car*; (4) by loss of s, see Hist. Gram. p. 81. *Caréme* is a doublet of *quadragesime*.

Carène, *sf.* a keel. In 16th cent. *carine*, from L. carina.

† **Caresse**, *sf.* a caress; introd. in 16th cent. from It. *carezza*.—Der. *caresser*.

† **Carguer**, *va.* to brail, clew up (sails); from Prov. *cargar*, which from L. carricare. *Carguer* is a doublet of *charger*, q. v. —Der. *cargue* (verbal subst.), *cargaison*.

Cariatide, *sf.* a caryatide; from Gr. *καρυάτιδες*.

† **Caricature**, *sf.* a caricature; introd. in 16th cent. from It. *caricatura*.—Der. *caricaturiste*.

Carie, *sf.* decay; from L. caries.—Der. *carier*.

CARILLON, *sm.* chimes; from L. quadrilionem, properly the chiming of four bells. For qua = *ca* see *car*; for dr = *r* see § 168; for li = *ll* see Hist. Gram. p. 57.—Der. *carillonner*.

Carlin, *sm.* a pug dog. Origin unknown.

† **Carmagnole**, *sf.* carmagnole, a sort of revolutionary dance; a word of hist. origin (see § 33), from the town of *Carmagnole* in Piedmont.

CARNAGE, *sm.* carnage, slaughter; from L. carnātĭcum *, der. from L. carnem. For -aticum = *-age* see § 248.

† **Carnassier**, *adj.* carnivorous; a word introd. from Prov. *carnaza*, whence also *carnassière*, a game-bag. The Prov. *carnaza* is from L. carnacea *, deriv. from carnem.

Carnation, *sf.* carnation (colour); from L. carnationem.

† **Carnaval**, *sm.* carnival; introd. in 16th cent. from It. *carnovale*.—Der. *carnavalesque*.

CARNET, *sm.* a note-book; from L. quaternētum, dim. of quaternum, q. v. Qua(t)ernetum; loses its medial t (see *abbaye* and § 117) and changes qua into *ca* (see *car*).

Carnivore, *adj.* carnivorous; from L. carnivorus.

Carotide, *adj.* carotid (artery); from Gr. *καρωτίδες*.

Carotte, *sf.* a carrot; from L. carota (used by Apicius).

† **Caroube**, *sm.* the caroub, locust-tree; introd. from It. *carruba*.—Der. *caroubier*.

CARPE, *sf.* a carp; from L. carpa, in Cassiodorus, lib. xii. ep. 4: 'Destinet carpam Danubius.'—Der. *carpillon*.

† **Carquois**, *sm.* a quiver; originally *tarquois*, *tarquais*, from Low L. tarcasia, transcription of Low Gr. *ταρκάσιον* (a quiver), introd. from the East by the early Crusaders, with many other military terms: it answers to the Turk. *turkash*.

CARRÉ, *adj.* and *sm.* square. See *carrer*.

CARREAU, *sm.* a tile. O. Fr. *carrel*, originally *quarréel*, from L. quadratellum, dim. of quadratus (see *carré*). Quadra(t)ellum loses its medial t (see *abbaye* and § 117), softens dr into *r* (see § 148), changes qua into *ca*, see *car*; whence O. Fr. *carrel* (which remains in *carreler*, *carrellage*, *décarreler*), which has become *carreau* by *el* = *eau*, see *agneau*.

CARREFOUR, *sm.* a cross-way (where four ways meet). O. Fr. *quarrefour*, Prov. *carreforc*, from L. quadrifurcum. For rc = *r* see *arbalète*; for dr = *r* see § 148; for u = *ou* see § 90; for qua = *ca* see *car*.

CARRELER, *va.* to pave with tiles. See *carreau*.—Der. *carrelet*, -age.

CARRER, *va.* to square; from L. quadrare. For qua = *ca* see *car*; for dr = *r* see § 148. *Carrer* is a doublet of *cadrer*, q. v.—Der. *carré*, contre-*carrer*, *carrure* (which is a doublet of *quadrature*).

† **Carrick**, *sm.* a top-coat, over-coat; from Engl. *carrick*.

CARRIÈRE, *sf.* a quarry (stone); from L. quadraria * (in this sense used in several medieval documents: a quarry is properly the spot whence one draws out squared stone, quadrata saxa). For qua = *ca* see *car*; for dr = *r* see § 148; for -aria = *-ière* see § 198.—Der. *carrier*.

Carrière, *sf.* a career, a racecourse; from L. carrus.

† **Carriole**, *sf.* a carriole; introd. from It. *carriuola*.

† **Carrosse**, *sm.* a coach, carriage; introd. in 16th cent. from It. *carrozza*.—Der. *carrossier*, *carrossable*.

† **Carrousel**, *sm.* a tilt, carousal; introd. from It. *carosello*.

Carte, *sf.* a chart; from L. charta, carta *. For ch = *c* see § 126. *Carte* is a doublet of *charte*, q. v.

† **Cartel**, *sm.* a challenge; from It. *cartello*.

Cartilage, *sf.* cartilage; from L. cartilaginem.—Der. *cartilagineux*.

† **Carton**, *sm.* pasteboard; introd. from It. *cartone*.—Der. *carton*nage, *carton*nier.

† **Cartouche**, *sm.* a cartouche, case (Archit. and Military); introd. in 16th cent. from It. *cartoccio*, which bears both senses, as in the Fr.

Cartulaire, *sm.* a chartulary; from L. chartularium, a register of title-deeds, acts, chartulae of a religious house. *Cartulaire* is a doublet of *chartrier*, q. v.

Cas, *sm.* a case; from L. casus.

Casanier, *adj.* domestic; der. through casana * from L. casa: properly one who stays at home is called *casanier*.

† **Casaque**, *sf.* a cassock; introd. in 16th cent. from It. *casacca*.—Der. *casaqu*in.

CASAQUIN, *sm.* a jacket. See *casaque*.

† **Cascade**, *sf.* a cascade; introd. in 16th cent. from It. *cascata*.

† **Case**, *sf.* a little house; from Sp. *casa*. From the sense of little house it comes to that of a hut, a compartment, square.—Der. *casi*er, *case*r.

† **Casemate**, *sf.* a casemate; introd. in 16th cent. from It. *casamatta*.

† **Caserne**, *sf.* barracks; introd. from Sp. *caserne*. *Caserne* is a doublet of *quaterne*, q. v.—Der. *caserne*r, *caserne*ment.

Casimir, *sm.* kerseymere, cashmere; corruption of *cachemire*, q. v.

† **Casoar**, *sm.* the cassowary, the Malay name of the bird.

† **Casque**, *sm.* a helmet; from It. *casco*.—Der. *casque*t, a little light *casque*; whence *casque*tte.

CASQUETTE, *sf.* a cap. See *casque*.

CASSE, *sf.* a case; now restricted in sense to a printer's case, in compartments, but in O. Fr. in the general sense of chest, box (=*caisse*). Its original meaning survives in *cassette*, a little box. *Casse* is from L. capsa. For ps=ss see § 168 and *caisse*, of which word it is a doublet.—Der. *cas*sette, *cas*setin.

CASSE, *sf.* a crucible; from Low L. caza, which from O. H. G. *kezi*, a stove.—Der. *casse*role.

Casse, *sf.* cassia; from L. casia.—Der. *cas*sier.

CASSE, *sf.* a breaking, cashiering; verbal subst. of *casser*, q. v.

CASSER, *va.* to break; from L. quassare. For qua=*ca* see *car*.—Der. *casse*, *cas*sure, *cas*sation, con*casser*.

CASSEROLLE, *sf.* a saucepan. See *casse*.

CASSETTE, *sf.* a little box. See *casse*.

Cassis, *sm.* a black-currant bush. Origin unknown.

† **Cassolette**, *sf.* a scent-box, perfume-pan; introd. from Sp. *cazoleta*.

† **Cassonade**, *sf.* moist sugar; introd. from Port. *cassonada*.

† **Castagnettes**, *sf. pl.* castanets; introd. from Sp. *castañetas*.

† **Caste**, *sf.* caste; from Port. *casta*, of pure unmixed race; a word first applied to Hindu 'castes.'

† **Castel**, *sm.* a castle; introd. in 16th cent. from It. *castello*. *Castel* is a doublet of *château*, q. v.

Castor, *sm.* a beaver; from L. castor.

Castrat, *adj.* and *sm.* castrated, an eunuch; from L. castratus. *Castrat* is a doublet of *châtre*.—Der. *castr*ation.

Casuel, *adj.* casual, accidental; from L. casualis.

† **Casuiste**, *sm.* a casuist; introd. from Sp. *casuista*.

Catachrèse, *sf.* catachresis; from Gr. κατάχρησις.

Cataclysme, *sm.* a cataclysm, deluge; from Gr. κατακλυσμός.

† **Catacombes**, *sf. pl.* catacombs; introd. from It. *catacomba*.

† **Catafalque**, *sm.* a catafalque; introd. in 16th cent. from It. *catafalco*. *Catafalque* is a doublet of *échafaud*, q. v.

Catalepsie, *sf.* catalepsy; from Gr. κατάληψις.—Der. *cataleptique*.

Catalogue, *sf.* a catalogue; from Gr. κατάλογος.=Der. *catalogu*er.

Cataplasme, *sm.* a cataplasm, poultice; from Gr. κατάπλασμα.

Catapulte, *sf.* a catapult; from L. catapulta.

Cataracte, *sf.* a cataract; from L. cataracta.

Catarrhe, *sm.* a catarrh, cold; from Gr. κατάρροος.—Der. *catarrh*al, -eux.

Catastrophe, *sf.* a catastrophe; from Gr. καταστροφή.

Catéchiser, *va.* to catechise; from Gr. κατηχίζειν. **Catéchisme**, *sm.* a catechism; from Gr. κατηχισμός*. **Catéchiste**, *sm.* a catechist; from Gr. κατηχιστής*. **Catéchumène**, *sm.* a catechumen; from Gr. κατηχούμενος.

Catégorie, *sf.* a category; from Gr. κατηγορία.—Der. *catégor*ique.

Cathédrale, *sf.* a cathedral; from eccles. L. cathedralis, sc. ecclesia, a church in which is the bishop's seat (cathedra).

Catholique, *adj.* catholic; from Gr. καθολικός.—Der. *catholic*isme, *catholic*ité.

CATIMINI, *adv.* in a corner, stealthily. Origin unknown.

CATIR, *va.* to press, gloss (cloth); from *cat* *, which is from L. coactus. For loss of o see *cacher*; for ct = *t* see § 168: the It. *quatto* (from coactus) confirms this etymology.—Der. *cati* (verbal subst.), *cati*ssage, *décatir*.

CAUCHEMAR, *sm.* a nightmare, an incubus, caused, according to old mythology, by the presence of a supernatural being sitting on the breast of the sleeper. *Cauchemar* is properly a demon who presses, from the two words *mar* (a demon in the Germ., which survives in Engl. *night-mare* and in Germ. *nacht-mar*), and from *cauche*, the O. Fr. verb *caucher*, to press. *Caucher* is formed regularly from L. calcare. For c = *ch* see § 126; for al = *au* see *agneau*. Ménage tells us that in his day the *cauchemar* was called *cauchevieille* in the Lyons dialect. *Cauche-vieille*, the old woman who presses one down, = *la vieille qui presse*, confirms the etymology given above.

Caudataire, *adj.* and *sm.* train-bearing, a train-bearer; from L. caudatarius.

Cause, *sf.* cause; from L. causa. *Cause* is a doublet of *chose*, q. v.—Der. *causer* (to be the cause of), *causalité*.

Causer, *vn.* to talk, chat; from L. causari, to defend a cause, then to discuss, lastly to talk. Causator is used for a pleader in the Lex Salica.—Der. *causeur*, *causette*.

Caustique, *adj.* caustic; from L. causticus.

Cautèle, *sf.* cunning, craft; from L. cautela.—Der. *cauteleux*.

Cautère, *sm.* a cautery, cauterizing iron; from L. cauterium.—Der. *cautériser*, *cautérisation*.

Caution, *sf.* a caution; from L. cautionem.—Der. *cautionner*, *cautionnement*.

† **Cavalcade**, *sf.* a cavalcade; introd. in 16th cent. from It. *cavalcata*. *Cavalcade* is a doublet of *chevauchée*, q. v.

† **Cavalcadour**, *sm.* an equerry; introd. in 16th cent. from It. *cavalcatore*.

† **Cavale**, *sf.* a mare; introd. in 16th cent. from It. *cavalla*.

† **Cavalier**, *sm.* a cavalier; introd. in 16th cent. from It. *cavaliere*. *Cavalier* is a doublet of *chevalier*, q. v.—Der. *cavalièrement*.

† **Cavalerie**, *sf.* cavalry; introd. in 16th cent. from It. *cavalleria*. *Cavalerie* is a doublet of *chevalerie*, q. v.

† **Cavatine**, *sf.* a cavatina; introd. from It. *cavatina*.

Cave, *sf.* a cellar, vault; from L. cava (used in this sense in the Roman land-surveyors).—Der. *caveau*.

Cave, *adj.* hollow; from L. cavus.

CAVEAU, *sm.* a small cellar, vault. See *cave*.

† **Cavecon**, *sm.* a snaffle-bridle; introd. in 16th cent. from It. *cavezzone*.

Caver, *va.* to hollow; from L. cavare.

† **Caver**, *va.* to stake; from It. *cavare*.—Der. *décaver*.

Caverne, *sf.* a cave, cavern; from L. caverna.—Der. *caverneux*.

† **Caviar**, *sm.* caviare; in 16th cent. *cavial*, from It. *caviale*.

Cavité, *sf.* a cavity; from L. cavitatem.

CE, *pron.* this. O. Fr. *ço*, originally *içe*, from L. ecce-hoc, which has lost its h, see *atelier*, and its final c, see *ami* and Hist. Gram. p. 82; and then ecce-o (or ecc'o) is changed to *içe* by reducing cc into soft *c*, and by changing e into *i*, see *accomplir*. The O. Fr. *içe* was afterwards reduced to *ço* (as *ici* to *ci*) whence mod. Fr. *ce*.

Just as ecce-hoc became *içe*, ecce-hic became *ici* (whence the adv. *ci*); ecce-hac became *içà* * (whence the adv. *ça*); ecciste became O. Fr. *icist*, later *cïst* (= *celuci-ci* in O. Fr.), and this became *cest* (for *i* = *e* see *mettre*), whence the mod. Fr. *cet* (for the loss of s see Hist. Gram. p. 81).; eccille became O. Fr. *icil*, then *icel*; *icel* (whose fem. *icelle* survives in some legal phrases) is reduced to *cel* (whose fem. *celle* remains, while the masc. has perished, leaving behind *celui* (for details see Hist. Gram. p. 113). Eccillos produced O. Fr. *iceux* (for ill = *eu* see *agneau*), just as illos produced *eux*, and as capillos produced *cheveux*; *iceux* finally was reduced to mod. Fr. *ceux*.

CÉANS, *adv.* within, in this house. O. Fr. *çaiens*, originally *çaens*, compd. of adv. *ça* (q. v.) and *ens*, which from L. intus. For in = O. Fr. *en* = mod. Fr. *an*, see § 68, and under *andouille*.

CECI, *pron.* this here; compd. of *ce* and *ci*, q. v.

Cécité, *sf.* blindness; from L. caecitatem.

Céder, *va.* to yield; from L. cedere.

† **Cédille**, *sf.* a cedilla; introd. from Sp. *cedilla*.

† **Cédrat**, *sm.* (Bot.) cedrat; introd. in 16th cent. from It. *cedrato*.

Cèdre, *sm.* a cedar; from L. cedrus.

Cédule, *sf.* a schedule, note of hand; from L. schedula.

CEINDRE, *va.* to encompass, gird; from L. cingere. Cíng(ĕ)re having lost the atonic penult (see § 51), becomes *cin're*, whence

ceindre, by euphonic intercalcation of *d* (*n'r = n-d-r*), as in astringere, *astreindre*; pingere, *peindre*, etc., see Hist. Gram. p. 73. (See *ceinture* and *absoudre*.)

CEINTURE, *sf.* a girdle, sash; from L. **cinctura**. For **ct** = *t* see § 168; for **i** = *ei* cp. sinus, *sein*; insignia, *enseigne*, etc.; and all verbs in *eindre* answering to Lat. **-ingere, -imere**: stringere, *étreindre*; astringere, *astreindre*, etc.—Der. *ceinturon*.

CELA, *pron.* that; compd. of *ce* and *là*, q. v.

Céladon, *sm.* a sentimental lover; of hist. origin, see § 33; an allusion to Céladon de l'Astrée.

Célèbre, *adj.* celebrated, famous; from L. celebrem.—Der. *célébrité*.

Célébrer, *va.* to celebrate; from L. celebrare.—Der. *célébration*.

Céler, *va.* to conceal; from L. celare.—Der. *déceler*, *recéler*.

† **Céleri**, *sm.* celery; introd. from It. *seleri*, a Piedmontese word.

Célérité, *sf.* swiftness; from L. celeritatem.

Céleste, *adj.* heavenly; from L. caelestis.

Célibat, *sm.* celibate, celibacy; from L. caelibatus.—Der. *célibataire*.

CELLE, *pron. f.* that. See *ce*.

CELLIER, *sm.* cellar; from L. **cellarium**. For **-arium** = *-ier* see § 198.

Cellule, *sf.* a little cell; from L. cellula. *Cellule* is a doublet of *ciaule*, q. v.—Der. *cellul*eux, *cellul*aire.

CELUI, *pron. sm.* this one. See *ce*.

Cément, *sm.* cement; from L. caementum. *Cément* is a doublet of *ciment*, q. v.—Der. *cément*er, *cément*ation.

Cénacle, *sm.* a guest-chamber; from L. caenaculum.

CENDRE, *sf.* ashes, cinders. It. *cenere*, from L. **cinerem**. **Cín(ĕ)rem**, contrd. after the rule, § 51, into *cin'rem*, becomes *cendre* by change of **i** into *e* (see *mettre*), of **nr** into *ndr* (see Hist. Gram. p. 73).—Der. *cendr*er, *cendr*ier, *cendr*eux, *cendr*illon.

Cène, *sf.* the Lord's Supper; from L. coena.

Cénobite, *sm.* a cenobite; from L. coenobita, one who lives in the coenobium, or convent.

Cénotaphe, *sm.* a cenotaph; from Gr. *κενοτάφιον*.

Cens, *sm.* census, annual quit-rent; from L. census.—Der. *cens*ier, *cens*itaire, *cens*ive.

Censer, *va.* to deem, reckon; whence partic. *cense*, reputed; from L. censere.

Censeur, *sm.* a censor; from L. censor.

Censure, *sf.* censure, blame; from L. censura.—Der. *censur*er.

CENT, *adj.* hundred; from L. **centum**.—Der. *cent*aine, *cent*enaire.

CENTENIER, *sm.* a centurion; from L. centenarius. For **-arius** = *-ier* see § 198. *Centenier* is a doublet of *centenaire*.

CENTIÈME, *adj.* hundredth. O. Fr. *centiesme*, from L. **centesimus**. **Centes(ĭ)mus**, contr. into **centes'mus** after the rule (§ 51), becomes *centième* by the change of **e** into *ie* (see *arrière*), and loss of **s** (see Hist. Gram. p. 81). *Centième* is a doublet of *centime*, q. v.

CENTIME, *sm.* a centime ($\frac{1}{100}$ part of a franc); from L. **centesimus**. **Centés(ĭ)mus**, contrd. into **centes'mus** (see § 51), becomes *centime* by changing **e** into *i* (see *accomplir*), and dropping **s** (Hist. Gram. p. 81). *Centime* is a doublet of *centième*, q. v.

Centon, *sm.* a cento; from L. centonem.

CENTRE, *sm.* centre; from L. **centrum**.

CENTRAL, from L. **centralis**.—Der. *central*iser, *décentral*iser, *concentr*er, *concentr*ique, *excentr*ique.

Centrifuge, *adj.* centrifugal. **Centripète**, *adj.* centripetal. Words coined by the learned, the first centrum with fugere, and the second with petere.

Centuple, *adj.* augmented a hundredfold, centuple; from L. centuplus.—Der. *centupler*.

Centurie, *sf.* a century; from L. centuria.

Centurion, *sm.* a centurion; from L. centurionem.

CEP, *sm.* a tree-stock, vine-stock; from L. **cippus** *. For **i** = *e* see *mettre*; for **pp** = *p* see *chape*. *Cep* is a doublet of *cippe*, q. v.—Der. *cépage*.

CEPENDANT, *adv.* however, = *pendant cela*. See *ce* and *pendant*.

Céphalalgie, *sf.* head-ache; from Gr. *κεφαλαλγία*.

Céramique, *adj.* ceramic; from Gr. *κεραμικός*.

Céraste, *sm.* the cerastes; from Gr. *κεράστης*.

Cérat, *sm.* cerate; from L. ceratum, a salve whose chief compound is wax, cera. *Cérat* is a doublet of *ciré*, q. v.

CERCEAU, *sm.* a hoop. O. Fr. *cercel*, from L. **circellus** *. For **i** = *e* see *mettre*; for **-ellus** = *-el* = *-eau*, see *agneau*.

CERCLE, *sm.* a circle; from L. **circulus**. **Circ(ŭ)lus**, contrd. after rule (see § 51) into **circ'lus**, changes **i** into *e* (see

mettre).—Der. *cercle*r, of which *circuler* is a doublet.

CERCUEIL, *sm.* a coffin. O. Fr. *sarcueil*, originally *sarcueu*, from L. **sarcophagus.** **Sarcŏphăgus** loses (see § 51) the two final atonic syllables, and becomes *sarcueu* by changing **o** into *ue*; see *accueillir*. Hence again, by corruption from *sarcueu*, comes the form *sarcueil*, in which the presence of the final *l* is unexplained. *Sarcueil* has changed **a** into *e*, see *acheter*, and **s** into *c*, as in salsa, *sauce*. The study of proper names, which usually gives us valuable aid in establishing the origin of common nouns, here confirms for us the above etymology, which connects *cercueil* with **sarcophagus**: in the arrondissement of Lisieux is a place called *Cercueux*, which in medieval documents is called 'Ecclesia de **Sarcophagis.**' *Cercueil* is a doublet of *sarcophage*, q. v.

Céréale, *adj.* cereal; from L. **cerealis.**

Cérébral, *adj.* cerebral; from L. **cerebralis.**

Cérémonie, *sf.* a ceremony; from L. **caeremonia.**—Der. *cérémonial*, -eux.

CERF, *sm.* a stag; from L. **cervus.** For final **v**=*f* see § 142.

CERFEUIL, *sm.* chervil; from L. **caerefolium.** For loss of **e**, **cer'folium**, see § 52; for **-olium**=*-euil* see *feuille*.

CERISE, *sf.* a cherry; from L. **cerasa**, pl. of **cerasum.** For **a**=*i* see *aimant*.—Der. *cerisier*, *cerisaie*.

CERNE, *sm.* a ring, circle; from L. **circinus.** **Cĭr(cĭ)nus**, contrd. according to rule (see § 51) into **cir'nus**, became *cerne* by changing **i** into *e*; see *mettre*.—Der. *cern*eau, *cern*er.

CERNER, *va.* to encircle. See *cerne*.

CERTAIN, *adj.* certain; from L. **certus**, by the adjunction of the Lat. suffix **-anus**=*-ain*; see § 194.—Der. *certain*ement.

CERTES, *adv.* certainly; from L. **certe.** For this addition of *s* see Hist. Gram. p. 80.

Certificat, *sm.* a certificate; from L. **certificatum***, partic. of verb **certificare***, whence *certifier*.

Certifier, *va.* to certify. See *certificat*.

Certitude, *sf.* certitude, certainty; from L. **certitudo***.

Céruse, *sf.* white lead; from L. **cerussa.**

CERVEAU, *sm.* the brain. O. Fr. *cervel**, from L. **cerebellum.** **Cer(ĕ)bellum**, contrd. according to rule (see § 52) into **cer'bellum**, produced *cerveau*, by **b**=*v*, see *avant*; (2) **-ellum** into *-eau*, see *agneau*. Just as **cerebellum** becomes *cerveau*, so the fem. form **cerebella** became *cervelle*.—Der. *cervel*et, *écervelé*.

† **Cervelas,** *sm.* a saveloy. In 16th cent. *cervelat*; introd. from It. *cervellata*.

CERVELLE, *sf.* the brain. See *cerveau*.

Cervical, *adj.* cervical; from L. **cervicalis.**

CERVOISE, *sf.* ale, beer; from L. **cervisia** (in Pliny, who cites it as a word of Gaulish origin, see § 19). For **i**=*oi* see § 68.

CESSER, *vn.* to cease; from L. **cessare.**—Der. *cesse* (verbal subst.), *incessant*, *cessation*.

Cession, *sf.* a cession; from L. **cessionem.**—Der. *cession*naire.

Ceste, *sm.* a cestus, girdle; from L. **cestus.**

Césure, *sf.* caesura; from L. **caesura.**

CET, *pron.* this. See *ce*.

Cétacé, *adj.* cetaceous; from L. **cetaceus***, der. from **cetus.**

CHABOT, *sm.* a miller's-thumb, chub (a big-headed fish); from L. **caput**, with addition of the suffix *ot*, to be found in Fr. in *cachot*, *brûlot*, *billot*, etc. For **c**=*ch* see *acharner*; for **p**=*b* see *abeille*. This fish was called, for a like reason, *κέφαλος* in Gr. and **capito** in Lat.

† **Chabraque,** *sf.* the cloths on a cavalry horse. A word introd. from Germ. *schabrake*.

† **Chacal,** *sm.* a jackal; introd. from the East by travellers. Pers. and Turk. *schakal*.

CHACUN, *distrib. pron.* each one. O. Fr. *chascun*, *chasqun*, from L. **quisque unus.** **Quisque unus** or **quisq'unus** becomes *chascun* by changing **qu** into *ch* (see § 126), and **i** into *a* (see *balance*). For the loss of **s** see § 148.

CHAFOUIN, *sm.* a pitiful-looking person. In patois *chatfouin*, compd. of *chat* and *fouine*.

† **Chagrin,** *sm.* shagreen; introd. about the 15th cent. from It. Venetian *zagrin*.

Chagrin, *sm.* affliction. Origin unknown.—Der. *chagrin*er.

CHAÎNE, *sf.* a chain; from L. **catena.** For loss of medial **t** see *abbaye* and § 117; for **e**=*i* see *accomplir*. *Chaîne* is a doublet of *cadène*.—Der. *chaînon* (of which *chignon*, q. v., is the doublet), *chaîn*ette, en*chaîn*er, dé*chaîn*er.

CHAIR, *sf.* flesh. O. Fr. *char*, originally *charn*, from L. **carnem.** For **c**=*ch* see § 126; for **a**=*ai* see § 54; for **rn**=*n* see *aubour*.—Der. *charn*el, *charn*ier, *charn*u, *charn*ure, *charogne*, dé*charn*er, a*charn*er.

CHAIRE, *sf.* a pulpit. O. Fr. *chaëre*, from L. **cathedra**, i. e. a raised seat from which one speaks. For loss of medial **t** (**th**) see *abbaye*; for **c**=*ch* see § 126; for **dr**=*r* see § 168. Before the 16th cent. the word *chaise* did not exist, and *chaire*, like **cathedra**, had the two meanings, 'a chair,' and 'a pulpit.' Thus Montaigne says, *S'élançant d'une* **chaire** (*chaise*), *où elle estoit assise.* In the 16th cent. the Parisians substituted *s* for *r* (see *arroser*), and so transformed *chaire* into *chaise.* Under Louis XIV the phrase ran not *une chaire de Droit*, but *une chaise de Droit, une chaise de Théologie.* Molière says, *Les savants ne sont bons que pour prêcher en* **chaise**; shewing plainly that *chaise* long kept the sense of *chaire*, and is nothing but a slight variation of the same word.

CHAISE, *sf.* a chair. See *chaire.*

CHALAND, *sm.* a lighter, barge. A word of Byzantine origin, like many terms of seafaring and military art of the middle ages; from Low L. **chelandium**, Gr. χελάνδιον.

Chaland, *sm.* a customer. Origin unknown.—Der. a*chalande*r.

† **Châle,** *sf.* a shawl; introd. from the East by travellers. Ar. *schâl.*

† **Chalet,** *sm.* a cheese-house, a chalet. A Swiss word, from the Grisons patois. *Chalet* is a doublet of *châtelet.*

CHALEUR, *sf.* heat; from L. **calōrem.** For **c**=*ch* see § 126; for **o**=*eu* see § 79. —Der. *chaleur*eux.

CHÂLIT, *sm.* a wooden bedstead. Origin unknown.

CHALOIR, *vn.* to be important, matter, lit. to be hot; from L. **calēre.** For **c**=*ch* see § 126; for **e**=*oi* see § 63. For this verb see Hist. Gram. p. 147.—Der. non*chaloir* (to care for nothing), whence the pres. partic. *nonchalant.*

† **Chaloupe,** *sf.* a launch, shallop. In 16th cent. *chaluppe*; introd. from It. *scialuppa.*

CHALUMEAU, *sm.* straw, blow-pipe. O. Fr. *chalemel*, from L. **calamellus**, dim. of **calamus.** For **c**=*ch* see § 126; for **-ellus**=*-eau* see *agneau*; for **a**=*u*, through *e*, cp. **saccharum**, *sucre*; **rhabarbarum**, *rhubarbe.*

† **Chamade,** *sf.* a parley; introd. in 16th cent. from It. *chiamata.*

CHAMAILLER, *vn.* to scuffle. Origin unknown.

† **Chamarre,** *sf.* lace-work, embroidery; from Sp. *chamarra.*—Der. *chamarr*er.

CHAMBELLAN, *sm.* a chamberlain. O. Fr. *chambellanc*, originally *chamberlenc*; It. *camarlingo*, from O. H. G. *chamarlinc*, an officer of the chamber. For the assimilation of **rl** into *ll* see § 168; for the dissimilation of **mm** into *mb* see § 169.

CHAMBRANLE, *sm.* a doorcase, window-frame. Origin unknown.

CHAMBRE, *sf.* a chamber; from L. **camera***. **Cam**(ĕ)**ra**, contrd. regularly (see § 51) into **cam'ra**, becomes *chambre*, by changing (1) **c** into *ch*, see § 126; (2) **m'r** into *mbr*, see *absoudre.*—Der. *chambr*er (whose doublet is *cambrer*), *chambr*ette, *chambr*ée (whose doublet is *camerade*), *chambr*ier, *chambr*ière (whose doublet is *camerier*).

CHAMEAU, *sm.* a camel. Originally *chamel*, from L. **camēlus.** For **c**=*ch* see § 126; for **-el**=*-eau* see *agneau.*—Der. *cham*elle, *cham*elier.

† **Chamois,** *sm.* a chamois; a word of Swiss origin.—Der. *chamois*eur.

CHAMP, *sm.* a field; from L. **campus.** For **c** = *ch* see § 126. *Champ* is a doublet of *camp*, q. v.—Der. *champ*ion (who fights in *champ clos*).

CHAMPART, *sm.* a field-rent; for *champ-part.* A feudal term. See *champ* and *part.*

CHAMPÊTRE, *adj.* rural, rustic; from L. **campestris.** For **c**=*ch* see § 126; for loss of **s** see § 126 and Hist. Gram. p. 81.

CHAMPIGNON, *sm.* a mushroom; from L. **campinionem***, i. e. that which grows in the fields; deriv. of **campus.** For **c**=*ch* see § 126; for **ni**=*gn* see Hist. Gram. p. 64.

CHAMPION, *sm.* a champion. See *champ.*

CHANCE, *sf.* chance, hazard. O. Fr. *chéance*, It. *cadenza*, from L. **cadentĭa**, that which falls out fortunately, from **cadere**, a term used in dice-playing. For loss of medial **d** see *accabler* and § 120; for **c**=*ch* see § 126; for **-tia**=*-ce* see § 192. *Chance* is a doublet of *cadence*, q. v.—Der. *chanceux.*

CHANCEL, *sm.* a chancel, the grating separating the choir from the nave; from L. **cancellus**, the grating or bar dividing the judgment-seat from the people. The **cancellarius** was the officer who stood by this bar. From cancellarius, first an usher, then a scribe, a notary, comes mod. Fr. *chancelier*, by changing (1) **c** into *ch*, see § 126; (2) **-arius** into *-ier*, see § 198. *Chancel* is a doublet of *cancel*, q. v.

CHANCELER, *vn.* to stagger, reel; from L. **cancellare**, to make zigzags, thence to walk unevenly, to stagger. For **c**=*ch* see § 126.

CHANCRE, *sm.* a canker, cancer; from L. **cancrum.** For **c** = *ch* see § 126. *Chancre* is a doublet of *cancre, cancer.*

CHANDELLE, *sf.* a candle; from L. **candela.** For **c** = *ch* see § 126.— Der. *chandel*ier, *chandel*eur, the feast of candles (**candelae**). *Chandeleur* represents the Lat. **candelarum** in the phrase 'festa S. Mariae **candelarum.**'

CHANFREIN, *sm.* chamfron, armour for a horse's head. Origin unknown.

CHANGER, *va.* to change, exchange, barter; from L. **cambiare***, in the Lex Salica, der. from the form **cambire,** to be found in Apuleius). **Cambiare** becomes *changer* by consonification of **ia** (see *abréger* and Hist. Gram. p. 65) and fall of **b** (see Hist. Gram. p. 81). For **c** = *ch* see § 126. For the change of **m** into *n*, we find it in Lat. tamdiu or tandiu, quandiu or quamdiu, and in inscriptions quen, tan, ren, for quem, tam, rem. This change also takes place in Fr. (1) At the beginning of words, as in matta, *natte*; mappa, *nappe*; mespilum, *nèfle.* Natta is to be found in Gregory of Tours, and nespilum in Low Lat. (2) In the middle of words, most often when **m** is blunted by being in contact with another consonant, as in commjatus*, *congé*; pum'cem, *ponce,* etc. Also in dama, *daine*; comestabilis*, *connétable.* (3) At the end of words, in summum, *son*; suum, *son*; meum, *mon,* etc. See also under *airain.*—Der. *change* (verbal subst.), re*changer*, re*change*, *échanger*, *chang*eur, *chang*ement.

CHANOINE, *sm.* a canon; from L. **canónĭcus.** This word, accented on the **o**, has, according to rule (see § 51), lost its two atonic vowels. For **c** = *ch* see § 126. **o** becomes *oi* by the attraction of the **i**, as in historia, *histoire,* § 84. **o** also becomes *oi*, as in focarium, *foyer,* § 83. *Chanoine* is a doublet of *canonique,* q. v.— Der. *chanoin*esse.

CHANSON, *sf.* a song; from L. **cantionem.** For **c** = *ch* see § 126; for **tiare** = *ser* see § 264.—Der. *chanson*nier, *chanson*nette.

CHANT, *sm.* a song, chant; from L. **cantus.** For **c** = *ch* see § 126.

CHANTEAU, *sm.* a cantle, hunch. O. Fr. *chantel,* from L. **cantellus***, dim. of *cantus** (a corner). For **-ellus** = *-eau* see *agneau*; for **c** = *ch* see § 126.

CHANTEPLEURE, *sf.* a long funnel, tap. See *chanter* and *pleurer.*

CHANTER, *va.* to sing; from L. **cantare.** For **c** = *ch* see § 126.—Der. *chant*eur (whose doublet is *chantre*), *chant*euse, dé*chanter*, *chant*onner, *chanter*elle.

CHANTIER, *sm.* a yard, timber-yard, &c.; from L. **canterium,** a beam of strong wood. For **c** = *ch* see § 126; for **e** = *ie* see § 56.

CHANTRE, *sm.* a singer, chanter; from L. **cantorem.** This word, coming to be proncd. **cant(ŏ)rem,** was contrd. according to rule (§ 51) into **cant'r,** changing **c** into *ch*; see § 126. *Chantre* is a doublet of *chanteur.*

CHANVRE, *sm.* hemp; from L. **cannabis. Cann(ă)bis,** contrd. according to rule (§ 51) into **cann'bis,** ought to have become ***chanve,** by change of **c** into *ch* (see § 126) and **b** into *v* (see § 113). This form *chanve* exists in fact in Picardy in patois, and doubtless existed in O. Fr. The intercalation of an **r**, whence *chanvre*, is to be met with in a few words, as in funda, *fronde*; encaustum, *encre*, &c. See Hist. Gram. p. 80. The form regestrum for regestum is to be found at a very early period.

Chaos, *sm.* chaos; from L. chaos.—Der. *chaot*ique.

CHAPE, *sf.* a cope; from L. **cappa** (a hooded cloak, in Isidore of Seville). For **c** = *ch* see § 126. **pp** becomes *p*, as in cuppa, *coupe*; sappa, *sape*; pupis, *poupe*; stuppa*, *étoupe.* And we also find the form **capa** beside **cappa** in certain Lat. documents. — Der. *chaper*on, *chap*eau (O. Fr. *chapel*, properly a little *chape*). For **-el** = *eau* see *agneau.* The O. Fr. form had a dim. *chapelet*, a little head-dress, consisting usually of a crown of flowers. Ronsard, speaking of a maiden watering lilies, says *Soir et matin les arrose Et ù ses noces propose De s'en faire un chapelet.* The *chapelet de roses*, a chaplet of roses placed on the statues of the Virgin, shortly called a *rosaire*, or rosary, came later to mean a sort of chain, intended for counting prayers, made of threaded beads, which at first were made to resemble the chaplets of the Madonna. Another deriv. of **capa** is the dim. **capella,** which from the 7th cent. has had the sense of a chapel: originally a **capella** was the sanctuary in which was preserved the **cappa,** or cope of S. Martin, and thence it was expanded to mean any sanctuary containing relics.

CHAPEAU, *sm.* a hat. See *chape.*—Der. *chapel*ier, from O. Fr. *chapel.*

CHAPELAIN, *sm.* a chaplain. See *chapelle.*

CHAPELER, *va.* to chip, rasp, bread; from L. **capŭlāre.** For c = *ch* see § 126. Here u = *e* as in juniperus, *genièvre.* — Der. *chapel*ure.

CHAPELET, *sm.* a chaplet. See *chape.*

CHAPELLE, *sf.* a chapel. See *chape.*—Der. *chapel*ain.

CHAPERON, *sm.* a hood. See *chape.*—Der. *chaperon*ner.

CHAPITEAU, *sm.* a capital, top, cap. O. Fr. *chapitel,* from L. **capitellum.** For c = *ch* see § 126; for -ellum = *-eau* see *agneau.*

CHAPITRE, *sm.* a chapter. O. Fr. *chapitle,* from L. **capitulum.** Capit(ŭ)lum, contracted by rule (see § 51) into **capit'lum,** becomes *chapitre* by changing (1) c into *ch,* see § 126; (2) l into *r,* see § 157.—Der. *chapitr*er (to reprimand in full chapter). *Chapitrer* is a doublet of *capituler,* q. v.

CHAPON, *sm.* a capon; from L. **caponem.** For c = *ch* see § 126. *Chapon* is a doublet of *capon,* q. v.

CHAQUE, *adj.* each. O. Fr. *chasque.* For its etymology see *chacun.*

CHAR, *sm.* a car, chariot; from L. **carrus.** For c = *ch* see § 126. — Der. *char*rier, *char*royer, *char*rette, *char*ron, *char*iot.

† **Charade,** *sf.* a charade; a word of Prov. origin (§ 24), introd. during the 18th cent. Origin unknown.

CHARANÇON, *sm.* a weevil. Origin unknown.

CHARBON, *sm.* coal; from L. **carbōnem.** For c = *ch* see § 126. *Charbon* is a doublet of *carbone.*—Der. *charbon*ner, *charbon*nier, *charbon*née (of which *carbonade* is the doublet).

CHARCUTIER, *sm.* a pork-butcher. *Chair-cutier* as late as Rousseau; in the 17th cent. *chaircuitier*; originally *chaircuitier,* properly a seller of cooked meat, as opposed to a butcher, who sells it raw. For the etymology see *chair* and *cuite.*—Der. *charcut*erie, *char-cut*er.

CHARDON, *sm.* a thistle; from L. **cardŭ-onem*,** der. from **carduus.** For c = *ch* see § 126; for loss of the ŭ see § 52. — Der. *chardon*neret, a goldfinch; O. Fr. *chardonnet,* properly a bird which frequents the thistle. As a confirmation of this origin we may mention the fact that the Latins similarly called the bird **carduelis** from **carduus,** and the Greeks *ἀκανθίς* from *ἄκανθος*; and lastly, the Germans call it *distelfink,* the thistle-finch.

CHARGER, *va.* to load, charge. Sp. *cargar,* It. *caricare,* from L. **carricare,** used by St. Jerome for 'to load.' **Carr(ĭ)cāre** was soon contrd., according to rule (see § 52), into **car'care.** The Glosses of Reichenau (8th cent.) have 'onerati = carcati.' **Carcare** became *charger* by changing (1) the initial c into *ch* (see § 126; (2) rc into *rg* (see § 129). *Charger* is a doublet of *carguer,* q.v.—Der. *charge* (verbal subst.), *charge*ment, dé*charger,* sur-*charger.*

CHARIOT, *sm.* a wagon. See *char.*

CHARITÉ, *sf.* charity; from L. **carĭtātem.** For c = *ch* see § 126; for -atem = *-é* see § 230. *Charité* is a doublet of *cherté,* q. v.—Der. *charit*able.

CHARIVARI, *sm.* a mock serenade. Origin unknown.

† **Charlatan,** *sm.* charlatan, quack; introd. in 16th cent. from It. *ciarlatano.*—Der. *charlatan*isme.

CHARME, *sm.* a witch-elm; in the Berry patois *charne.* It. *carpino,* from L. **carpinus.** Car(pĭ)nus is contrd. according to rule (§ 51) into **car'nus,** whence *charme* by changing (1) c into *ch* (see § 126); (2) n into *m,* a change of which this word is almost the only example.— Der. *charm*oie.

CHARME, *sm.* a charm, enchantment; from L. **carmen.** For c = *ch* see § 126.—Der. *charm*er, *charm*ant.

CHARNEL, *adj.* carnal. See *chair.*

CHARNIER, *sm.* a larder. See *chair. Charnier* is a doublet of *carnier.*

CHARNU, *adj.* fleshy, brawny. See *chair.*

CHARNIÈRE, *sf.* a hinge; from L. **cardĭnária,** der. from **cardinem. Card-(ĭ)nária,** contrd. according to rule (see § 52) into **card'naria,** becomes *charnière* by changing (1) c into *ch* (see § 126); (2) dn into *n* (see *aller*); (3) -aria into *-ière* (see § 198).

CHAROGNE, *sf.* carrion. See *chair.*—*Charogne* is a doublet of *carogne.*

CHARPENTJER, *sm.* a carpenter; from L. **carpentarius,** which is properly a cart-wright or wheelwright = *charron,* for which see § 12. For c = *ch* see § 126; for -arius = *-ier* see § 198.—Der. *charpent*er, *charpente* (verbal subst.).

CHARPIE, *sf.* lint. a partic. subst. (see § 188) of O. Fr. verb active *charpir*; from L. **carpĕre.** For c = *ch* see § 126; for e = *i* see § 59.

CHARRETTE, *sf.* a cart. See *char.*—Der. *charretier, charretée.*

CHARRIER, *va.* to cart, carry. See *char.*

CHARROYER, *va.* to cart, carry. See *char.* —Der. *charroi* (verbal subst.).

CHARRUE, *sf.* a plough; from L. carrūca. For c = *ch* see § 126; for -uça = *-ue* see § 237.

CHARTE, *sf.* a charter, chartulary; from L. chărta. Charta, being really pronćd. carta, afterwards became *charte* by returning from c to *ch* (see § 126). *Charte* is a doublet of *carte*, q. v.

CHARTRE, *sf.* a charter; from L. chartŭla, dim. of charta (see *charte*). Chart(ŭ)la, contrd. according to rule (§ 51) into chart'la, changed l into *r*; see § 157. —Der. *chartr*ier (of which the doublet is *cartulaire*, q. v.).

CHARTRE, *sf.* a prison; from L. carcer. For c = *ch* see § 126; c'r (carc'r) becomes *tr* by change of c into *t*, of which there is no other example in the modern Fr. language.

CHAS, *sm.* the eye of a needle. Origin unknown.

CHÂSSE, *sf.* a shrine, reliquary; from L. capsa. For c = *ch* see § 126; for ps = *ss* see *caisse*.—Der. *châss*is, en*châss*er.

CHASSE, *sf.* chase, hunting. verbal subst. of *chasser*, q. v. *Chasser* is a doublet of *caisse*, q. v.

CHASSER, *va.* to hunt, chase; from L. captiare*, deriv. of captare, which has taken the sense of 'to chase' in late Lat. In Propertius 'captare feras' is used in the sense of 'to hunt wild beasts.' For c = *ch* see § 126; for tiare = *sser* see *agencer*; for assimilation of r see *caisse*.—Der. *chasse*, *chas*seur, *chasser*esse, pour*chasser*.

CHASSIE, *sf.* blear-eyedness. Origin unknown.—Der. *chassi*eux.

CHÂSSIS, *sm.* a frame, sash, chase. See *chasse*.

CHASTE, *adj.* chaste; from L. castus. For c = *ch* see § 126.—Der. *chasteté* (of which the O. Fr. doublet was *chastée*).

CHASUBLE, *sf.* a chasuble; from L. casibŭla *, dim. of casula, which is used by Isidore of Seville for a mantle. Casibula or casubula, contrd. regularly (§ 51) into casub'la, became *chasuble* by changing c into *ch* (see § 126).

CHAT, *sm.* a cat; from L. catus (Isidore of Seville). For c = *ch* see § 126.—Der. *chat*oyer (to change colour like a cat's eye: those precious stones which jewellers call cat's eyes are *pierres chatoyantes*), *chattemite* (from *chatte* and *mite*, L. mitis).

CHÂTAIGNE, *sf.* a chestnut. O. Fr. *chastaigne*, from L. castánĕa. For c = *ch* see § 126; for a = *ai* see 54; for -nea = *-gne* see 244; for loss of s see Hist. Gram. p. 81. —Der. *châtaign*ier, *châtaign*eraie.

CHÂTEAU, *sm.* a castle. O. Fr. *chastel*, from L. castellum. For -ellum = *-eau* see *agneau*; for c = *ch* see § 126; for loss of s see Hist. Gram. p. 81. *Château* is a doublet of O. Fr. *castel*.—Der. (from O. Fr. *châtel*) *châtel*aine, *châtel*enie, *châtel*et.

CHAT-HUANT, *sm.* the screech-owl; in 17th cent. *chahuan* in Ménage, *chauhan* and *chouhan* in the Anjou patois; in the 16th cent. *chouan* in Ronsard. This form *chouan* is the real form of the word (and besides, naturalists still give the name of *chouan* to the middle-sized horned owl). *Chouan* is a dim. of O. Fr. *choue*. *Choue* is in its turn derived from O. H. G. *chouch*, the owl: the Germ. root-word has also a form *chouc*, whence Fr. *choucas*. The O. Fr. *choue* has left two derivations, *chouette* and *chouan*, whence *chat-huant*, a word whose present spelling would mislead us to imagine a deriv. from *chat* and *huer*, which is very far from being the case.

CHÂTIER, *va.* to chastise. O. Fr. *chastier*, from L. castigáre. For loss of g see § 131; for c = *ch* see § 126; for loss of s see Hist. Gram. p. 81.—Der. *châti*ment.

CHATON, *sm.* a bezel. O. Fr. *chaston*, originally *caston*, from Germ. *kasten*.

CHATOUILLER, *va.* to tickle; from L. cattuliare * (der. from cattulire = titillare, to tickle). For c = *ch* see § 126; for u = *ou* see § 90; for lli = *ill* see *ail.* —Der. *chatouill*ement.

CHATOYER, *va.* to sparkle, change in hue. See *chat.*

CHÂTRER, *va.* to castrate, geld. O. Fr. *chastrer*, from L. castrare. For c = *ch* see § 126; for loss of s see Hist. Gram. p. 81.—Der. *châtré* (of which the doublet is *castrat*).

CHATTEMITE, *sf.* a demure-looking person. See *chat.*

CHAUD, *adj.* warm. O. Fr. *chald*, It. *caldo*, from L. caldus, which was used in Rome in the time of Augustus for calidus, as is seen in Quinctilian, i. 6, 'Sed Augustus quoque in epistolis ad Caium Caesarem scriptis, emendat quod is dicere calidum quam caldum malit: non quia illud non sit latinum, sed quia sit odiosum.' For c = *ch* see § 126; for al = *au* see *agneau*.—Der. *échaud*er, *réchaud*.

CHAUDIÈRE, *sf.* a copper; from L. caldaria: 'Vasa caldaria' is used by Vitruvius. For c = *ch* see § 126; for al = *au* see

agneau; for **-aria** = *-ière* see § 198.—Der. *chaudron* (O. Fr. *chauderon*, der. from *chaudère*, another form of *chaudière*. Similarly in Sp. *calderon* is deriv. from *caldera*).

CHAUDRON, *sm.* a caldron, kettle. See *chaudière*.—Der. *chaudronnier*.

CHAUFFER, *va.* to warm, heat. Prov. *calfar*, It. *calefare*, from **calefare** *, contrd. form of **calefacere**. For loss of ĕ (**cal'fare**) see § 52; for **c** = *ch* see § 126; for **al** = *au* see *agneau*.—Der. *chauffe* (verbal subst.), *chauffage*, *chauffoir*, *chauffe*rette, *chauffeur*, *échauffer*, *réchauffer*.

CHAULER, *va.* to lime, steep in lime-water. See *chaux*.

CHAUME, *sm.* a stalk, haulm; from L. **calamus**, which is written **calmus** in a document dated A.D. 672. **Călă)mus**, contrd. regularly (§ 51) into **cal'mus**, became *chaume* by changing **c** into *ch*, see § 126; and **al** into *au*, see *agneau*.—Der. *chaumière*, *chaumine*.

CHAUSSE, *sf.* a shoulder-knot. See *chausser*.

CHAUSSÉE, *sf.* a causeway, embankment. Prov. *causada*, Sp. *calzada*, from L. **calciata** * (sc. **via**) properly = *voie maçonnée à la chaux* (a road made with lime). **Calciata** is from **calcem**. For **c** = *ch* see § 126; for **al** = *au* see *agneau*; for **ci** = *ss* see *agencer*; for **-ata** = *-ée* see *ampoulé*.

CHAUSSER, *va.* to put on (shoes or stockings); from L. **calceare**. For **c** = *ch* see § 126; for **al** = *au* see *agneau*; for **ce** = *ss* see *agencer*.—Der. *chausses* (verbal subst.), *chaussette*, *chausson* (of which the doublet is *caleçon*), *chaussure*, *déchausses*, *déchaux*, *chausse*-trape (properly a snare, trap, which shoes the foot).

CHAUSSE-TRAPPE, *sf.* a caltrop, trap. See *chausser* and *trappe*.

CHAUVE, *adj.* bald; from L. **calvus**. For **c** = *ch* see § 126; for **al** = *au* see *agneau*.—Der. *chauve*-souris (a bat), so called because its wings are membranaceous and have no feathers. The Glosses of Reichenau (8th cent.) give us 'Vespertiliones = **calves sorices**.'

CHAUVE-SOURIS, *sm.* a bat. See *chauve*.

CHAUX, *sf.* lime. Prov. *calz*, It. *calce*, from L. **calcem**. For **c** = *ch* see § 126; for **al** = *au* see *agneau*.

CHAVIRER, *vna.* to capsize, upset; from *chapvirer*, properly to be turned upside down; from *virer* (q. v.) and *chap* (from L. **caput**). For **c** = *ch* see § 126.

CHEF, *sm.* a head, chief; originally head, as in *le* **chef** *d'un saint, un couvre*-**chef**: from L. **caput**. For **c** = *ch* see § 126; for **a** = *e* see § 54. **p** has here become *f* after having gone through all the stages of the phonetic scale (*p*, *b*, *v*, *f*), as is shown by Low Lat. **cabo** (for **caput**), and 10th-cent. Fr. *chève*. Like *chef*, the two words **praesaga**, *fresaie*, **mespilum**, *nèfle*, have also changed **p** into *f*. *Chef* is a doublet of *cap*, q. v.—Der. *achever* (q. v.), *chevet* (the 'head' of a bed), *chef*-lieu.

CHEMIN, *sm.* a way, road. Prov. *camin*, It. *cammino*, from L. **caminus** *, found in 6th-cent. documents for a road. For **ca** = *che* see §§ 126 and 54.—Der. *cheminer*, *acheminer*.

CHEMINÉE, *sf.* a chimney. It. *camminata*, from L. **caminata**, deriv. of **caminus**, used by Vitruvius for a chimney. For **ca** = *che* see §§ 126 and 54; for **-ata** = *-ée* see § 201.

CHEMISE, *sf.* a shirt, shift; from L. **camisia**. Paulus, the abbreviator of Festus, says of the word **supparus**: 'SUPPARUS, vestimentum lineum quod **camisia** dicitur.' For **ca** = *che* see §§ 126 and 54.

CHENAL, *sm.* a channel; from L. **canalis**. For **ca** = *che* see §§ 126 and 54. Another form of this word is *chéneau* (for **l** = *u* see *agneau*). *Chenal* is a doublet of *canal*.

† **Chenapan**, *sm.* a scamp, blackguard; introd. towards end of 17th cent. by the Germ. wars, from Germ. *schnapphahn*.

CHÊNE, *sm.* an oak. O. Fr. *chesne*, from L. **casnus** * (= an oak in a Chartulary of A.D. 508). For **ca** = *che* see §§ 126 and 54; for loss of **s** see Hist. Gram. p. 81. The form **casnus** is a transformation of the regular **quercinus** (**querc'nus**) by changing **rc** into **rs**, **s**: this **rs** = **s** is found in Fr. in *dorsum*, *dos*, etc. (§ 154), and also in Lat. The Romans said **dossum** for *dorsum*, **sussum** for *sursum*, **prosa** for *prorsa*, **retrosum** for **retrorsum**. Even **introsus** is found for **introrsus** in an inscription (Orelli, 14034). For **qu** = *c* see *car*.—Der. *chênaie*.

CHENET, *sm.* a dog, andiron. O. Fr. *chienet*. See *chien*.

CHENEVIS, *sm.* hempseed; from L. **cannabisium** *, deriv. of **cannabis**. For **ca** = *che* see §§ 126 and 54; for **b** = ● see *avant* and § 113.—Der. *chenevière*, *chènevotte*.

CHENIL, *sm.* a kennel; from L. **canīle** *, place where dogs are kept. **Canile** is from **canis**, like **equile** from **equus**,

agnile from agnus, etc. For ca=*che* see §§ 126 and 54.

CHENILLE, *sf.* a caterpillar; from L. canĭcŭla, a name drawn from the likeness of the head of certain caterpillars to that of a little dog. This etymology, which at first sight seems strange, is confirmed by the fact that the caterpillar has in many idioms received the name of other animals; as in Milanese *cagnon* (=a little dog): in other parts of Italy it it called *gattola* (a little cat). The Portuguese call it *lagarta* (a lizard). For ca=*che* see §§ 126 and 54; for -icula=*-ille* see § 257. *Chenille* is a doublet of *canicule*.—Der. *échenille*r.

CHENU, *adj.* hoar-headed; from L. canūtus, deriv. of canus. For ca=*che* see §§ 126 and 54; for -utus=*-u* see § 201.

CHEPTEL, *sm.* leased-out cattle. Prov. *captal*, from L. capitale. Cap(ĭ)tale, contrd. regularly (see § 52) into cap'tale, becomes *cheptel* by changing ca into *che* (see §§ 126 and 54), and -ale into *-el* (see § 191.) *Cheptel* is a doublet of *captel*, *capitale*.

CHER, *adj.* dear; from L. carus. For ca=*che* see §§ 126 and 54. — Der. *chérir*, *chèrement*.

CHERCHER, *va.* to seek. Prov. *cercar*, It. *cercare*, from L. circare, used by Propertius for to wander hither and thither. For c=*ch* see § 126; for i=*e* see *mettre*; for a=*e* see § 54.—Der. *cherche*ur, re*chercher*, re*cherche*.

CHÈRE, *sf.* cheer, good fare; from L. cara, a face, countenance, used by Corippus, a 6th-cent. poet, in his Paneg. ad Justinum: 'Postquam venere verendam Cæsaris ante caram.' *Faire bonne chère* took its present sense of 'eating a good dinner' only in modern times; formerly it was=*faire bon accueil*, and originally=*faire bon visage*, as the proper sense of *chère* is a face, as in Patelin's lines, *Que ressemblez-vous bien de chère Et du tout à vostre feu père*. For ca=*che* see §§ 126 and 54.

CHÉRIR, *va.* to cherish. See *cher*.—Der. *chérissable*, en*chérir*, ren*chérir*, suren*chérir*.

CHERTÉ, *sf*, dearness, high price; from L. caritatem. Car(ĭ)tatem, contrd. regularly (see § 52) into car'tatem, becomes *cherté* by changing (1) ca into *che*, see §§ 126 and 54; (2) -atem into *-é*, see § 230.

Chérubin, *sm.* a cherub; from eccles. L. cherubim, introd. into Lat. by St. Jerome (§ 30).

CHÉTIF, *adj.* poor, mean, bad; in 13th cent. *chaitif* (Joinville), in 11th cent. *caitif* (Chanson de Roland); It. *cattivo*; from L. captīvus, a prisoner, in Class. Lat., but used in sense of *chétif*, mean, poor-looking, in Imperial times, as we see in the Mathesis of Firmicus Maternus, viii. 24, a treatise on astrology written by this Christian controversialist, who was a contemporary of Constantine, and died about A. D. 436: 'Vicesima pars Sagittarii, si in horoscopo inventa fuerit, homines facit nanos, gibbosos, captivos, ridiculosque.' How then has the word passed from its proper Lat. sense of 'captive' to that of 'mean' and 'weak'? A parallel Fr. metaphor will help to explain it: the word *chartre*, which properly means a prison, is also said in the Dict. de l'Académie Française to signify the mesenteric phthisis to which children are liable; the phrase *un enfant est en chartre* being used for a child attacked by this malady. Popular superstition, in its faith in fairies and evil spirits, likened consumption to a mysterious prison-house in which the sick person is held captive till he dies by an invisible hand: and thus the sick person, the *chétif*, is the 'captive' of that fatal malady. The L. captivus having thus this double signification, handed it down to the Romance languages: thus It. *cattivo* is both 'captive' and 'bad.' O. Fr., richer and fuller than the modern language, gave to the word *chétif* both senses; as we see in Joinville that St. Louis delivered *les chétifs* (i. e. the Christian 'captives' of the Saracens). As to the form of the word, captivus becomes *caitif* by dropping final -us, by final v=*f* (§ 142), by pt=*t* (§ 168), and by ā=*ai* (§ 54). *Caitif* (introd. into England by the Normans in the form *caitiff*) becomes in the 12th cent. *chaitif* by c=*ch* (§ 126), in the 13th cent. *chétif* by ai=*é* (§ 103). *Chétif* is a doublet of *captif*.

CHEVAL, *sm.* a horse; from L. caballus. For ca = *che* see §§ 126 and 54; for b=*v* see § 113.—Der. *chevalin*, *chevalet*, dim. of *cheval*; similarly the Romans used equuleus, the dim. of equus. *Cheval* is a doublet of *cavale*.

CHEVALIER, *sm.* a knight; from L. caballarius, used by Isidore of Seville as=alaris eques. For ca = *che* see §§ 126 and 54; for b=*v* see § 113; for -arius=*-ier* see § 198. *Chevalier* is a doublet of *cavalier*, q. v. — Der. *chevale*rie (whose

doublet is *cavalerie*), *chevalière*, *chevaleresque* (a word formed after It. *cavalleresco*).

CHEVAUCHER, *vn.* to ride. O. Fr. *chevalcher*, It. *cavalcare*, Sp. *cabalgar*, from L. **caballicare***. We find in the Salic Law, tit. 25, 'Si quis caballum sine permissu domini sui ascenderit, et eum **caballicaverit.**' **Caball(ī)care**, contrd. regularly (see § 52) into **cabal'care**, becomes *chevaucher* by changing (1) **ca** into *che*, see §§ 126 and 54; (2) **b** into *v*, see § 113; (3) **al** into *au*, see *agneau*.—Der. *chevauchée* (whose doublet is *cavalcade*, q. v.).

CHEVELU, *adj.* long-haired. See *cheveu*.

CHEVELURE, *sf.* head of hair, hair. O. Fr. *cheveleure*, It. *capellatura*, from L. **capillatura**, used by S. Augustine, der. from **capillum**. **Capella(t)ura** having regularly lost its medial **t** (see *abbaye*) becomes *chevelure* by changing (1) **ca** into *che*, see §§ 126 and 54; (2) **p** into *v*, see § 111; (3) by contracting *eü* into *u*, see *mûr*.

CHEVET, *sm.* a bed-head. See *chef*.—Der. *chevecier* (a choir-master, from *chevet*, formerly the name for the choir of a church).

CHEVÊTRE, *sm.* a halter. O. Fr. *chevestre*, Sp. *cabestro*, It. *capestro*; from L. **capistrum**. For **ca** = *che* see §§ 126 and 54; for **p** = *v* see § 111; for **i** = *e* see *mettre*; for loss of **s** see Hist. Gram. p. 81.—Der. s'en*chevêtr*er, used of a horse which catches its leg in the halter (*chevêtre*), whence metaph. to get entangled, embarrassed.

CHEVEU, *sm.* a hair. O. Fr. *chevel*, from L. **capillum**. For **ca** = *che* see §§ 126 and 54; for **p** = *v* see § 111; for **il** = *el* see *mettre*; for **el** = *eu* see *agneau*.—Der. (from O. Fr. *chevel*) *chevelu*, *écheveler* (*écheveau*).

CHEVILLE, *sf.* a peg, pin. It. *caviglia*, from L. **clavicula** *, a wooden peg. For **-icula** = *-ille* see § 257; for **a** = *e* see § 54. **Clavicula** ought to have given *cleville*; but euphony caused a dissimilation (§ 169); for the reduction of **cl** into *c* see *able*; for **c** = *ch* see § 126. *Cheville* is a doublet of *clavicule*, q. v.

CHÈVRE, *smf.* a goat; from L. **capra**. For **ca** = *che* see §§ 126 and 54; for **p** = *v* see § 111.—Der. *chevreau*, *chevrette*, *chevron*, *chevrier*, *chevroter*, *chevrotin*, *chevrotine* (buckshot, shot to shoot goats with).

CHÈVREFEUILLE, *sm.* honeysuckle; from L. **caprifolium**. For the changes here see under *chèvre* and *feuille*.

CHEVREUIL, *sm.* a roe, roebuck; from L. **capreolus**. For **ca** = *che* see §§ 126 and 54; for **p** = *v* see § 111; for **-eolus** = *-euil* see *aïeul* and § 253. *Chevreuil* is a doublet of *cabriole*.

CHEVRON, *sm.* a rafter; from L. **caprionem** *. The word **capriones** is found in the Glosses of Cassel (8th cent.). For the changes of letters see *chèvre*. As to the transition in meaning (§ 13), the like metaphor existed in Lat. The Romans called a rafter **capreolus** (a little goat).

CHEVROTER, *vn.* to sing tremulously (like a kid's bleating). See *chèvre*.

CHEVROTINE, *sf.* buckshot. See *chèvre*.

CHEZ, *prep.* at the house of; from L. **casa**. For **ca** = *che* see §§ 126 and 54; for **s** = *z* see *nez*. *Chez* was in very O. Fr. a subst. meaning a house. The Grand Coutumier speaks of *ces maisons et chez èsquels les marchands mettent leur marchandise*. In the 11th cent. people said *je vais à chez Gautier* = 'Vado ad casam Walterii,' to Walter's cottage; or *je viens de chez Gautier*. But this distinction speedily shifted; the phrase *à chez* became *chez*, but *de chez* remains, and bears witness by its form that the word was originally a subst. See § 13. *Chez* is a doublet of *case*, q. v.

† **Chicane**, *sf.* chicanery, sharp practice; another example of those changes of meaning noticed in § 13. Before being used for sharp practice in lawsuits, it meant a dispute in games, particularly in the game of the mall; and originally it meant the game of the mall: in this sense *chicane* represents a form **zicanum** *, which is from medieval Gr. *τζυκάνιον*, a word of Byzantine origin.—Der. *chicaner*.

CHICHE, *sf.* chick-peas; from L. **cicer**. For **c** = *ch* see § 126.

CHICHE, *adj.* niggardly; from L. **ciccum**, that which is of little worth. For **c** = *ch* see § 126; for **cc** = *ch* see *acheter* and § 168.

Chicorée, *sf.* chicory; in 16th cent. *cichorée*, from L. **cichorium**.

CHIEN, *sm.* a dog; from L. **canis**. For **c** = *ch* see § 126; for **a** = *ie* see § 54.—Der. *chienne*, *chenet* (which in O. Fr. was *chiennet*, a dog, andiron, so called because it had a dog's head on its end: in Provence it was called formerly *un chenet cafuec*, = *chien de feu*, a dog which guards the fire;

in Germ. the word *feuerbock* is used in this sense).

CHIFFE, *sf.* a rag. Origin unknown.—Der. *chiffon*, *chiffonnier*.

CHIFFRE, *sm.* a numeral, digit, figure. O. Fr. *cifre*, which in early O. Fr. meant zero, like low Lat. **cifra** ('**cifra**, figura nihili' says the Breviloquus) a word of Ar. origin, like so many mathematical terms, representing the Ar. *çifr*. *Chiffre* is a doublet of *zéro*, q. v.—Der. *chiffrer*, *déchiffrer*.

CHIGNON, *sm.* the nape of the neck, cervical vertebræ. Buffon often speaks of *le chignon du cou* (by extension it is used to designate the back hair of a lady gathered by a riband and resting on the back of the neck). *Chignon* in its proper sense was in O. Fr. *chaignon*, originally *chaaignon*, from L. catēnĭōnem *. **Ca(t)enionem** loses its medial **t** regularly (see *abbaye*), and becomes *chaignon*. For **c** = *ch* see § 126; for **ni** = *gn* see *cigogne* and § 244. *Chignon* is a doublet of *chaînon*, q. v.

Chimère, *sf.* a chimera; from L. **chimaera**. —Der. *chimérique*.

Chimie, *sf.* chemistry; from L. **chymia** *. —Der. *chimique*, *chimiste*.

Chiner, *va.* to colour, dye, stuffs, to resemble Chinese silks, etc.; a word of hist. origin (§ 33).

† **Chiourme**, *sf.* the crew of a galley, convicts; introd. in 16th cent. from It. *ciurma*.

Chiquenaude, *sf.* a fillip. Origin unknown.

Chiragre, *sf.* (Med.) chiraga; from Gr. χειράγρα.

Chiromancie, *sf.* chiromancy; from Gr. χειρομαντεία.

Chirurgie, *sf.* surgery; from Gr. χειρουργία. —Der. *chirurgien* (of which the doublet is *surgien*).

Chlore, *sm.* chlorine; from Gr. χλωρὸς.—Der. *chlorique*, *chlorate*, *chlorose* (a disease which gives the skin a greenish-yellow tint), *chloroforme* (compounded of chlorine and formic acid; see *formique*).

† **Choc**, *sm.* a shock, collision; introd. in 16th cent. from It. *cicoco*.

† **Chocolat**, *sm.* chocolate; in 17th cent. *chocolate*, introd. in 16th cent. from Sp. *chocolate*.

CHŒUR, *sm.* a chorus, choir; from L. **chorus**. For **o** = *œu* see *cueiller*. *Chœur* is a doublet of *chorus*.

CHOIR, *vn.* to fall. O. Fr. *chéoir*, originally *chaer* and *cader*, from L. **cadĕre** by changing (1) **c** into *ch*, see § 126; (2) **ĕ** into *oi*, see § 61; (3) by losing **d**, see *accabler*; (4) by synæresis of **e-oir** into *oir*. Just as **ca(d)ere** becomes *chéoir*, **ca-(d)utus*** (for partic. in **utus** see *boire*) produced O. Fr. *ché-ut*, then *chu*, and the fem. **ca(d)uta**, gave *ché-ute*, then *chute*, now a subst., by a change considered under *absoute*.—Der. *choir*, *échoir*, *déchoir*; *chute*, *rechute*.

CHOISIR, *va.* to choose. At an earlier period it signified to see, perceive: in the middle ages men said *de sa tour le guetteur* **choisit** *les ennemis*. *Choisir*, O. Fr. *colsir*, originally *cosir*, Prov. *causir*, It. *causire*, is a word of Germ. origin, der. from Goth. *kausjan*, to see, examine. — Der. *choix* (verbal subst.)

Choléra, *sm.* cholera, a Lat. word der. from Gr. χολέρα. *Choléra* is a doublet of *colle*, *colère*.—Der. *cholérique*.

CHÔMER, *vn.* to be without work; often written *chaumer* in 16th cent.: it means properly 'to rest.' Prov. *chaume* is the time when flocks rest. This word is der. from medieval Lat. **cauma**, heat of the sun, the time of day when heat is too great for work, a word found in sense of great heat in St. Jerome, Isidore of Seville, and Fortunatus. This Lat. **cauma** represents Gr. χαῦμα. For **au** = **o** see § 106; for **c** = *ch* see § 126. *Chômer* is a doublet of *calmer*, q. v.—Der. *chômage*.

CHOPE, *sf.* a beer-glass; from Germ. *schoppen*. —Der. *chopine*.

CHOPPER, *vn.* to stumble; a word of Germ. origin, from Germ. *schupfen*.

† **Choquer**, *va.* to strike, knock. Origin unknown.

CHOSE, *sf.* a thing. It. *cosa*, from L. **causa**, which first meaning 'a cause' came in the Lat. of the later Empire to mean 'a thing.' Hyginus uses **causa** for *res*; Pliny says 'quam ob **causam**' for 'quam ob rem'; the Reichenau Glosses (8th cent.) give us 'rerum = **causarum**.' We find in the Lex Longobard 'Quia viri istam **causam** faciunt, non autem mulieres.' **Causa** becomes *chose* by changing (1) **c** into *ch* see § 126; (2) **au** into *o* see § 106. *Chose* is a doublet of *cause*.

CHOU, *sm.* a cabbage. O. Fr. *chol*, from L. **caulis**. **Caulis** becomes *chol* by changing (1) **c** into *ch*, see § 126; (2) **au** into *o*, see § 106. *Chol* becomes *chou* by softening *ol* into *ou*, see *agneau*.

CHOUCAS, *sm.* a daw, jackdaw. See *chathuant.*

† **Choucroute,** *sf.* sour-crout; corruption of Germ *sauerkraut,* introd through Alsace.

CHOUETTE, *sf.* an owl, owlet. See *chàthuant.*

CHOYER, *va.* to pet, cosset. Origin unknown.

CHRÊME, *sm.. chrism*; from eccles. L. **chrisma,** Gr. *χρῖσμα.* For **i**=*e* see *mettre*; for loss of **s** see Hist. Gram. p. 81.

Chrestomathie, *sf.* a chrestomathy, selection of pieces; from Gr. *χρηστομάθεια.*

CHRÉTIEN, *adj.* christian; from L. **christĭānus.** For **-ianus**=*-ien* see *ancien*; for **i**=*e* see *mettre*; for loss of **s** see Hist. Gram. p. 81. *Chrétien* is the doublet of Swiss *crétin,* q. v.

CHRÉTIENTÉ, *sf.* christianity; from L. **christiānĭtātem,** which is contrd. regularly (see § 52) into **christian'tatem,** whence *chrétienté* by changing (1) **christian** into *chrétien* (q. v.); (2) **-atem** into *-é* see § 230.

Christianisme, *sm.* christianity; from Gr. *χριστιανισμός.*

Chrome, *sm.* chrome; from Gr. *χρῶμα.*

Chromatique, *adj.* chromatic; from Gr. *χρωματικός.*

Chronique, *sf.* a chronicle; from L. chronica.—Der. *chroniqueur.*

Chronique, *adj.* chronic; from L. chronicus.

Chronogramme, *sm.* a chronogram; from Gr. *χρόνος* and *γράφειν.*

Chronologie, *sf.* chronology; from Gr. *χρονολογία.*—Der. *chronologique.*

Chronomètre, *sm.* a chronometer; from Gr. *χρόνος* and *μέτρον.*

Chrysalide, *sf.* a chrysalis; from L. chrysalidem.

Chrysocale, *sm.* pinchbeck; a word made up of two Gr. words *χρυσός* and *καλός.*

CHUCHOTER, *vn.* to whisper; an onomatopœia; see § 34.—Der. *chuchotement.*

CHUT, *interj.* hush! an onomatopœia; see § 34.

CHUTE, *sf.* fall; partic. subst. (see *absoute* and § 188) of *choir,* q. v.

Chyle, *sm.* chyle; from Gr. *χυλός.*

CI, *adv.* here. See *ici.*

CIBLE, *sf.* a target. O. Fr. *cibe,* from O.H.G. *sciba.*

Ciboire, *sm.* a ciborium, pyx; from L. ciborium.

CIBOULE, *sf.* a shalot; from L. **caepulla***. For **p**=*b* see *abeille* and § 111; for **u**=*ou* see § 90; for **ae**=*i* see § 104.

Cicatrice, *sf.* a scar; from L. cicatricem. —Der. *cicatriser.*

† **Cicérone,** *sm.* a cicerone; introd. from It. *cicerone.*

CIDRE, *sm.* cider. O. Fr. *sidre,* from L. **sicera,** from Gr. *σίκερα.* **Sicera,** contrd. regularly into **sic'ra,** became **sis'ra** by changing **c** into *s* (see *amitié*): **sis'ra** has regularly intercalated an euphonic dental between **s** and **r** (see *ancêtre*), and becomes *sisdre,* just as lazarus becomes *ladre* (laz'rus), or S. Lusor becomes *S. Ludre* (Lus'r). *Sisdre* becomes *sidre* (see Hist. Gram. p. 81), then *cidre* (see *amitié*).

CIEL, *sm.* heaven; from L. **coelum,** written **celum** by the Romans themselves. See § 105. For **e**=*ie* see *arrière.*

CIERGE, *sm.* a wax candle; from L. **cereus,** from **cera.** For **-eus**=*-ge* see § 272; for **e**=*ie* see *arrière.*

† **Cigale,** *sf.* a cicala, grasshopper; from Prov. *cicala,* which from L. **cicadula,** dim of **cicada.**

† **Cigarre,** *sm.* a cigar; introd. from Sp. *cigarro.*—Der. *cigarette.*

CIGOGNE, *sf.* a stork; from L. **ciconia.** For **c**=*g* see § 129. For the change of **nĭ** into *gn* before a vowel see § 244. See also under *aragne. Cigogne* is a doublet of O. Fr. *soigne.*

CIGUË, *sf.* hemlock; from L. **cicuta.** For **c**=*g* see § 129; for **-uta**=*-ue* see § 201.

CIL, *sm.* an eyelash, hair of eyebrows; from L. **cilium.**—Der. *cil*ler (whence O. Fr. dé*cil*ler, now dess*il*ler).

CIME, *sf.* a summit, mountain-top. O. Fr. *cyme,* from L. **cyma,** a summit, in Isidore of Seville: '**Cyma** est enim summitas arborum.'—Der. *cim*ier (an ornament on the top of a helmet).

CIMENT, *sm.* cement; from L. **caementum.** Here **ae** becomes *i* as in caepulla, *ciboule*; caepa, *cive*; caepatum*, *civet*; laeta, *lie*; paeonia, *pivoine.* **ae** reduced to **e** becomes *ie,* as in saeclum, *siècle*; graeca, *grièche.* See § 104. *Ciment* is a doublet of *cément.*—Der. *cimenter.*

† **Cimeterre,** *sm.* a scimitar. O. Fr. *cimiterre,* introd. from the East through It. *scimiterra.*

CIMETIÈRE, *sm.* a cemetery; from L. **coemētĕrium.** For **oe**=*i* see §§ 105, 64; for **e**=*ie* see *arrière.*

CIMIER, *sm.* a crest. See *cime.*

Cinéraire, *adj.* cinerary; from L. cinerarius. *Cinéraire* is a doublet of *cendrier.*

CINGLER, *va.* to lash, whip; from L. **cingŭláre**, to whip with a **cingulum**. For regular loss of penult. ŭ see § 52.

CINGLER, *vn.* to sail, make sail. O. Fr. *singler*, originally *sigler*, a word of Germ. origin, from O. Scand. *sigla*, to sail. *Cingler* is a doublet of *sangler*, q. v.

CINNABRE, *sm.* cinnabar; from L. **cinnábăris**. For loss of penult. a see § 51.

Cinname, *sm.* cinnamon; from L. cinnamum.

CINQ, *num. adj.* five; from L. **quinque**, written **cinque** in a 3rd-cent. inscription. For qu = *c* see *car*.—Der. *cinqui*ème.

CINQUANTE, *num. adj.* fifty; from L. **quinquaginta**. For change of qu into *c* see *car*, and for loss of medial *g* see *allier*.—Der. *cinquanti*ème, *cinquant*aine.

CINTRER, *va.* to arch; from L. **cinctŭráre***. For regular loss of ŭ see § 52; for change of ct into *t* see *affi'té*.—Der. *cintre* (verbal subst.), *décin'rer*.

Cippe, *sm.* a cippus; from L. cippus. *Cippe* is a doublet of *cep*, q. v.

Circoncire, *va.* to circumcise; from L. circumcidere. For -cidere = *-cire* see *occire*.—Der. *circonci*sion.

Circonférence, *sf.* a circumference; from L. circumferentia.

Circonflexe, *adj.* circumflex; from L. circumflexus.

Circonlocution, *sf.* circumlocution; from L. circumlocutionem.

Circonscrire, *va.* to circumscribe; from L. circumscribere.—Der. *circonscr*iption.

Circonspect, *adj.* circumspect, cautious; from L. circumspectus.—Der. *circonspec*tion.

Circonstance, *sf.* a circumstance; from L. circumstantia.—Der. *circonstanc*ier, -iel.

Circonvallation, *sf.* circumvallation; from L. circumvallationem, der. from circumvallare.

Circonvenir, *va.* to circumvent, deceive; from L. circumvenire.

Circonvoisin, *adj.* neighbouring, adjacent; compd. of *voisin* and the prefix *circon*, from L. circum.

Circonvolution, *sf.* circumvolution; from L. circumvolutionem*, der. from circumvolvere.

Circuit, *sm.* circuit, compass; from L. circuitus

Circulaire, *adj.* circular; from L. circularis.

Circuler, *vn.* to circulate; from L. circulari. *Circuler* is a doublet of *cercler*, q. v.—Der. *circul*ation.

CIRE, *sf.* wax; from L. cera. For e = *i* see § 59.—Der. *ciré* (which is a doublet of *cérat*, q. v.), *cir*er, -age, -ier.

CIRON, *sm.* a fleshworm, mite. Origin unknown.

Cirque, *sm.* a circus; from L. circus.

Cirre, *sm.* a curl, lock (of hair); from L. cirrus.

CISAILLES, *sf. pl.* shears. See *ciseau*.—Der. *cisaill*er.

CISEAU, *sm.* a chisel. Origin unknown.—Der. *cis*ailles, *cis*eler (from O. Fr. *cisel* for *ciseau*. See *agneau*).

CISELER, *va.* to chisel, carve. See *ciseau*.—Der. *cisel*eur, -ure.

† **Citadelle**, *sf.* a citadel; from It. *cittadella*.

† **Citadin**, *sm.* a citizen; from It. *cittadino*.

CITÉ, *sf.* a city; from L. **citatem** for **civĭtātem**, so written in several inscriptions before the 3rd cent. A.D. For loss of ĭ (**civ'tatem**) see § 51; for v't = *t* see *alléger*; for -atem = *-é* see § 230.

Citer, *va.* to cite; from L. citare.—Der. *cit*ation.

Citérieur, *adj.* hither, hithermost; from L. *citerior*.

CITERNE, *sf.* a cistern; from L. **cisterna**. For loss of s see Hist. Gram. p. 81.—Der. *citern*eau.

Cithare, *sf.* a cithara, lyre; from L. cithara. *Cithare* is a doublet of *guitare* and O. Fr. *cédre*.

CITOYEN, *sm.* a citizen. Prov. *ciptadan*, from L. **civitadanus***, der. from **civitatem** For the change of the first part of the word, **civita-** = *cit-*, see *cité*; for loss of medial **d** see *accabler*; for suffix *yen* see § 194.

CITRIN, *adj.* citrine; from L. **citrinus**. *Citrin* is a doublet of *sérin*, q. v.

CITRON, *sm.* a lemon, citron; from L. **citrum**, through a dim. **citrōnem***.

CITROUILLE, *sf.* a pumpkin, gourd; dim. of O. Fr. *citre*, which is L. **citrum** (the yellow colour of the gourd resembling that of a lemon).

CIVE, *sf.* a chive; from L. **caepa**. For ae = *e* = *i* see § 104 and *ciment*. For p = *v* see § 111.—Der. *civet* (in O. Fr. *civé*, properly a stew with chives), *civet*te.

† **Civette**, *sf.* a civet cat; a word of Eastern origin; Ar. *zébed*. The word came into Fr. through medieval Gr. ζανέτιον.

CIVIÈRE, *sf.* a handbarrow, litter. Origin unknown.

Civil, *adj.* civil; from L. civilis.—Der. *civilité, civiliser, civilisation.*

Civique, *adj.* civic; from L. civicus.—Der. *civisme.*

CLABAUD, *sm.* a babbler, liar. Of Germ. origin. Neth. *klappen.*—Der. *clabauder,* -age.

CLAIE. *sf.* a hurdle, screen. O. Fr. *cloie,* Prov. *cleda,* from L. **clida***, found in the Lex Bajuwariorum, tit. lxxvii, 'Si eum interfecerit, coram testibus in quadrivio in clida eum levare debet.' The Lat. clida is of Celt. origin, Kymri *clwyd,* a hurdle. Lat. **clida** becomes O. Fr. *cloie* by loss of medial **d** (see *alouette*), and by **i** = *oi* (see *boire*); *oi* in turn becomes *ai,* see § 61, whence *claie.*—Der. *clayon*; *cloyère* (from O. Fr. *cloye*).

CLAIR, *adj.* clear, bright; from L. **clarus.** For **a** = *ai* see § 54.—Der. *claire*t, -ière, -on; *clar*ine, -inette; *éclair*er, *éclair*cir, *clair*voyant.

CLAIRIÈRE, *sf.* a glade. See *clair.*

CLAIRON, *sm.* a clarion (clear-sounding trumpet). See *clair.*

CLAIRVOYANT, *adj.* clear-seeing. See *clair.* Der. *clairvoyance.*

CLAMEUR, *sf.* clamour, din; from L. clamōrem. For **ō** = *eu* see § 79.

Clandestin, *adj.* clandestine; from L. clandestinus.

† **Clapet,** *sm.* a valve; from Germ. *klappe.*

CLAPIER, *sm.* a burrow. See *clapir.*

CLAPIR (SE), *vpr.* to squat (of rabbits); from L. clepére (se clepere = to hide oneself). For accented **e** = *i* see § 60; for atonic **e** = *a* see *amender.*—Der. *clapier.*

CLAPOTER, *vn.* to clap, chop, splash. Dim. of *clapper.* An onomatopœia.

CLAQUE, *sf.* a slap, smack. An onomatopœia.—Der. *claqueu*r (which is a doublet of *clicher,* q. v.), *claqueur.*

CLAQUEMURER, *va.* to immure. Origin unknown.

CLARIFIER, *va.* to clarify; from L. **clarificare.** See *clair.*—Der. *clarification.*

CLARINETTE, *sf.* a clarionet; dim. of *clarine.* See *clair.*

CLARTÉ, *sf.* clearness; from L. clarĭtātem, by regular loss of **ĭ** (see § 52), and by **-atem** = *-é* (see § 230).

Classe, *sf.* a class; from L. classis.—Der. *classer, classement, déclasser, classique* (which is a doublet of *glas,* q. v.), *classification.*

Clause, *sf.* a clause, a thing concluded, closed up; from L. clausa, partic. of claudere. *Clause* is a doublet of *close,* q. v.

Claustral, *adj.* claustral; from L. claustralis.

CLAVEAU, *sm.* (Archit.) a keystone. O. Fr. *clavel,* from L. **clavellus,** dim of **clavis.** For **-ellus** = **-el** = *-eau* see § 204.

CLAVEAU, *sm.* the rot, sheep rot. O. Fr. *clavel,* from L. **clavellus**; the lumps formed in this disease being thought to be like nail-heads (**clavis**).—Der. *clavelée* (from O. Fr. *clavelé*).

† **Clavecin,** *sm.* a harpsichord; from It. *clavicembalo.*

Clavicule, *sf.* collar bone; from L. clavicula. *Clavicule* is a doublet of *cheville,* q. v.

Clavier, *sm.* a key-chain, key-board (of a piano); from L. claviarius*, from clavis. In O. Fr. = *porte-clef,* i. e. a key-ring; applied afterwards to a collection of piano-keys.

CLEF, *sf.* a key; from L. **clavis.** For **a** = *e* see § 54; for **v** = *f* see § 142.

Clématite, *sf.* clematis; from L. clematidem.

Clément, *adj.* clement, merciful; from L. clementem.—Der. *clémence,* from L. clementia.

Clepsydre, *sf.* a clepsydra, water-clock; from L. clepsydra.

CLERC, *sm.* a clerk, scholar; from L **clerĭcus,** Gr. κληρικός, one who belongs to the κλῆρος, or clergy, as opposed to a layman. The prim. sense has been expanded to that of a man of learning, then a penman, clerk (in all its senses), agent, as in *clerc d'avoué,* etc. For loss of **ĭ** see § 51.

CLERGÉ, *sm.* the clerical body; from L. **clerĭcātus,** from **clericus.** For loss of atonic **ĭ** see § 52; for **c** = *g* see § 129; for **-atus** = *-é* see § 201.

Clérical, *adj.* clerical; from L. clericalis.

CLICHER, *va.* to stereotype. O. Fr. *cliquer,* a form which shows that *clicher* is a variant of *cliquer,* q. v.: it is also a doublet of *claquer.* Similarly in Germ. *ab-klitschen,* = *clicher,* is derived from *klatschen,* = *claquer.*—Der. *cliché, clichage.*

Client, *sm.* a client, dependent; from L. clientem.—Der. *clientèle.*

CLIGNER, *va.* to wink; from L. **clinare. n** becomes *gn,* and undergoes the same change as **nn** in grunnire, *grogner*; pinnonem*, *pignon.*

Climat, *sm.* climate; from climatem.—Der. *climatérique.*

CLIN, *sm.* a wink; verbal subst. of *cligner,* q. v.

Clinique, *adj.* clinical, *sf.* clinical surgery; from L. clinice, a medical lesson given at the sick man's bedside.

CLINQUANT, *sm.* tinsel, Dutch gold-leaf; abbrev. of O. Fr. phrase *or clinquant*. *Clinquer*, Neth. *klinken*, properly means to make a clinking noise. A like metaphor is found in Germ., which calls this metal *rauschgold*.

CLIQUER, see *clicher*, of which it is another form.

CLIQUETER, *va.* to clack, click. Frequent. of O. Fr. *cliquer*. An onomatop. word.—Der. *cliquet*is.

† **Cliver**, *va.* to cleave; from Engl. *cleave*. Der. *clivage*.

Cloaque, *sf.* a sewer; from L. cloaca.

CLOCHE, *sf.* a bell; from Merov. L. **clocca**. Origin unknown. For c=*ch* see § 126. —Der. *clocher*, -ette, -eton.

CLOCHER, *vn.* to halt, limp, hobble. Prov. *clopchar*. Gr. χωλόπους (lame) gave birth, in the first ages after the fall of the Empire, to a Lat. **cloppus**. This word is found in the Glosses of Philoxenus, '**clop**pus=χωλός'; and the Lex Alamannorum gives **cloppus** for claudus, 'ut **cloppus** permaneat.' This adj. **cloppus** has given the Fr. two important words:—

1. O. Fr. adj. *clop* (lame), whence the vn. *cloper*, lost in mod. Fr., leaving its pres. partic. in the expression *clopin-clopant*, of which the first part is the verbal subst. of *clopiner*, another deriv. of *cloper*. *Éclopé* is also a compd. of *cloper*.

2. Through a deriv., **cloppĭcus**, came the vn. **cloppĭcāre**, which regularly losing ĭ became **clop'care**, whence on one hand the Prov. *clopchar*, on the other the Fr. *clocher*. For c=*ch* see § 126.

CLOISON, *sf.* a partition; from L. **closĭōnem***, by transposition of ĭ: see Hist. Gram. p. 77.

CLOÎTRE, *sm.* a cloister, monastery. O. Fr. *cloistre*, from L. **claustrum**. For au=*o* =*oi* see *aboyer* and § 107; for loss of s see Hist. Gram. p. 81.—Der. *cloîtrer*.

CLOPIN-CLOPANT, *adv. loc.* haltingly, 'clop-clop.' See *clocher*.

CLOPORTE, *sm.* a wood-louse. In 17th cent. written *clausporte*, degraded from *clausporc*, which should be its true form, from Lat. **clausus porcus** (lit. 'a shut-up *pig*'). It is hard to say why this name *should be applied to the wood-louse*; still the *wood-louse is almost everywhere* called a *pig*. The Lat. called it sometimes asellus, sometimes porcellio, the It. *porcellino*, the Gr. *ὀνισκός*. Similarly in the French provinces; in Champagne *cochon de saint Antoine*, in Dauphiné *kaïon* (a pig), in Anjou *tree* (=*truie*, a sow). These parallels confirm the existence of this metaphor, without however explaining it.

CLORE, *va.* to close, shut; from L. **claudĕre**. For the regular loss of the penult. ĕ see § 51; for au=*o* see *alouette*; for dr=*r* see § 168.—Der. *éclore*, en*clore*, en*clos*, *déclore*; *clos*, *close* (whose doublet is *clause*), *clos*erie, *clos*ier.

CLÔTURE, *sf.* an enclosure, fence, close. O. Fr. *closture*, from L. **clausĭtūra***, from **clausus**. For regular loss of ĭ see § 52; for au=*o* see *alouette*; for loss of s see Hist. Gram. p. 81.

CLOU, *sm.* a nail. O. Fr. *clo*, from L. **clavus**. For av = au = o = *ou* see *alouette*.—Der. *clou*er, -tier, en*clou*er, dé*clou*er.

CLOYÈRE, *sf.* an oyster basket. See *claie*.

† **Club**, *sm.* a club; from Engl. *club*.—Der. *club*iste.

Clystère, *sm.* a clyster; from L. clyster.

Coactif, *adj.* coactive; from L. coactivus.

Coaguler, *va.* to curdle, coagulate; from L. coagulare. *Coaguler* is a doublet of *cailler*, q. v.

Coaliser, *vn.* to coalesce. An ill-formed word from L. coalescere.—Der. *coal*ition.

Coasser, *vn.* to croak. In 16th cent. *coaxer*, from L. coaxare.—Der. *coass*ement.

† **Cobalt**, *sm.* cobalt; from Germ. *cobalt*.

COCAGNE, *sf.* cockayne. O. Fr. *quaigne*, in medieval mythology an imaginary land the houses of which are made of cakes (*coques* as they were then called, now *couque*).

COCARDE, *sf.* a cockade. O. Fr. *coquarde*, a cock's comb, then a red device in the hat, like a cock's comb. See *coq*.

COCASSE, *adj.* ludicrous. Origin unknown.

COCHE, (1) *sf.* a boat; from L. **concha***, which from its proper sense of *shell, conch*, came to that of a little boat. For nc=*c* see *coque* and Hist. Gram. p. 82. The word was early applied to certain public carriages by the common transfer of words relating to water-carriage to land-carriage. In Paris before 1855 some omnibuses were called *gondoles*, others *galères*, thus taking their names from terms of navigation. Hence (2) *sf.* a coach, carriage; see above.—Der. *cocher*, porte-cochère.

COCHE, *sf.* a tally, notch. Origin unknown. —Der. *décocher* is to shoot an arrow,

by freeing it from the notch of the arbalist.

COCHE, *sf.* a sow. Origin unknown.—Der. *chocon.*

† **Cochenille,** *sf.* cochineal; introd. in 16th cent. from Sp. *cochinilla.*

COCHER, *sm.* a coachman. See *coche.*

COCHET, *sm.* a cockerel. See *coq.*

COCHEVIS, *sm.* the crested lark. Origin unknown.

COCHON, *sm.* a pig. See *coche.*

† **Coco,** *sm* cocoa; introd. from Port. *coquo.* —Der. *cocotier.*

COCON, *sm.* a cocoon. See *coque.*

Coction, *sf.* a coction, boiling; from L. coctionem. *Coction* is a doublet of *cuisson,* q. v.

Code, *sm.* a code; from L. codex.—Der. *codifier. Code* is a doublet of *codex.*

Codicille, *sm.* a codicil; from L. codicillus.

Coefficient, *sm.* a coefficient; from *co,* L. cum, and *efficient* from L. efficientem.

Coemption, *sf.* coemption; from L. coemptionem.

Coercition, *sf.* coercion; from L. coercitionem.—Der. *coercitif.*

CŒUR, *sm.* the heart; from L. **cor.** For **o**=*œu* see *cueillir.*

COFFRE, *sm.* a chest, trunk, coffer; from L. **cophinus,** a basket, but used for a coffer in the Capit. de Villis. art. 62: 'cofinis id est scriniis.' **Cóph(ĭ)nus** was first regularly contrd. (see § 51) into **coph'nus**; then **ph** became *f,* after a general Fr. rule. The Romans pronod. **ph** and **f** differently, as we see from Priscian: 'Non tam fixis labris est pronuntianda f, quomodo ph,' but this shade of difference was soon effaced, and has entirely disappeared from modern languages. For **ph**=*f* cp. phasianus, *faison,* § 146. **Cof'nus** becomes *coffre* by changing **n** into *r*: this permutation of the nasal into a liquid is also to be found in ord'nem, *ordre,* etc., § 163. *Coffre* is a doublet of *coffin.* — Der. *coffret, coffrer,* en*coffrer.*

COGNÉE, *sf.* an axe, hatchet. O. Fr. *coignée,* from L. **cuneata***, a wedge to cleave wood with. First **ea** became *ia* (see Hist. Gram. p. 66), then **cuniata** becomes *coignée* by (1) **ni**=*gn* (see *aragne*), (2) **u**=*oi* (see § 100), (3) **-ata**=*-ée* (see § 201).

COGNER, *va.* to drive in (a nail, wedge). O. Fr. *coigner,* from L. **cuneare.** For **cuneare**=*coigner* see *cognée.*

Cohabiter, *vn.* to cohabit; from L. cohabitare.—Der. *cohabit*ation.

Cohérent, *adj.* coherent; from L. cohaerentem.

Cohésion, *sf.* cohesion; from L. cohaesionem.

Cohorte, *sf.* a cohort; from L. cohortem. *Cohorte* is a doublet of *cour.*

COHUE, *sf.* a rout, crowd; verbal subst. of *cohuer* (to cry, hue and cry together). For the etymology see *heur.*

COI, *fem. coite,* quiet, coy, still; from L. **quĭētus.** For loss of **t** see *aigu*; for **i**=*oi* see § 68; for **qu**=*c* see *car. Coi* is a doublet of *quite,* q. v.

COIFFE, *sf.* a headdress, cap; from L. **cofea,** used by Fortunatus. First **ea** became *ia* (see Hist. Gram. p. 66), then **cofia** becomes *coiffe* by attraction of **i,** which changes **o** into *oi* (see Hist. Gram. p. 77).—Der. *coiffer,* -eur, -ure, *décoiffer.*

COIN, *sm.* a corner, nook; from L. **cuneus.** For **eus**=*ius* see Hist. Gram. p. 189; for **ni**=*gn* see *aragne*; for **u**=*oi* see § 100. —Der. *recoin.*

Coïncider, *vn.* to coincide; from L. coincidere.—Der. *coïncid*ence.

COING, *sm.* a quince. O. Fr. *cooing,* Prov. *codoing,* It. *cotogna,* from L. **cotoneus. -eus** becoming regularly **-ius** (see Hist. Gram. p. 66), **cotonius** produced O. Fr. *cooing,* (1) by dropping medial **t** (see § 117), (2) by changing **ni** into *ng,* (3) by changing **o** into *oi* (see Hist. Gram. p. 77). —Der. *cog*nasse, -assier.

† **Coke,** *sm.* coke; from Eng. *coke.*

COL, *sm.* a neck, of which *cou* is the softer form, see *agneau*; from L. **collum.** *Col* is a doublet of *cou,* q. v.—Der. *col*lier, -let, -lerette, *décol*ler, en*col*ure, ac*col*er.

† **Colback,** *sm.* colback; from Turk. *kolbák,* a furred hat, adopted by certain French cavalry regiments on their return from the campaign of Egypt.

Coléoptère, *sm.* a beetle, *adj.* coleopterous; from Gr. κολεόπτερος, sheath-winged.

Colère, *sf.* wrath; from L. cholera. *Colère* is a doublet of *cholera* and O. Fr. *colle.*

† **Colibri,** *sm.* a humming-bird; introd. from the American colonies.

COLIFICHET, *sm.* a trinket. Origin unknown.

COLIMAÇON, *sm.* a snail. See *limaçon.*

Colique, *sf.* colic; from L. colica.

† **Colis,** *sm.* a package, more correctly written *coli,* from It. *collo,* the neck.

Collaborer, *va.* to work with; from L. *collaborare.*—Der. *collaborateur*, -ation.

Collatéral, *adj.* collateral; from L. *collateralis* *.

Collateur, *sm.* a collator; from L. collator.

Collation, *sf.* a collation; from L. collatio. The sense of a light repast comes from convents, in which the monks made a daily 'collation' or reading and discussion on Holy Writ. This conference was followed by a light meal, which accordingly took the name of collatio.—Der. *collation*ner.

Colle, *sf.* paste, glue; from Gr. *κόλλα.*—Der. *coll*er, *décoll*er, *encoll*er.

Collecte, *sf.* a collection, collect; from L. collecta * (partic. of colligere). *Collecte* is a doublet of *cueillette*, q. v.—Der. *collecteur.*

Collectif, *adj.* collective; from L. collectivus.

Collection, *sf.* a collection; from L. collectionem.—Der. *collection*ner.

Collége, *sm.* a college, high school; from L. collegium.—Der. *collégial*, *collégien.*

Collègue, *sm.* a colleague; from L. collega.

Coller, *va.* to stick, glue, paste. See *colle.*

COLLERETTE, *sf.* a collar, frill. See *collier.*

COLLET, *sm* a collar. See *col.*—Der. *colleter*, se *décolleter.*

COLLIER, *sm.* a necklace. See *cou.*—Der. *collerette*, dim. of O. Fr. *coller* for *collier.*

COLLINE, *sf.* a little hill, hillock; from L. collina, a word used by Roman surveyors. Columella uses the form collinum.

Collision, *sf.* a collision; from L. collisionem.

Collocation, *sf.* a collocation; from L. collocationem.

Colloque, *sm.* a colloquy; from L. colloquium.

Colloquer, *va.* to class, marshall, place; from L. collocare. *Colloquer* is a doublet of *coucher*, q. v.

Collusion, *sf.* collusion; from L. collusionem.

Collyre, *sm.* collyrium, eye-salve; from L. collyrium.

Colombe, *sf.* a dove; from L. columba.—Der. *colombier*, *colombin.*

Colon, *sm.* a husbandman; from L. colonus.—Der. *colonie* (which is a doublet of O. Fr. *colonge*), *colonial*, *coloniser.*

† **Colonel**, *sm.* a colonel; introd. in 16th cent. from It. *colonello.*

COLONNE, *sf.* a column; from L. columna. For u = o see *annoncer*; for mn = nn cp. Garumna, Garonne. This assimilation is to be found in Lat., where we have connecto for cum-necto, etc. (§ 168).—Der. *colonnade*, *colonnette.*

Colophane *sf.* colophony; in 16th cent. *colophone*, from L. colophonia, rosin of Colophon.

Coloquinte, *sf*, colocynth; from L. colocynthis.

Colorer, *va.* to colour; from L. colorare. *Colorer* is a doublet of *colorier.*— Der. *coloration.*

† **Coloris**, *sm.* colouring; introd. in 16th cent. from It. *colorito.*— Der. *colorier*, *coloriste.*

Colosse, *sm.* a colossus; from L. colossus. - Der. *colossal.*

COLPORTER, *va.* to hawk, peddle; from *col* and *porter*, q. v. The *colporteur* was rightly a pedlar with a pack on his shoulders. —Der. *colporteur*, *colportage.*

Colure, *sf.* (Astron.) colure; from Gr. *κόλουρος*, sc. *γραμμή*, properly = *ligne colure.*

† **Colza**, *sm.* colza, rape-seed; from Flem. *koolsaed.*

COMBATTRE, *va.* to fight, combat; from *battre* (q. v.) and *cum.*—Der. *combat* (verbal subst.).

COMBIEN, *adv.* how many; from *com* (= to what point), O. Fr. form of *comme* (q. v.), and *bien.* See Hist. Gram. p. 160.

Combiner, *va.* to combine; from L. combinare.—Der. *combinaison.*

COMBLE, *sm.* top, summit, fulfilment; from L. cumulus, which signifies a summit in several medieval texts. Cum(ŭ)lus, regularly contrd. (see § 51) into cum'lus, becomes *comble.* For u = o see *annoncer*; for ml = *mbl* see Hist. Gram. p. 72. *Comble* is a doublet of *combrer.*

COMBLER, *va.* to fill up, fulfil; from L. cumulare, regularly contrd. (see *accointer*) into cum'lare, whence *combler.* For letter-changes see *comble.* *Combler* is a doublet of *cumuler*, q. v.

Combustion, *sf.* combustion; from L. combustionem.

Comédie, *sf.* a comedy, play; from L. comoedia.—Der. *comédien.*

† **Comestible**, *adj.* eatable, edible; introd. in 16th cent. from It. *comestibile.*

Comètes, *sf. pl.* a comet; from L. cometes.

Comice, *sm. pl.* comitia; from L. comitia.

Comique, *adj.* comic; from L. comicus.

† **Comité**, *sm.* a committee; introd. during

the Regency from Engl. *committee*. *Comité* is a doublet of *comté*, q. v.

COMMANDER, *va.* to command; from L. **commendare** (used for 'to order' in the late Lat.).—Der. *commande* (verbal subst.), *command*ement *command*ant. *commend*eur, *commend*erie, *command*ite, re*commander*.

COMMANDITE, *sf.* a joint stock company. See *commander*.—Der. *commandit*er, *commandit*aire.

COMME, *adv.* how; from L. **quómŏdo**. For loss of the last two syllables see §§ 50, 51. For **qu** = *c* see *car*.—Der. *comm*ent (compd. of *comme* and *ent*, which is from L. **indè**). For **i** = *e* see § 71; for **d** = *t* § 121: *ent* is also found in the word *souv-ent*, from sub-inde.

Commémoration, *sf.* commemoration; from L. commemorationem.—Der. *commémorat*if.

COMMENCER, *va.* to commence, begin. It. *cominciare*, from L. **cominitiare** *, compd. of **cum** and **initiare**. **Comin(ĭ)tiáre**, losing its **ĭ** regularly (see § 52), becomes **comin'tiare**, which gives *commencer*. For **-tiare** = *-cer* see *agencer*; for **-in** = *en* see § 72; for **u** = *o* see *annoncer*.—Der. *commence*ment.

Commensal, *sm.* a messmate; from L. commensalis *, one who lives at the same table, mensa.

Commensurable, *adj.* commensurable; from L. cum and mensurabilis.

COMMENT, *adv.* why, how. See *comme*.

Commentaire, *sm.* a commentary, comment; from L. commentarius.

Commenter, *va.* to comment, annotate; from L. commentari.—Der. *comment*ateur.

Commère, *sf.* a gossip, joint godmother. The Church gives to infants at their baptism a spiritual father and mother, whose it is to replace the natural parents should they die, the godfather and godmother (*parrain*, *marraine*) of the child being counted as its second father and mother (or, as would now be said, its *co-père* and *co-mère*): eccles. Lat. expressed this double idea by the words **com-pater**, **com-mater**, whence *compère* and *commère*, which originally signified the two persons who held the child at the font. For **commater** = *commère* see *mère*.—Der. *commér*age.

COMMETTRE, *va.* to commit; from L. **committere**. For **mittere** = *mettre* see *mettre*.—Der. *commis*, *commis*saire, *commis*sion.

Comminatoire, *adj.* comminatory, threatening; from L. comminatorius * (from comminationem, which from comminari).

COMMIS, *sm.* a clerk. See *commettre*.

Commisération, *sf.* commiseration, pity; from L. commiserationem.

COMMISSAIRE, *sm.* a commissary, commissioner. See *commettre*.—Der. *commis*sariat.

COMMISSION, *sf.* a commission. See *commettre*.—Der. *commission*ner, *commission*naire.

Commode, (1) *adj.* commodious; from L. commodus. (2) *sf.* a chest of drawers, so called from its commodiousness.

Commotion, *sf.* a commotion; from L. commotionem.

COMMUER, *va.* to commute; from L. **commutare**. For loss of **t** see *abbaye*.—Der. *commu*able.

COMMUN, *adj.* common; from L. **communis**.—Der. *commune*, *commun*al, *commun*isme, *commun*iste.

COMMUNAUTÉ, *sf.* a community; from L. **communalĭtátem** by regularly dropping **ĭ** (see § 52) and reduction of **communal'tatem** into *communauté* by (1) **al** = *au* (see *agneau*); (2) **-atem** = *-é* (see § 230).

COMMUNIER, *va.* to communicate; from L. **communicare** (which in eccles. language signified to receive the Eucharist). For loss of medial **c** see *affouage*. *Communier* is a doublet of *communiquer* and O.Fr. *comenger*.

Communion, *sf.* communion; from L. communionem.

Communiquer, *va.* to communicate; from L. communicare. *Communiquer* is a doublet of *communier*.—Der. *communi*cation, *communi*catif.

Commutation, *sf.* commutation; from L. commutationem.

Compacte, *adj.* compact; from L. compactus.

COMPAGNE, *sf.* a companion: fem. of O. Fr. *compaign*. Lat. **cum-panis** * produced in Merov. Lat. a subst. **compánio** *, whence the O. Fr. *compaing* (for **a** = *ai* see § 54), while its accus. **companionem** produced the form *compagnon* (for **ni** = *gn* see *cigogne*). Of these two cases, subjective and objective, the latter only survives; see Hist. Gram. p. 89 sqq. *Compaing* has gone, but leaves its fem. *compagne* and the deriv. *compagnie*, and *compagnon* has taken its place. The oldest known occurrence of

this word is in the Germano-Lat. Glosses of the Vatican, which are of the time of Louis the Debonair, in the phrase, no longer Lat. but Romance, 'ubi (h)abuisti mansionem (h)ac nocte, **compagn**?'—Der. *compagnie*, *compagnon*, *accompagner*.

COMPAGNIE, *sf.* a company. See *compagne*.

COMPAGNON, *sm.* a companion. See *compagne*.—Der. *compagnonnage*.

COMPARAÎTRE, *vn.* to appear; from L. **comparescere**. For **parescere** = *paraître* see *apparaître*.

Comparer, *va.* to compare; from L. **comparare**. *Comparer* is a doublet of O. Fr. *comprer*.—Der. *compairaison*, *comparable*, *comparatif*.

COMPAROIR, *vn.* to 'put in an appearance'; from L. **comparere**. For **e** = *oi* see § 62.

† **Comparse**, *sf.* a figure-dancer; introd. from It. *comparsa*.

COMPARTIMENT, *sm.* a compartment, panel, division; from O. Fr. verb *compartir*, which from L. **compartiri** *. *Compartiment* is derived from *compartir*, like *sentiment* from *sentir*.

Comparution, *sf.* an appearance; corrupted from L. comparitionem.

COMPAS, *sm.* a compass, pair of compasses; properly measure, equal distance. In O. Fr. it signified *pas égal*, *pas régulier*, from L. **compassus** (see *pas*).—Der. *compasser*, to measure by compass, whence the wider sense to measure one's acts.

Compassion, *sf.* compassion; from L. compassionem.

Compatir, *vn.* to compassionate, pity; from L. compatiri*.—Der. *compatible*, *incompatible* (compatibilis*, incompatibilis*).

Compatriote, *sm.* a compatriot; from L. compatriota.

† **Compendium**, *sm.* a compendium, abridgement; a Lat. word.

Compenser, *va.* to compensate, set off, balance; from L. compensare. — Der. *compensation*, *récompenser*.

COMPÈRE, *sm.* a godfather, gossip. See *commère*.

Compéter, *vn.* to be due, in the competency of; from L. competere.—Der. *compétent*, *compétence*, *incompétent*, *incompétence*.

Compétiteur, *sm.* a competitor; from L. competitor.—Der. *compétition*.

Compiler, *va.* to compile; from L. compilare.—Der. *compilation*.

COMPLAINTE, *sf.* a complaint; partic. subst. of O. Fr. verb *complaindre* (see *plaindre*).

COMPLAIRE, *vn.* to please, gratify; from L. **complacere**. See *plaire*.—Der. *complaisant*, *complaisance*.

Complément, *sm.* complement. fulness; from L. complementum.—Der. *complémentaire*.

Complet, *adj.* complete; from L. completus. *Complète* is a doublet of *complies*, q. v.—Der. *compléter*.

Complexe, *adj.* complex; from L. complexus.

Complexion, *sf.* complexion; from L. complexionem.

Complice, (1) *adj.* privy to, (2) *smf.* accomplice; from L. complicem.—Der. *complicité*.

COMPLIES, *sf.* complines; in eccles. Lat. **complētae**. For **e** = *i* see § 60; for loss of **t** see *aigu*. In liturgical language this part of the divine office is called the **horae completae**, because it completes the service, which comprehends *prime*, *tierce*, *sexte*, *none* and *complies*, or in liturgical Lat. **prima**, **tertia**, **sexta**, **nona**, **completorium**. *Complies* is a doublet of *complète*.

† **Compliment**, *sm.* a compliment; introd. in 16th cent. from It. *complimento*.—Der. *complimenter*.

Compliquer, *va.* to complicate; from L. complicare.—Der. *complication*.

COMPLOT, *sm.* a plot. Origin unknown. —Der. *comploter*.

Componction, *sf.* compunction; from L. compunctionem * (strong sorrow at having offended God).

Comporter, *va.* to admit of, allow; from L. comportare.

COMPOSER, *va.* to compose; from L. **compausare**, compd. of **cum** and **pausare**. For **au** = **o** see § 106.—Der. *recomposer*, *décomposer*, *compositeur*, *composition* (L. **compositorem**, **compositionem**).

Composite, *adj.* composite; from L. compositus. *Composite* is a doublet of *compote*, q. v.

COMPOSTEUR, *sm.* a composing-stick; from L. **compositōrem**. For loss of atonic **i** see § 52; for **o** = *eu* see § 79. *Compositeur* is a doublet of *compositeur*.

COMPOTE, *sf.* stewed fruit. O. Fr. *composte*, It. *composta*, from L. . **composĭta**. *Compote* is a doublet of *composite*.

COMPRENDRE, *va.* to comprehend; from L. **comprendĕre**. For the loss of the penult. **ĕ** see § 51.— Der. *comprehension* (straight from L. **comprehensionem**).

COMPRESSE, *sf.* (Med.) a surgical compress; verbal subst. of O. Fr. verb *compresser*. See *presser*.

Comprimer, *va.* to compress, repress; from L. comprimere.

COMPROMETTRE, *va.* to compromise; from L. **compromittere**. For **mittere** = *mettre* see *mettre*.—Der. *compromis*.

COMPTABLE, *adj.* accountable, responsible. See *compter*.—Der. *comptabilité*.

COMPTER, *va.* to count, reckon; from L. **computare**, by regular loss of **ŭ** (see § 51).—Der. *compte* (verbal subst., which is a doublet of *comput*), *compt*able, *compt*oir, à-*compte*, *décompter*, *mécompte* (verbal subst. of *mécompter*).

Compulser, *va.* to search, examine; from L. compulsare *, to push, then to collect, gather.

Comput, *sm.* a computation; from L. computum. *Comput* is a doublet of *compte*. Der. *comput*er.

Comte, *sm.* a count; from L. comitem, by regularly losing the **ĭ** (§ 51).—Der. *com*tesse, *comté* (whose doublet is *comité*), *vicomte*.

CONCASSER, *va.* to pound, crush; from L. **conquassare**. See *casser*.

Concave, *adj.* concave; from L. concavus.

Concéder, *va.* to concede, grant; from L. concedere.

Concentrer, *va.* to concentrate; from *con* (=cum) and *centre*—Der. *concentr*ation, *concentr*ique.

Concept, *sm.* a concept (philosophical term); from L. conceptus.

Conception, *sf.* a conception; from L. conceptionem.

Concerner, *va.* to concern, regard; from L. concernere *.

† **Concert**, *sm.* a concert; introd. in 16th cent. from It. *concerto*.

† **Concerter**, *va.* to rehearse, concert; introd. in 16th cent. from It. *concertare*.—Der. *déconcerter*.

Concession, *sf.* a concession; from L. concessionem.—Der. *concession*naire.

† **Concetto**, *sm.* a conceit; an It. word, properly of brilliant and false thoughts.

CONCEVOIR, *va.* to conceive; from L. **concípĕre**. In this verb the accent has been displaced in Low Lat. from **concípere** to **concipére**; this **-ére** has become *-oir* regularly, see § 63. For **i**=*e* see *mettre*; for **p**=*v* see § 111.—Der. in*conce*vable.

Conchyliologie, *sf.* conchology; from Gr. κογχύλια and λόγος.

CONCIERGE, *smf.* a doorkeeper. Origin unknown.

Concile, *sm.* a council; from L. concilium.

Conciliabule, *sm.* a conventicle; from L. conciliabulum.

Concilier, *va.* to conciliate; from L. conciliare.—Der. *conciliation*, *réconciliation*.

Concis, *adj.* concise; from L. concisus.—Der. *concision*.

CONCITOYEN, *sm.* a fellow-citizen; from *con* (=cum) and *citoyen*, q. v.

† **Conclave**, *sm.* a conclave; from It. *conclave*.

Conclure, *va.* to conclude; from L. concludere. This word, contrd. into conclud're regularly (see § 51), changes **dr** into *r*; see § 168.

Conclusion, *sf.* a conclusion; from L. conclusionem.

CONCOMBRE, *sm.* a cucumber; from L. **cucumerem**. This word is contrd. regularly (see § 52) into **cucum'rem**, and then undergoes three changes: (1) it intercalates *n*, as in laterna, *lanterne*, Hist. Gram. p. 79. This intercalation was not uncommon in Lat., in which we find pinctor, lanterna, rendere, for pictor, laterna, reddere. (2) **m'r** becomes *mbr*, see *absoudre*. (3) **u** becomes *o*, see § 98.

Concorde, *sf.* concord; from L. concordia. — Der. *concorder*, *concord*ance, *concord*at.

CONCOURIR, *va.* (1) to concur, co-operate, (2) to compete; from L. **concurrere**. See *courir*.

CONCOURS, *sm.* (1) concurrence, (2) competition; from L. **concursus**. See *cours*.

Concret, *adj.* concrete; from L. concretus.

Concrétion, *sf.* a concretion; from L. concretionem.

Concubine, *sf.* a concubine; from L. concubina.—Der. *concubin*age.

Concupiscence, *sf.* concupiscence; from L. concupiscentia.

Concurrent, *sm.* a competitor; from L. concurrentem.—Der. *concurrence*.

Concussion, *sf.* a concussion, extortion; from L. concussionem (used in Roman Law for peculation, extortion).—Der. *concussion*naire.

CONDAMNER, *va.* to condemn; from L. **condemnare**.—Der. *condamn*ation, *condamn*able.

Condenser, *va.* to condense; from L. condensare.—Der. *conden*sation, *conden*sateur, *conden*sable.

Condescendre, *va.* to condescend; from

L. condescendere. See *descendre*.—Der. *condescend*ant, *condescend*ance.

Condiment, *sm.* condiment, seasoning; from L. condimentum.

Condition, *sf.* condition; from L. conditionem.—Der. *condition*ner, *condition*nel.

† **Condor**, *sm.* a condor; a word of American origin.

CONDOLÉANCE, *sf.* condolence. See *doléance*.

Conducteur, *sm.* a conductor, guard, guide; from L. conductorem.

CONDUIRE, *va.* to conduct, guide; from L. **conducere**. **Conduc(ĕ)re**, contrd. regularly (see § 51) into **conduc're**, becomes *conduire*. For **u** = *ui* see § 96; for **cr** = *r* see *bénir*.—Der. *condu*ite. (partic. subst.), *condu*it, *reconduire*, *inconduite*.

Cône, *sm.* a cone; from L. conus.—Der. *con*ique, *con*ifère.

Confection, *sf.* construction, making; from L. confectionem.—Der. *confection*ner.

Confédérer, *va.* to confederate; from L. confoederare.—Der. *confédér*ation.

Conférer, *va.* to confer, collate; from L. conferre.—Der. *confér*ence.

CONFESSOR, *va.* to confess; from L **confessari** * (frequent. of **confiteri**; for its formation see Hist. Gram. p. 131).—Der. *confesse* (verbal subst.), *confesseur*, *confession*, *confessional*.

Confidence, *sf.* a secret, trust; from L. confidentia. *Confidence* is a doublet of *confiance*.—Der. *confidentiel*, *confident* (L. confidentem).

CONFIER, *va.* to trust, confide; from L. **confidare** *. For the changes see *fier*.—Der. *confi*ance (whose doublet is *confidence*), *confi*ant.

Configuration, *sf.* configuration, shape; from L. configurationem.

Confins, *sm. pl.* confines, borders; from L. confinis.

CONFIRE, *va.* to preserve, pickle; from L. **conficere**, = to preserve fruit. **Conficere** took, especially in medieval Latinity, the sense of 'making up' a medicine. Thus we read in the Leges Neapolitanae, 'Quod perveniet ad notitiam suam quod aliquis confectionarius minus bene **conficiat** curiae denuntiabit.' Contrd. regularly (§ 51) into **confic're**, it becomes *confire* by **cr** = *r*, see *bénir*.—Der. *confit*, *confi*ture, *confi*seur, *déconfit*, *déconfi*ture.

Confirmer, *va.* to confirm; from L. confirmare.—Der. *confirmation*.

CONFISEUR, *sm.* a confectioner. See *confire*.—Der. *confi*serie.

Confisquer, *va.* to confiscate; from L. confiscare.—Der. *confis*cation.

CONFITURE, *sf.* preserve, jam. See *confire*.

Conflagration, *sf.* a conflagration; from L. conflagrationem.

CONFLIT, *sm.* a conflict; from L. **conflictus**. For **ct** = *t* see § 168.

Confluer, *vn.* to flow together, be confluent; from L. confluere.—Der. *confluent*.

CONFONDRE, *va.* to confound; from L. **confundĕre**. For loss of **ĕ** see § 51; for **u** = *o* see *annoncer*.

Conformation, *sf.* conformation; from L. conformationem.

Conforme, *adj.* conformable; from L. conformis.—Der. *conformer*, *conformité*.

† **Confort**, *sm.* comfort, **Confortable**, *adj.* comfortable; introd. from Engl. *comfort*, *comfortable*. *Confort* is a doublet of *comfort*.

CONFORTER, *va.* to strengthen; from L. **confortare***.—Der. *réconforter*.

Confraternité, *sf.* a confraternity. See *fraternité*.

CONFRÈRE, *sm.* a colleague. See *frère*.—Der. *confrér*ie.

CONFRONTER, *va.* to confront. See *front*.—Der. *confront*ation.

Confus, *adj.* confused; from L. confusus.—Der. *confus*ion.

CONGÉ, *sm.* (1) leave, permission; (2) leave of absence; from L. **commeatus** = permission, authorization, written **commiatus** in 8th-cent. documents, e. g. in Charlemagne's Capitularies, vi. 16: 'Mulier, si sinè **comiato** viri sui velum in caput suum miserit.' For **commeatus** = **commiatus** see *abreger* and *agencer*. **Comiatus** gives Prov. *comjat* and Fr. *congé*. For **i** = *g* see Hist. Gram. pp. 65, 66; for **-atus** = *-é* see § 200; for **m** = *n* see *changer*.—Der. *congéd*ier.

Congeler, *va.* to congeal; from L congelare.—Der. *congel*ation.

Congénère, *adj.* congeneric; from L. congener.

Congestion, *sf.* congestion: from L. congestionem.

Congre, *sm.* a conger-eel; from L. congrus.

Congrégation, *sf.* a congregation; from L congregationem.

Congrès, *sm.* a congress; from L. congressus.

Congru, *adj.* congruous, suitable; from L. congruus.—Der. *incongru*, *incongruité*.

Conjecture, *sf.* a conjecture; from L. conjectura.—Der. *conjectural*.

Conjoindre, *va.* to conjoin; from L. conjungere. See *joindre*.—Der. *conjoint*.

Conjonctif, *adj.* conjunctive; from L. conjunctivus.—Der. *conjonctive*.

Conjonction, *sf.* a conjunction; from L. conjunctionem.

Conjoncture, *sf.* a conjuncture; from L. conjunctura.

Conjugal, *adj.* conjugal; from L. conjugalis.

Conjuguer, *va.* to conjugate; from L. conjugare.—Der. *conjug*aison.

Conjurer, *va.* to conjure, conspire; from L. conjurare.—Der. *conjur*ation.

CONNAÎTRE, *va.* to know. O. Fr. *conoistre*, from L. **cognoscere**. **Cognosc**(ĕ)**re**, regularly contrd. (see § 51) into **cognos're**, becomes *conoistre*. For **gn** = *n* see *assener* and § 131: for **o** = *oi* see § 83; for **sr** = *str* see *ancêtre*. *Conoistre* becomes *connaître*. For **n** = *nn* see *ennemi*; for **oi** = *ai* see § 111; for loss of **s** see Hist. Gram. p. 81.—Der. *conn*aissant, *conn*aissance, *conn*aisseur, *conn*aissement, *conn*aissable, re*conn*aissable, re*conn*aître, re*conn*issant, re*conn*aissance, mé*conn*aître.

CONNÉTABLE, *sm.* the constable. O. Fr. *cone table*, It. *conestabile*, from L. **comes stabuli**, count of the stable (a dignitary of the Roman Empire, transferred to the Frankish courts). The **comes-stabuli**, or as he was soon called in one word, the **commestabulus**, entrusted under the early kings with the charge of the cavalry, became in the 13th cent. the commander of the forces generally. **Comes-stabuli** becoming **comestabulus**, changed after the 8th cent. into **conestabulus**. A document of A. D. 807 has 'comes stabuli quem corruptè conestabulus appellamus.' **Comestáb**(ŭ)**lus**, regularly contrd. (see § 51) into **comestab'lus**, becomes *conestable* by the very irregular change of the medial **m** into *n*, see *changer*. For the later loss of **s** see Hist. Gram. p. 81.

Connexe, *adj.* connected; from L. connexus.

Conniver, *vn.* to connive, wink at; from L. connivere.—Der. *connivence* (L. conniventia).

Conque, *sf.* a conch, shell; from L. concha.

CONQUÉRIR, *va.* to conquer; from L **conquirere**. For **quirere** = *quérir* see *acquérir*.—Der. *conquér*ant, *conquête* (strong partic. subst., for which see *absoute* and *quête*).

Consacrer, *va.* to consecrate; from L. consecrare.

Consanguin, *adj.* a relation, cousin (by the father's side); from L. consanguineus.

Conscience, *sf.* conscience; from L. conscientia.—Der. *conscienc*ieux.

Conscription, *sf.* a conscription; from L. conscriptionem.

Conscrit, *sm.* a conscript; from L. conscriptus.

Consécration, *sf.* a consecration; from L. consecrationem.

Consécutif, *adj.* consecutive; from L. consecutivus, deriv. of consecutum.

CONSEIL, *sm.* counsel, advice; from L. consilium. For **i** = *ei* see § 70.—Der. *conseil*ler, *déconseil*ler.

CONSENTIR, *vn.* to consent; from L. consentire.—Der. *consent*ement.

Conséquence, *sf.* consequence; from L. consequentia.—Der. *consequent* (consequentem), *conséquem*ment (for *conséquentment*; see *abondamment*), in*conséquent*, in*conséquence*.

CONSERVER, *va.* to preserve; from L. **conservare**.—Der. *conserv*ation, -atoire, *conserve* (verbal subst.), *conserv*ateur.

Considérer, *va.* to consider; from L. considerare.—Der. *considér*ation, -able, in*considéré*, *déconsidéré*.

Consigner, *va.* to consign; from L. consignare.—Der. *consigne* (verbal subst.), *con-ign*ation, *consign*ataire.

Consister, *vn.* to consist (of); from L. consistere.—Der. *consist*ant, -ance.

Consistoire, *sm.* a consistory; from L. consistorium.

CONSOLE, *sf.* a bracket, console. Origin unknown.

Consoler, *va.* to console; from L. consolari.—Der. *consol*ation, *consol*able, *consol*ateur.

Consolider, *va.* to consolidate; from L. consolidare.—Der. *consolid*ation.

Consommer, *va.* to complete, consummate; from L. consummare.—Der. *consomm*ation, *consommé* *consomm*ateur.

Consomption, *sf.* a consumption; from L. consumptionem.

Consonne, *sf.* a consonant; from L. consona.

Consonnance, *sf* a consonance; from L. consonnantia.

Consorts, *sm. pl.* associates; from L. consortes.

CONSOUDE, *sf.* (Bot.) consound, comfrey. O. Fr. *consolde*, It. *consolida*, from L. consolida. For changes see *soude*.

Conspirer, *vn.* to conspire; from L. conspirare.—Der. *conspir*ation, *conspir*ateur.

Conspuer, *va.* to scoff at, spit at; from L. conspuere.

Constant, *adj.* constant; from L. constantem.—Der. *constance*, *constam*ment.

Constater, *va.* to ascertain, verify, state; formed from L. status. *Constater* is properly to describe the actual state of anything.

Constellé, *adj.* made under influence of some constellation; from L. constellatus.

Constellation, *sf.* a constellation; from L. constellationem.

Consterner, *va.* to dismay, strike terror; from L. consternare.—Der. *consternation*.

Constiper, *va.* to constipate; from L. constipare.—Der. *constip*ation.

Constituer, *va.* to constitute; from L. constituere.—Der. *constitu*tion, *constitu*tionnel, *constitu*tionalité, *constitu*ant, *constitu*tif.

Constricteur, *adj.* constrictive; from L. constrictor.—Der. *constric*tion.

Construction, *sf.* a construction; from L. constructionem.

Construire, *va.* to construct; from L. construere.

Consul, *sm.* a consul; from L. consul.—Der. *consul*at, *consul*aire.

Consulter, *va.* to consult; from L. consultare.—Der. *consulte* (verbal subst.), *consult*ant, *consult*ation, *consult*atif.

Consumer, *va.* to consume; from L. consumere.

Contact, *sm.* contact; from L. contactus.

Contagion, *sf.* contagion; from L. contagionem.—Der. *contagi*eux (L. contagiosus).

CONTE, *sm.* a tale, narrative. See *conter*.

Contempler, *va.* to contemplate; from L. contemplari.—Der. *contempl*ation, *contempl*ateur, *contempl*atif.

Contemporain, *adj.* contemporary; from L. contemporaneus.

Contempteur, *sm.* a contemner, scorner; from L. contemptor.

Contenance, *sf.* capacity, extent, bearing. See contenir.

Contenir, *va.* to contain, hold; from L. contenire. For i=*e* see *mettre*; for e=*i* see § 58.—Der. *conten*ant, *conten*ance, *déconten*ancer.

Content, *adj.* content; from L. contentus.—Der. *content*er, *mécontent*er, *content*ement.

Contentieux, *adj.* contentious; from L. contentiosus.

Contention, *sf.* a contention; from L. contentionem.

CONTER, *va.* to tell, narrate. Prov. *contar*, from L. **computare**, which meant first to compute, count, then to enumerate, lastly to relate, recount. The correctness of this etymology is proved by the fact that It. *contare* and Sp. *contar*, mean both to count and to recount; so also Germ. *erzählen* (to relate) is derived from *zahlen* (to count). **Comp(ŭ)táre**, contrd. regularly (see § 52) into **compt'are**, becomes *conter*. For m=*n* see *changer*; for pt=*t* see § 168. *Conter* is a doublet of *compter*, q.v.—Der. *conte* (verbal subst.), *cont*eur, ra*conter*.

Contester, *va.* to contest, dispute; from L. contestari.—Der. *conteste* (verbal subst.), *contest*ation, *contest*able.

Contexte, *sm.* context; from L. contextus.

Contigu, *adj.* contiguous; from L. contiguus.

Continent, *adj.* continent; *sm.* a continent; from L continentem.—Der. *contin*ence.

Contingent, *adj.* contingent; from L. contingentem.—Der. *contingen*ce.

Continu, *adj.* continuous; from L. continuus.—Der. *continu*ité, *continu*ellement, *continu*er, *continu*ation, dis*continu*er.

Contondant, *adj.* contusing, blunt; from L. contundentem.

Contorsion, *sf.* contortion, twist; from L. contorsionem.

Contourner, *va.* to give a contour to, to twist. See *tourner*.—Der. *contour* (verbal subst.; see *tour*.)

Contracter, *va.* to contract; from L. contractare*.—Der. *contrac*tion.

Contradicteur, *sm.* a contradicter, legal adversary; from L. contradictorem.—Der. *contradic*tion (L. contradictionem); *contradic*toire (L. contradictorius).

CONTRAINDRE, *va.* to constrain; from L. constringere. For loss of s see *abîme*; for -ingere=-*eindre* see *astreindre*; for *eindre*=*aindre* see § 63.—Der. *contrainte* (partic. subst.).

Contraire, *adj.* contrary; from L. contrarius.—Der. *contrarier*, *contrariété*.

† **Contraste**, *sm.* a contrast; introd. in 16th cent. from It. *contrasto*.—Der. *contraster*.

Contrat, *sm.* a contract, agreement. O. Fr. *contract*, from L. contractus.—*Contrat* is a doublet of *contracte*.

Contravention, *sf.* contravention; from L. contravention*em**.

Contre, *prep.* against; from L. contra.—Der. en*contre*.

† **Contrebande**, *sf.* smuggling, contraband; introd. in 16th cent. from It. *contrabando*.—Der. *contrebandier*.

CONTRECARRER, *va.* to thwart, cross. See *contre* and *carrer*.

CONTRE-DANSE, *sf.* a quadrille, country-dance. See *danse*.

CONTREDIRE, *va.* to contradict. See *contre* and *dire*.

CONTRÉE, *sf.* a country. It. *contrada*, from L. **contrāta***, properly the country before, or against you, **contra**. We find the word in the Leges Sicil. 3. 38, a medieval document: 'Statuimus, ut in utraque **contrata**, tam in terris domanii nostri quam in baronum,' etc. Just as **contrata** is from **contra**, so the Germ. *gegend* is from the prep. *gegen*. For **ata** = *ée* see § 201.

CONTREFAÇON, *sf.* counterfeit, forgery. See *contre* and *façon*.

CONTREFAIRE, *va.* to counterfeit, forge. See *contre* and *faire*.—Der. *contrefait*.

CONTREMANDER, *va.* to countermand. See *contre* and *mander*.

CONTRE-PARTIE, *sf.* a counterpart. See *partie*.

CONTRE-PIED, *sm.* a back-scent (in hunting), the contrary. See *pied*.

CONTRE-POIDS, *sm.* a counterpoise. See *contre* and *poids*.

CONTRE-POINT, *sm.* counterpoint. See *contre* and *point*.

CONTRE-TEMPS, *sm.* a contretemps, mischance. See *contre* and *temps*.

CONTREVENIR, *vn.* to offend, transgress. See *contre* and *venir*.

CONTREVENT, *sm.* an outside shutter. See *contre* and *vent*.

Contribuer, *va.* to contribute; from L. contribuere.—Der. *contribu*able, *contribu*tion (L. contributionem).

Contrister, *va.* to sadden; from L. contristare.

Contrit, *adj.* contrite; from L. contritus.—Der. *contrition*.

CONTRÔLE, *sm.* a register, counter-roll. O. Fr. *contre-rôle* is a duplicate register, used to verify the official or first roll.—Der. *contrôler*, *contrôleur*.

CONTROUVER, *va.* to invent, fabricate. See *trouver*.

Controverse, *sf.* a controversy; from L. controversia.—Der. *controversiste*.

Contumax, *adj.* contumacious; from L. contumax.—Der. *contumace*.

Contus, *adj.* bruised; from L. contusus.

Contusion, *sf.* a contusion; from L. contusionem.

CONVAINCRE, *va.* to convince; from L. convincere. For the permutations in this word see *vaincre*.

Convalescent, *adj.* convalescent; from L. convalescentem.—Der. *convalescence*.

CONVENIR, *vn.* to agree; from L. **convenire**.—Der. *convenu*, -able, -ance (L. **convenientia**), *déconvenue*.

Convention, *sf.* a convention, agreement; from L. conventionem.—Der. *convention*nel.

Conventuel, *adj.* conventual; from L. conventualis from conventus.

Converger, *va.* to converge; from L. convergere*.—Der. *convergent*, *convergence*.

Convers, *adj.* lay, serving (of monastic servants); from L. conversus.

Converser, *vn.* to discourse, converse; from L. conversari, to live with one, thence to converse.—Der. *conversation*.

Conversion, *sf.* a conversion; from L. conversionem.

CONVERTIR, *va.* to convert; from L. convertere. For the displacement of the Lat. accent see *accourir* and *concevoir*; for **e** = *i* see § 59.—Der. *convertible*.

Convexe, *adj.* convex, from L. convexus.—Der. *convexité*.

Conviction, *sf.* a conviction; from L. convictionem.

CONVIER, *va.* to invite. It. *convitare*, from L. **convitare***, formed from **con-** and a radical **vitare***, found also in invitare. For loss of **t** see § 117.

Convive, *smf.* a guest; from L. conviva.

Convocation, *sf.* convocation; from L. convocationem.

CONVOI, *sm.* a funeral procession, convoy. See *convoyer*.

CONVOITER, *va.* to covet. O. Fr. *covoiter*, It. *cupitare*, from L. **cupiditare**, deriv. of **cupitum**, partic. of *cupere*, by the ordinary formation of freq. verbs. **Cupitare** becomes O. Fr. *covoiter*, thence mod. Fr. *convoiter*. For **u** = *o* see *annoncer*: for insertion of **n** see *concombre*; for **p** = *b* see § 111; for **i** = *oi* see § 68.

CONVOITISE, *sf.* covetousness, lust. O. Fr.

covoitise, Cat. *cobdicia*, It. *cupidizia*, from L. **cupiditia***, a Low Lat. form for **cupiditas**. 'Qui cupiditia æstuant,' says Ratherius Vero: whence *covoitise*, then *convoitise*. For **u**=*o* see *annoncer*; for addition of **n** see *concombre*; for **p**=*b* see § 111; for the unusual hardening of **d** into *t* see § 121; for **ti**=soft *s* see *agencer*; for **i**=*oi* see § 68.

Convoler, *vn.* to marry again; from L. convolare.

Convoquer, *va.* to convoke; from L. **convocare.**

CONVOYER, *va.* to escort, convoy. O. Fr. *voier*, from L. **conviare***. For **i**=*oi* see § 68.—Der. *convoi* (verbal subst.)

Convulsion, *sf.* a convulsion; from L. convulsionem.—Der. *convulsif*, *convulsionnaire.*

Cooperer, *va.* to cooperate, concur; from L. cooperari.—Der. *cooperation*, -ateur, -atif.

Coordonner, *va.* to arrange, dispose. See *ordonner.*

COPEAU, *sm.* a chip. Origin unknown.

Copie, *sf.* a copy; from L. copia, properly abundance, reproduction; to multiply a MS. (facere copiam) by frequently writing it out. Hence the restricted sense of copia, for the reproduction or copying of a document.—Der. *copiste*, *copier.*

Copieux, *adj*, copious; from L. copiosus.

Copule, *sf.* a copula; from L. copula.—Der. *copulatif.*

COQ, *sm.* a cock. O. Fr. *coc*, from L. **coccum***, a cock, in the Germ. Laws. 'Si quis **coccum** aut gallinam furaverit,' says the Lex Salica (vii. 16). **Coccum** is onomatop. from the crowing of the bird. —Der. *cochet*, *cocarde* (coxscomb), *coquet* (formerly a little cock, whence the adj. *coquet*, meaning as vain as a little cock), *coquelicot* (in O. Fr. *coquelicoq* = *coq*: this word now means the corn-poppy, the flower of which is red like a cock's comb. The origin of the word *coquelicot*, is onomatop., from the crowing of the cock.)

COQUE, *sf.* a shell; from L. **concha.** **Concha** becomes *coque*, as conchylium, *coquille*. This change of **nc** into *c* may be seen in carbunculus, *escarboucle*; of **nc** into **s** in domincella, *demoiselle*; domincellus, *damoiseau*. For **ch**=*c*=*q* see Hist. Gram. p. 63. *Coque* is a doublet of *conque*, *coche.*

COQUECIGRUE, *sf.* fiddle-faddle, idle tales. Origin unknown.

COQUELICOT, *sm.* the wild poppy. See *coq.*

COQUELUCHE, *sf.* a hood. Origin unknown.

COQUET, *adj.* coquettish. See *coq.*—Der. *coquet*er, -terie.

COQUILLE, *sf.* a shell; from L. **conchylium.** For the changes of the letters see *coque.*—Der. *coquill*age, -ier.

COQUIN, *sm.* a scoundrel, rogue. Origin unknown.—Der. *coquin*erie.

COR, *sm.* (1) a corn (on the feet, etc.); (2) a horn, bugle; from L. **cornu.** For **rn**=*r* see § 163.—Der. *corner*, *cornet* (a little horn, then a horn-shaped roll of paper).

CORAIL, *sm.* coral; from L. **corallium.** For the changes of letters see *ail.*—Der. *coral*lin.

CORBEAU, *sm.* a raven, corbie. O. Fr. *corbel*, from L. **corvellus**, dim. of **corvus.** For the extension of sense see § 13. For **v**=*b* see § 140; for **-ellus**=*-eau* see *agneau.* —Der. *encorbel*lement (from O. Fr. *corbel*).

CORBEILLE, *sf.* a basket; from L. **corbicula.** For **-icula**=*-eille* see § 257.—Der. *corb*illon.

Corbillard, *sm.* a coach, hearse; a word of hist. origin (§ 33). *Corbillard*, O. Fr. *corbeillard* was used in the 17th cent. for the coach which plied between Paris and Corbeil; Ménage speaks of it as of a word much used in his day: 'CORBILLART. *On appelle ainsi le coche de Corbeil à Paris; duquel lieu de Corbeil il a été appelé* Corbillart, *comme le* Melunois *de Melun.*' *Corbillard* towards the end of the 17th cent. took the sense of a great show carriage, a wedding coach; its present sense dates only from the 18th cent.

CORDE, *sf.* a cord; from L. **chorda.** For **ch**=*c* see Hist. Gram. p. 63.—Der. *cordeau* (O. Fr. *cordel*, which in the older form has given the deriv. *cord*eille, *cordel*ier, *cordel*er, *cordel*ière), *cord*er, *cord*age, *cord*on, *cordi*er, *cord*erie.

Cordial *adj.* cordial; from L. cordiale*, deriv. from cordis, cor.—Der. *cordialité*, *cordial*ement.

CORDON, *sm.* a string, twist. See *corde.*—Der. *cordon*neric, *cordon*net.

CORDONNIER, *sm.* a shoemaker, cordwainer. O. Fr. *cordouanier*, properly one who works with *cordouan* (*Cordovan* leather for shoes). Cp. the word *maroquin*, which means *Morocco* leather, etc. Similarly It. *cordovaniere* is from *Cordova.*

Coriace, *adj.* tough, leathery; from L. coriaceus*, from corium.

Coriandre, *sf.* coriander; from L. coriandrum,

CORME, *sf.* the service-apple. Origin unknown.—Der. *cormier.*

CORMORAN, *sm.* a cormorant; corruption of *cormaran*, which form, the more regular one, is still used by fishermen. Catal. *corbmari*, Port. *corvomarinho*, from L. corvus-marinus. The Reichenau Glosses (8th cent.) have 'Mergulus = corvus marinus.' As for the transformation of corvus marinus into *cor-maran* by changing in into *an*, as in sine, *sans*, lingua, *langue*, etc., see *amande.*

† **Cornac**, *sm.* an elephant-driver, a Hindu word.

† **Cornaline**, *sf.* a cornelian; introd. from It. *cornalina.*

CORNE, *sf.* a horn; from L. cornua, plural of cornu, whence *cor*, q. v.—Der. *corné, cornée, cornouille, cornemuse* (see *muse*), *écorner*, racornir, *cornichon.*

CORNEILLE, *sf.* a rook, crow; from L. cornĭcŭla, dim. of cornicem. For -ĭcŭla = *-eille* see § 257.

CORNEMUSE, *sf.* a bagpipe. See *corne* and *muse.*

CORNET, *sm.* a horn, cornet. See *cor.*—Der. *cornette.*

† **Corniche**, *sf.* a cornice. O. Fr. *cornice*, introd. from It. *corniccio.*

CORNICHON, *sm. prep.* a little horn, then a little horn-shaped cucumber, gherkin. See *corne.*

CORNOUILLE, *sf.* a cornel-berry. See *corne.*—Der. *cornouiller.*

CORNU, *adj.* horned; from L. cornutus. For -utus = *-u* see § 201.—Der. *cornue*, bis-*cornu.*

Corollaire, *sm.* a corollary; from L. corollarium, lit. a little crown, i.e. a mark indicating the deduction from the proposition.

Corolle, *sf.* a corolla; from L. corolla.

Corporation, *sf.* a corporation; from L. corporationem* (from corporatus*, which from corpus).

Corporel, *adj.* corporal; from L. corporalis.

CORPS, *sm.* a body; from L. corpus.—Der. *corset* (q. v.), *corsage*, *corselet.*

Corpulence, *sf.* corpulence; from L. corpulentia

Correct, *adj.* correct; from L. correctus.—Der. *correcteur*, *correction*, *correctif.*

Corrélatif, *adj.* correlative. See *relatif.*

Corrélation, *sf.* correlation. See *relation.*

CORRESPONDRE, *va.* to correspond, answer; from L. correspondĕre*, for correspondēre (from cum and respondere). For loss of penult. ĕ see § 51.—Der. *correspondant*, *correspondance.*

† **Corridor**, *sm.* a corridor; introd. in 16th cent. from It. *corridore.*

Corriger, *va.* to correct; from L. corrigere.—Der. *corrigible*, *incorrigible.*

Corroborer, *va.* to corroborate, confirm; from L. corroborare.—Der. *corroboratif*, *corroboration.*

Corroder, *va.* to corrode; from L. corrodere.

CORROMPRE, *va.* to corrupt; from L. corrumpere.—For the changes see *rompre.*

Corrosif, *adj.* corrosive; from L. corrosivus.

Corrosion, *sf.* corrosion; from L. corrosionem.

CORROYER, *va.* to curry (leather), deriv. of prepared skin. *Corroi*, O. Fr. *conroi*, Low L. conredum is compd. of cum and redum (arrangement, preparation), a word of Germ. origin, Flem. *reden*, Goth. *raidjan.*—Der. *corroyeur.*

Corrupteur, *sm.* a corrupter; from L. corruptorem.

Corruption, *sf.* corruption; from L. corruptionem.

Corruptible, *adj.* corruptible; from L. corruptibilis.—Der. *incorruptible.*

CORSAGE, *sm.* bust, shape, waist. See *corps.*

† **Corsaire**, *sm.* a corsair; from Prov. *corsari*, one who makes the *corsa*, the course. See *course.* *Corsaire* is a doublet of *coursier.*

CORSELET, *sm.* a corset. See *corps.*

CORSET, *sm.* a corset, stays. See *corps*: also for the change of sense see § 15.

† **Cortége** *sm.* a procession, cortege; introd. from It. *corteggio.*

CORVÉE, *sf.* statute-labour, fatigue-duty, drudgery; in 8th cent. *corvada*, in Charlemagne's Capitularies, from L. corrogata*, lit. work done by command.—Der. *corvéable.* The most interesting philological phenomenon presented by this word is the intercalation of a *v* which had no existence in Latin. This intercalation was thus effected: the medial g disappeared (see *allier*), and the word became corro-ata, whence a hiatus between the o and the a. Now in this case the Lat. often intercalates v, as from plu-ere comes plu-v-ia and not plu-ia; from ἀργεῖος, argi-v-us, not argi-us; from viduus, vidu-v-ium, not

vidu-ium; from fluere, flu-v-ius, not flu-ius. This tendency is carried on in Fr.: thus from pluere comes not *pleu-oir*, but *pleu-v-oir*; from paeonia comes *pi-v-oine*, not *pi-oine*; and this intercalation is even extended to words which originally had no hiatus, but in which the medial consonant has been ejected, thus making room for an euphonic *v*: thus from gra(d)ire comes *gra-ire, gra-v-ir*; from gla(d)ius, *gla-ius, glai-v-e*; from imbla(d)are*, *embla-are, embla-v-er*; from po(t)ere, *po-ere, pou-v-oir*; from para(d)isus, *para-is, par-v-is*; from corro(g)ata, corro-ata, corro-v-ata, which leads us to the Carlovingian form corvada, Fr. *corvée*. For the changes from corrŏvata to corvada, by the loss of ŏ, see § 52; for -ata=-*ada*=-*ée* see § 201.

The Fr. has even applied this intercalation to a foreign word, *croate*, in order to destroy the hiatus: the 16th and 17th centuries did not say *croate* but *cra-v-ate*;—*Un cheval* cravate; *S'enrôler dans une compagnie de* cravates: *La crainte des embûches des* Cravates (says Voiture) *leur donne l'alarme*. Hence the name of the regiment *Royal-cravate*, which simply = *Royal-croate*. Hence also the common subst. *cravate*, a piece of light material worn round the neck originally by the first Croatians who entered the French service, came to be called by the name of those who wore it.

† **Corvette**, *sf.* a corvette; introd. from Port. *corveta*.

Coryphée, *sm.* a coryphaeus, leader; from Gr. κορυφαῖος.

Cosmétique, *adj.* cosmetic; from Gr. κοσμητικός.

Cosmogonie, *sf.* a cosmogony; from Gr. κοσμογονία.

Cosmographie, *sf.* cosmography; from Gr. κοσμογραφία.

Cosmologie, *sf.* cosmology; from Gr. κοσμολογία.

Cosmopolite, *sm.* a cosmopolitan; from Gr. κοσμοπολίτης.

COSSE, *sf.* a pod, shell, husk. Origin unknown.—Der. *écosser*.

† **Costume**, *sm.* dress, garb, costume; from It. *costume*. *Costume* is a doublet of *coutume*, q. v.

COTE, *sf.* a quota, share. See *coter*.—Der. *cotiser, cotisation*.

CÔTE, *sf.* a rib, slope (of a hill), shore, coast. O. Fr. *coste*, from L. costa. For loss of s see Hist. Gram. p. 81.—Der. *côtoyer, côtier, coteau*; *cotelette* (deriv. of *cotelle*, a little *côte*, rib).

CÔTÉ, *sm.* a side. O. Fr. *costé*, It. *costato*, from L. costatum, used in medieval Lat. For -atum=-*é* see § 201; for loss of s see Hist. Gram. p. 81.

CÔTEAU, *sm.* a slope, hill-side. See *côte*.

COTELETTE, *sf.* a cutlet. See *côte*.

COTER, *va.* to number, quote; from L. quotare* (to note the price of a thing, deriv. of quotum). For qu=*c* see *car*.—Der. *cote* (verbal subst.).

COTERIE, *sf.* a coterie, set. Origin unknown.

Cothurne, *sm.* a buskin; from L. cothurnus.

CÔTIER, *adj.* coasting. See *côte*.

COTILLON, *sm.* a cotillon, petticoat. See *cotte*.

COTIR, *va.* to bruise. Origin unknown.

COTISER, *va.* to assess, rate. See *cote*.

† **Coton**, *sm.* cotton, a word of Oriental origin, Ar. *qoton*.—Der. *cotonneux, cotonnade, cotonnier*.

CÔTOYER, *va.* to coast, go by the side (of one). See *côte*.

COTRET, *sm.* a short fagot. Origin unknown.

COTTE, *sf.* a coat, petticoat. O. Fr. *cote*, a word of Germ. origin, O. H. G. *kott*.—Der. *cotillon* (a little *cotille*, deriv. of *cotte*).

Cotylédon, *sm.* a cotyledon; from L. cotyledon.

COU, *sm.* a neck. See *col*, whose doublet it is.

COUARD, *adj.* cowardly, properly one who drops his tail; from O. Fr. *coue*. In heraldic language a *lion couard* is one with his tail between his legs. Animals which, when afraid, drop their tails are called *couards*, whence the word takes the sense of timid, cowardly. O. Fr. *coue* is from L. cauda. For au=*ou*, and for loss of medial d, see *alouette*. The It. *codardo*, deriv. of *coda*, confirms this derivation.—Der. *couardise*.

COUCHER, *vn.* to lie down. O. Fr. *colcher*, It. *colcare*, from L. collocare (so used in Suetonius, Caligula, 24). Coll(ŏ)cáre regularly losing its o (see § 52), becomes colcare, a form found in the Lex Salica (tit. 60): 'Et si tunc . . . legem distulerint, sole colcato' (=*du soleil couché*). Colcare becomes *coucher*. For ol=*ou* see *agneau*; for c=ch see § 126. *Coucher* is a doublet of *colloquer*, q. v.—Der. *couche* (verbal subst.), *coucher, couch-*

ette, *couch*ant, ac*coucher* (q. v.), dé*coucher*.

COUCOU, *sm.* the cuckoo; from L. **cucúlus**. For **u** = *ou* see § 90; for **ul** = *ou* see *agneau*. *Coucou* is a doublet of *cocu*.

COUDE, *sm.* the elbow; from L. **cubitus**. **Cúbĭtus** becomes **cub'tus** by the regular loss of **ĭ** (see § 51), then changes **bt** into *d*, see *accouder*, and **u** into *ou*, see § 90.—Der. *coudée*, *coud*oyer.

COUDRE, *sm.* a nut-tree. O. Fr. *coldre*, from L. **corylus**. **Córylus**, regularly contrd. (§ 51) into **cor'lus**, has had its **l** transposed (see *sangloter*), and becomes **col'rus**. (The word **colrina** is to be seen in a 9th-cent. document.) **Col'rus** becomes O. Fr. *coldre* by regularly changing **lr** into *ldr*, see Hist. Gram. p. 73, whence *coudre* by softening *ol* into *ou*, see *agneau*.—Der. *coudr*aie, *coudr*ier.

COUDRE, *va.* to sew. O. Fr. *cousdre*, from L. **consuere**; written **cosere** as early as the 8th cent. By the very regular transformation of **ns** into **s**, **consuere** became **cosuere**, see *ainé*; then the diphthong **ue** was simplified into **e**, a change not rare in Lat., Cicero using **mortus** for **mortuus**, and the Appendix ad Probum having **febrarius** for **februarius**. Adamantinus Martyr says expressly 'batuali quae vulgo batalia dicuntur.'

Cósere, accented on the first syllable, becomes **cos're** (see § 51). Now **s** and **r** cannot stand together (see under *ancêtre*), and consequently when they come together by the dropping of a Lat. vowel, an euphonic letter is intercalated, sometimes **t** sometimes **d**: thus **cos're** become **cos-d-re**, and the **o** becoming a diphthong *ou* (see *affouage*) the word becomes *cousdre*; this loses its *s* (see Hist. Gram. p. 81), and then presents its modern form *coudre*.

COUENNE, *sf.* rind, skin. It. *cotenna*, from L. **cutenna***, der. from **cutis**. For loss of **t** see § 117; for **u** = *ou* see § 90.

COUETTE, *sf.* a feather bed. O. Fr. *coute*, originally *coulte*, from L. **culcĭta**. **Culcita**, contrd. regularly (§ 51) into **culc'ta**, then into **cul'ta** (see *affeté*), becomes *couette*, by changing **u** into *ou*, see § 90.

COULER, *vn.* to run, flow; from L. **colare**, properly to filter, then to run. For **o** = *ou* see *affouage*.—Der. *coul*age, *coulée*, *coul*oir, *écouler*, *découler*.

COULEUR, *sf.* colour; from L. **cŏlórem**. For accented **o** = *eu* see § 79; for atonic **o** = *ou* see § 76.

COULEUVRE, *sf.* an adder; from L. **cŏlúbra**. For **o** = *ou* see § 76; for **u** = *eu* see *beugler*; for **b** = *v* see *avant* and § 113.—Der. *couleuvr*ine (a long and slender piece of ordnance).

COULIS, *adj.* drafty (of wind); now restricted to a few special phrases, as *vent coulis*, etc., but in O. Fr. signifying generally running, gliding. O. Fr. *coléïs*, Prov. *coladitz*, represents L. **colaticus***, deriv. of **colare**. For loss of **t** see § 117.—Der. *coulis* (sm.), *coulisse*.

COULISSE, *sf.* a groove, slide. See *couler*.

COULOIR, *sm.* a strainer, a passage. See *couler*.

COUP, *sm.* a blow, stroke. O. Fr. *colp*, It. *colpo*, from L. **colpus**, found in the Germanic Laws: 'Si quis voluerit alterum occidere et **colpus** ei fallerit.' (Lex Salica, tit. 19.) **Colpus** is a contrd. form of **cólăpus**, found in the Lex Alamannorum. For the regular loss of penult. **a** see § 51. **Colapus** in its turn is a secondary form of Lat. **colaphus**, by a change not unusual in popular Lat. of **ph** into **p**: thus at Rome men said **stropa**, **ampora**, for **stropha**, **amphora**, as an old Lat. grammarian tells us. For change of O. Fr. *colp* into *coup* see *agneau*.—Der. *coup*er (properly to give a blow with a cutting instrument).

COUPABLE, *adj.* culpable; from L. **culpabilis**. For **ul** = *ou* see *agneau*; for **-abilis** = *-able* see *affable*.

COUPE, *sf.* cutting, felling. Verbal subst. of *couper*.

COUPE, *sf.* a cup, vase; from L. **cuppa**. For **u** = *ou* see § 90.—Der. sou*coupe* (for *sous-coupe*), *coup*elle.

COUPER, *va.* to cut. See *coup*.—Der. *coupe*, *coupé*, *coup*eur, *couper*et, *coup*ure, *coup*on, *découper*, entre*couper*.

† **Couperose**, (1) *adj.* blotched, pimpled; introd. from It. *copparosa*.—Der. *couperosé*. (2) *sf.* copperas.

COUPLE, *sf.* a couple; from L. **cŏpŭla**, by the regular loss of penult. **ŭ** (§ 51), and by change of **o** into *ou*, see § 76. *Couple* is a doublet of *copule*, q. v.—Der. *coupl*er, *découpl*er, *coupl*et (that which is united, coupled, a verse).

COUPLET, *sm.* a couplet (of lines), verse. See *couple*.

† **Coupole**, *sf.* a cupola; from It. *cupola*. *Coupole* is a doublet of *cupule*.

COUR, *sf.* a court, yard. O. Fr. *court*, originally *cort*, from L. **cohortem**, a yard, thence a farm, in Palladius; also in Varro, who tells us that the Roman peasants said **cortem**: 'Nam **cortes** quidem audimus vulgo, sed

barbare dici.' This **cortem** was succeeded by the form **curtem**, used of the country-house of a Frankish lord, also of his household (officers, friends, servants), and lastly his court of justice holden in his name. The Lex Alamannorum has among its headings the following: 'De eo qui in **curte** Regis hominem occiderit,' an example of the word in the sense of a prince's court. Synesius Confl. gives us an instance of it in the sense of a judicial court: 'Ad placitum sive ad **curtem** veniens.' **Curtem** becomes *court* by change of **u** into *ou* (see § 90).—Der. *court*ois (from O. Fr. *court*).

COURAGE, *sm.* courage. O. Fr. *corage*, Prov. *coratge*, from L. **coraticum***, deriv. of **cor**. For **-aticum** = *-age* see § 248; for **o** = *ou* see § 76.—Der. *courage*ux, dé-*courage*r, en*courage*r.

COURBE, *sf.* a curve, *adj.* crooked; from L. **curvus**. For **u** = *ou* see § 90; for **v** = *b* see § 140.—Der. *courbe*r, *courbure* (whose doublet is *courbature*), *courbette*, re*courbe*r.

COURGE, *sf.* a gourd. Origin unknown.

COURIR, *vn.* to run; from L. **currere**. For the changes see *accourir*. *Courir* is a doublet of O. Fr. *courre*.—Der. *cour*ant, *cour*eur, *cour*rier.

COURONNE, *sf.* a crown; from L. **cŏrŏna**. For **o** = *ou* see § 76; for **n** = *nn* see *ennemi*.—Der. *couronne*r, *couronne*ment.

COURRE, *va.* to hunt. See *accourir*.—Der. *cour*rier.

COURRIER, *sm.* a courier. See *courre*.

COURROIE, *sf.* a strap. It. *corregia*, from L. **corrigia**. For loss of medial **g** see *allier*; for **i** = *oi* see *boire*.

COURROUX, *sm.* wrath. Besides this word, O. Fr. had a form *corrot*, answering to the Prov. *corroptz*, It. *corrotto*, which from L. **corruptum***, properly ruin, overthrow, dejection, then indignation, lastly wrath. For **u** = *ou* see § 90; for **pt** = *t* see Hist. Gram. p. 76. The modern form *courroux* is derived from *courroucer*, which in turn is from L. **corruptiare***, deriv. of **cor**-**ruptus**. For **o** = *ou* see § 76; for **u** = *ou* see § 90; for **pt** = *t* see Hist. Gram. p. 76; for **-tiare** = *-cer* see *agencer*. The Prov. *corrotz* and It. *corrotto* (in It. *tt* always = **pt**, as in *cattivo* = captivus, *scritto* = scriptus) confirms this etymology.

COURS, *sm.* course; from L. **cursus**. For **u** = *ou* see § 90.

COURSE, *sf.* running, coursing; from L. **cursa**.—Der. *coursier* (whose doublet is *corsaire*, q. v.).

COURT, *adj.* short; from L. **curtus**. For **u** = *ou* see § 90.—Der. *écourter*, *court*-aud, *accourcir*, *raccourcir*.

COURTAGE, *sm.* brokerage. See *courtier*.

COURTE-POINTE, *sf.* a counterpane, quilt. O. Fr. *coulte-pointe*, from L. **culcita puncta**. For **culcita** = *coulte* see *couette*; for **puncta** = *pointe* see *poindre*. *Coulte-pointe* becomes *courte-pointe* by change of *l* into *r*, see *apôtre*.

COURTIER, *sm.* a broker. O. Fr. *couretier*, originally *couratier*, It. *curattiere*, from L. **curatarius*** (one who looks after buying and selling), der. from **curatus**. For loss of **a** in **cur(a)tárius** see § 52; for **-arius** = *-ier* see § 198.—Der. *court*age (through a verb *courter**, L. **curatare***).

COURTINE, *sf.* a curtain (in fortification), a bed-curtain; from L. **cortína**, which in medieval Lat. means a wall between two bastions. For **o** = *ou* see § 76.

† **Courtisan**, *sm.* a courtier; introd. in 16th cent. from It. *cortigiano*.

† **Courtiser**, *va.* to pay court to; introd. towards end of the middle ages from Prov. *cortezar*, deriv. of *cort*.

COURTOIS, *adj.* courteous. See *cour*.—Der. *courtoisie*.

COUSIN, *sm.* a cousin. Prov. *cosin*, Grisons patois *cusrin*, from L. **cosinus***, found in the 7th cent. in the St. Gall Vocabulary. **Cosinus** is from **consobrínus** by the regular change of **ns** into **s** (**cossobrinus**), see *ainé*; then by loss of **o** (**cos'rinus**), see § 52. The **r** is weakened into **s** (see *arroser*) in a very unusual way, whence **cosinus**, found in a Merov. document. **Cosinus** becomes *cousin* by changing **o** into *ou*, see § 76.—Der. *cousin*age.

COUSIN, *sm.* a gnat; from L. **culicinus***, dim. of **culicem**. **Culicínus**, contrd. regularly (see § 52) into **cul'cinus**, becomes *cousin*. For **ul** = *ou* see *agneau*; for **c** = *s* see *amitié*.

COUSSIN, *sm.* a cushion; from L. **culcitinum***, dim. of **culcita**, properly a little mattress. **Culcitinum** first loses its medial **t** (see § 117), then becomes *coussin*. For **c** = *ss* see *agencer* and *amitié*; for **ul** = *ou*, see *agneau*.—Der. *coussin*et.

COÛT, *sm.* cost, charge. See *coûter*.

COUTEAU, *sm.* a knife. O. Fr. *coutel*, originally *coltel*, It. *cultello*, from L. **cultellus**. For **ul** = *ou*, and **-ellus** = *eau*, see *agneau*

—Der. *coutel*ier (from O. Fr. *coutel*), *coutel*lerie, *coutel*as.

COÛTER, *vn.* to cost. O. Fr. *couster*, originally *coster*, It. *costare*, from L. **constare**. For **ns** = *s* (**costare**) see *aîné*; for **o** = *ou* see § 76; for loss of *s* see Hist. Gram. p. 81. —Der. *coût* (verbal subst.), *coût*eux.

COUTIL, *sm.* bed-ticking, duck; deriv. of *coute*. See *couette*.

COUTRE, *sm.* a coulter. It. *coltro*, from L. **cultrum**. For **ul** = *ou* see *agneau*.

COUTUME, *sf.* custom. O. Fr. *coustume*, originally *costume*; in medieval Lat. **costuma** (Chartulary of 705), from L. **consuetudinem**. **Cons(ue)tūdinem**, contrd. (see § 52) into **cons'tudinem**, becomes **costudinem** by regular change of **ns** into **s**, see *aîné*; thence *costume* by **-udinem** = *-ume*, see *amertume*; thence *coutume* by **o** = *ou*, see § 76; and by loss of *s*, see Hist. Gram. p. 81. *Coutume* is a doublet of *costume*.—Der. *coutum*ier, *accoutum*er.

COUTURE, *sf.* a seam. O. Fr. *couture*, originally *costure*, Sp. *costura*, from L. **consutura***, deriv. of **consuere**. **Cons(ū)tūra**, contrd. (see § 52) into **cons'tura**, became **costura** by **ns** = **s**, see *aîné*; thence *cousture* by **o** = *ou*, see § 76; thence *couture* by loss of *s*, see Hist. Gram. p. 81. —Der. *coutur*ier, *coutur*ière.

COUVENT, *sm.* a convent; from L. **conventum**. For **nv** = *v* see Hist. Gram. p. 81; for **o** = *ou* see § 76.

COUVER, *va.* to hatch, sit; from L. **cubare**. For **b** = *v* see § 113; for **u** = *ou* see § 96. —Der. *couvée*, *couv*euse, *couv*aison.

COUVERCLE, *sm.* a lid, cover; from L. **coopercŭlum**, contrd. regularly (§ 51) into **coopere'lum**, whence *couvercle*. For **o** = *ou* see § 76; for **p** = *v* see § 111.

COUVERT, *sm.* a cover. See *couvrir*.

COUVRIR, *va.* to wrap up, cover; from L. **cooperire**. **Coopĕríre**, contrd. regularly (see § 51) into **coop'rire**, becomes *couvrir*. For **o** = *ou* see § 76; for **p** = *v* see § 111.—Der. *couv*ert, *couv*erte, *couv*erture, *couvr*eur, re*couvrir*, dé*couvrir*.

CRABE, *sm.* a crab; from Germ. *krabbe*.—Der. *crevette*, dim. of *crabe*, through the following steps; first *crabette*, then *cravette*. For the regular change of *b* into *v* see § 113.

CRAC, *interj.* (an onomatopoetic word), crack! (§ 34).—Der. *craquer*.

CRACHER, *va.* to spit. O. Fr. *racher*, a word of Germ. origin, Norse *hraki*, saliva.—Der. *crach*ement, *crach*at, *crach*oir.

CRAIE, *sf.* chalk. O. Fr. *croie*, It. *creta* from L. **creta**. For loss of **t** see *aigu*; for **e** = *oi* = *ai* see § 61. — Der. *cray*eux, *cray*on.

CRAINDRE, *va.* to fear; from L. **tremere**, by the ordinary change of **-emere** into *-eindre* (see *geindre*), and by the unusual change of **tr** into *cr*.—Der. *crain*te (partic. subst., see *absoudre*), *crain*tif.

CRAMOISI, *sm.* crimson; a word of Oriental origin (Ar. *karmesi*), whence Low L. **carmesinus**; whence Fr. *cramoisi*, by transposition of **r**, see *âpreté*, and change of **e** into *oi*, see § 61.

CRAMPE, *sf.* cramp; a word of Germ. origin (Engl. *cramp*).

CRAMPON, *sm.* a cramp-iron; dim. of O. Fr. *crampe*, which is Germ. *krampe*.—Der. *crampon*ner.

CRAN, *sm.* a notch; from L. **crena**, by the unusual change of **e** into *a*.—Der. *crén*eau (O. Fr. *crenel*, from **crenellum**, dim. of **crena**), *crén*elé.

Crâne, *sm.* a skull; from Gr. *κράνιον*.—Der. *crân*erie.

CRAPAUD, *sm.* a toad; deriv. of O. Fr. verb *craper*. *Crapaud* properly signifies the crawler, creeper. *Craper* is of Germ. origin, Icel. *krjupa*, to creep.—Der. *crapaud*ine.

Crapule, *sf.* crapulency; from L. **crapula**. —Der. *crapul*eux.

CRAQUER, *vn.* to crack (onomatop.). See *crac*. *Craquer* is a doublet of *croquer*.—Der. *craque*ment, *craque*ter.

Crase, *sf.* crasis; from Gr. *κρᾶσις*.

Crasse, *adj.* gross, thick; from L. **crassus**. *Crasse* is a doublet of *gras*, q. v.—Der. *crasse* (sf.), *cras*seux, de*cras*ser, en*cras*ser.

Cratère, *sm.* a crater; from L. **crater**.

† **Cravache**, *sf.* a riding-whip; introd. by Germ. soldiers from Germ. *karbatsche*; a word of Sclav. origin.

Cravate, *sm.* a Croat, *sf.* a cravat; a word of hist. origin, see § 33. Under *corvée* we have explained the origin etc. of this word. Ménage, who lived when 'cravats' were first brought into France, confirms this etymology: he says—CRAVATE, *on appelle ainsi ce linge blanc qu'on entortille à l'entour du cou, dont les deux bouts pendent par devant; lequel linge tient lieu de collet. Et on l'appelle de la sorte, à cause que nous avons emprunté, cette sorte d'ornement des* Croates, *qu'on appelle ordinairement* Cravates. *Et ce fut en* 1636 *que nous prismes cette sorte de collet des* Cravates, *par le commerce que nous eusmes en*

ce tans-là en Allemagne au sujet de la guerre que nous avions avec l'Empereur. Cravate is a doublet of the proper name *Croate.*

CRAYON, *sm.* a lead pencil. See *craie.*—Der. *crayon*ner.

CRÉANCE, *sf.* credit; properly = *croyance* in the phrases *lettres de créance, donner créance à une chose*; from L. credentia*, der. from credere. For loss of medial t see *abbaye*; for -tia=-*ce* see *agencer. Créance* is a doublet of *croyance* and *crédence.*—Der. *créan*cier.

Créateur, *sm.* a creator; from L. creatorem.

Création, *sf.* creation; from L. creationem.

Créature, *sf.* a creature; from L. creatura.

CRÉCELLE, *sf.* a rattle. Origin unknown.

CRÈCHE, *sf.* a manger, crib. Prov. *crepcha*, It. *greppia*, a word of Germ. origin, O. Sax. *cribbia.* For -pia=-*pja*=-*pcha*=-*che* see Hist. Gram. p. 65.

Crédibilité, *sf.* credibility; from credibilitatem.

Crédit, *sm.* credit; from L. creditum.—Der. *crédit*er, *crédit*eur, ac*crédit*er, dis*crédit*er, dé*crédit*er.

Crédule, *adj.* credulous; from L. credulus.—Der. *crédul*ité, in*crédule.*

CRÉER, *va.* to create; from L. creare.

CRÉMAILLÈRE, *sf.* a pothook; from O. Fr. *cremaille*, which from L. cramaculus*, found (8th cent.) in the Capitul. de Villis, part 41; 'catenas cramaculos.' For -aculus=-*aille* see § 255; for a=*e* see § 54. Cramaculus is of Germ. origin, a dim. of Neth. *kram.*

Crème, *sf.* cream; from L. crema (used by Fortunatus).—Der. *écrém*er.

CRÉNEAU, *sm.* an embrasure, battlement. See *cran.*—Der. *créne*ler.

† **Créole,** *sm.* a creole; introd. from Sp. *criollo.*

CRÉPER, *va.* to crisp, crimp (hair); from L. crispare. For i=*e* see *mettre*; for loss of s see Hist. Gram. p. 81. *Crêper* is a doublet of *crépir* (used in the phrase *crépir du crin*, to crisp horsehair), *crisper*, q. v.—Der. (1) *crêpe* (crape, stuff lightly crisped), (2) *crépe* (a thin cake like crape), *crép*u, *crép*ine.

CRÉPIR, *va.* to crisp. See *créper.*—Der. *crépi* (partic. subst.), *crép*issure.

Crépitation, *sf.* crackling; from L. crepitationem.

Crépuscule, *sm.* twilight, dawn; from L. crepusculum.—Der. *crépuscul*aire.

† **Crescendo,** *adv.* (Mus.) crescendo; an It. word, = Fr, *croissant.*

CRESSON, *sm.* cress. It. *crescione*, from L. crescionem*, from crescere, lit. a plant which grows quickly. sc is assimilated into ss before *e* and *i*, as in crescentem, *croissant*; nascentem, *naissant*, etc.

CRÊTE, *sf.* a crest, cock's comb. O. Fr. *creste*, from L. crista. For i=*e* see *mettre*; for loss of s see Hist. Gram. p. 81.

† **Crétin,** *sm.* a cretin, idiot; a Swiss word, from the Grisons patois. *Crétin* is a doublet of *chrétien*, q. v.—Der. *crétin*isme.

Cretonne, *sf.* linen cloth, stout calico. Origin unknown.

CREUSER, *va.* to dig a pit. See *creux.*

CREUSET, *sm.* a crucible, melting-pot. Origin unknown.

CREUX, *adj.* hollow. Prov. *cros*, Low L. crosum, contrd. from L. corrosum. For -osum=-*eux* see § 229; for contraction of corrosus into c'rosus see *briller.*—Der. *creu*ser.

CREVER, *vn.* to burst. Prov. *crebar*, It. *crepare*, from L. crepare. For p=*v* see § 111.—Der. *crev*asse, *crève*-cœur.

CREVETTE, *sf.* a shrimp, prawn. See *crabe.*

CRIAILLER, *vn.* to bawl, squall. See *crier.*—Der. *criaillerie.*

CRIBLE, *sm.* a sieve, riddle; from L. cribrum. For dissimilation of r into *l* see § 169 and *autel.*—Der. *crible*r.

CRIC, *sm.* a screw-jack (an onomatopoetic word). See § 34.

CRIER, *vn.* to cry. Prov. *cridar*, Sp. *gritar*, from L. quiritare. For contraction of q(ui)ritare into q'ritare see *briller*; for q=*c* see *car*; for loss of medial t see *abbaye* and § 117.—Der. *cri* (verbal subst.), *crieur*, *criard*, *criée*, *décrier*, *s'écrier*, *criailler.*

Crime, *sm.* a crime; from L. crimen.

Criminel, *adj.* criminal; from L. criminalis.—Der. *crimin*alité, *crimin*aliser, *crimin*aliste.

CRIN, *sm.* horsehair; from L. crinis. For the restriction of sense see § 12.—Der. *crinière*, *crin*oline.

CRIQUE, *sf.* a creek; a word of Germ. origin, Neth. *kreek.*

CRIQUET, *sm.* a field-cricket, grasshopper; der. from *cric*, an onomatopoetic word. The cricket is similarly called *cri-cri.*

Crise, *sf.* a crisis; from L. crisis.

Crisper, *vn.* to shrivel; from L. crispare.—Der. *crisp*ation.

Cristal, *sm.* a crystal; from L. crystallum.—Der. *cristall*in, *cristall*iser, *cristall*isation.

Criterium, *sm.* a criterion; a Lat. word, from Gr. *κριτήριον*.

Critique, *adj.* critical, *sf.* criticism, *sm.* a critic; from Gr. *κριτικός*.—Der. *critiquer*, *critiquable*.

CROASSER, *vn.* to croak, caw (an onomatopoetic word).—Der. *croassement*.

CROC, *sm.* a hook; of Germ. origin, Neth. *krók*.—Der. *crochet*, *crochu*, *croché*, *accrocher*, *décrocher*.

CROCHET, *sm.* a little hook. See *croc*.—Der. *crocheter*, *crocheteur*.

CROCHU, *adj.* hooked, crooked. See *croc*.

Crocodile, *sm.* a crocodile; from L. crocodilus.

CROIRE, *va.* to believe; from L. **crēdĕre**. For the changes see under *accroire*.—Der. *croyant*, *croyance*, *croyable*, *accroire*, *mécroire*.

†**Croisade**, *sf.* a crusade; from Prov. *crozada*, which from *croz*, which from L. crucem. *Croisade* is a doublet of *croisée*.

CROISER, *va.* to cross. See *croix*.—Der. *croisé*, *croisement*, *croisée* (primitively = *fenêtre croisée*, i.e. divided into four compartments by mullion and transom), *croisière*.

CROISSANT, *sm.* a crescent. See *croître*. *Croissant* is a doublet of It. *crescendo*.

CROÎTRE, *vn.* to grow, increase; from L. **crēscĕre**. For the changes see under *accroître*.—Der. *croît* (verbal subst.), *cru*, *crue*, *accroître*, *décroître*, *recroître*, *surcroître*. The partic. *croissant* is from L. **crescentem**. For **e** = *oi* see §§ 61, 62; for **sc** = *ss* see *cresson*: hence the two subst. *croissant* and *croissance*.

CROIX, *sf.* a cross; from L. **crucem**. For **u** = *oi* see *angoisse*; for **c** = *x* see *amitié*.—Der. *croiser*.

CROQUER, *va.* to crunch (an onomatopoetic word). *Croquer* is a doublet of *craquer*.—Der. *croquette*, *croquis*, *croquignole*.

CROQUIS, *sm.* a sketch. See *croquer*.

CROSSE, *sf.* a crozier. O. Fr. *croce*, It. *croccia*, medieval L. **crucea**, deriv. of **crucem**. **Crucea** signifies properly a cross-shaped crutch; the exclusive sense of crozier is modern. In some provinces the phrase *marcher aux crosses*, is still used of infirm persons who walk with crutches.

CROTTE, *sf.* dirt, mud. Origin unknown.—Der. *crotter*, *décrotter*, *crottin*.

CROULER, *vn.* to fall down, sink down. O. Fr. *croller*, originally *crodler*, Prov. *crotlar*, from L. **corotŭlāre***, to roll together. It loses its atonic **ŭ** regularly (see § 52) and becomes **corot'lare**, and thence **c'rot'lare** by losing the first **o** (see *briller*). **Crotlare** assimilates **tl** into *ll* (see § 168), and becomes O. Fr. *croller*, whence *crouler*, by resolution of **ol** into *ou* (see *agneau*).—Der. *écrouler*.

†**Croup**, *sm.* croup; an Engl. word introd. into Fr. about 1815.

CROUPE, *sf.* crupper, rump. O. Fr. *crope*. The original sense is a protuberance, as in *croupe d'une montagne*, etc.; of Germ. origin, Norse *kroppr*, *kryppa*.—Der. *croupion*, *croupière*, *croupir* (which in O. Fr. meant to cover, s'*accroupir*, *croupier* (properly one's associate in the game, metaph. from one who rides on one's crupper).

CROUPIER, *sm.* a croupier. See *croupe*.

CROUPION, *sm.* a rump. See *croupe*.

CROUPIR, *vn.* to stagnate. See *croupe*.

CROÛTE, *sf.* a crust. O. Fr. *crouste*, from L. **crusta**. For **u** = *ou* see § 90; for loss of **s** see Hist. Gram. p. 81.—Der. *crouton*, *encroûter*, *croustiller*.

CROYABLE, *adj.* credible. See *croire*.

CROYANCE, *sf.* belief. See *croire*. *Croyance* is a doublet of *crédence*, *créance*, q. v.

CRÛ, *sm.* growth. See *croître*.

CRU, *adj.* crude; from L. **crudus**, by loss of **d**, see *alouette*.

CRUAUTÉ, *sf.* cruelty. O. Fr. *crualté*, originally *cruelté*, from L. **crudelĭtātem**, which, contrd. regularly (see § 52) into **crudel'tatem**, becomes O. Fr. *crualtet* by loss of medial **d**, see § 120; and then *cruauté*, by softening **l** into *u*, see *agneau*; and by **-atem** = *et* = *é*, see § 230.

CRUCHE, *sf.* a pitcher, jug, cruse. Of Celtic origin, Kymri *cruc*, *crwc*.—Der. *cruchon*.

Crucifère, *adj.* (Bot.) cruciferous; from L. crucifer.

Crucifier, *va.* to crucify; from L. crucificare*. For loss of **c** see *affouage*.—Der. *crucifiement*.

Crucifix, *sm.* a crucifix; from L. crucifixus.

Crudité, *sf.* crudity, rawness; from L. cruditatem.

CRUE, *sf.* rising, increase. See *croître*.

CRUEL, *adj.* cruel; from L. **crudelis**, by loss of medial **d**, see § 120.

Crustacé, *adj.* crustaceous; from L. crustaceus*, clothed in a crust, **crusta**.

Crypte, *sf.* a crypt; from L. crypta. *Crypte* is a doublet of *grotte*, q. v.

Cryptogame, *adj.* cryptogamous; from Gr. *κρυπτός* and *γαμεῖν*.

Cryptographie, *sf.* cryptography; from Gr. *κρυπτός*, and *γράφειν*.

Cube, *sm.* a cube; from L. cubus.—Der. *cub*er, *cub*age, *cub*ique.

† **Cubitus**, *sm.* a cubit; from L. cubitus.

CUEILLIR, *va.* to collect; from L. **colligere**. For the changes see *accueillir*. *Cueillir* is a doublet of *colliger*.—Der. *cueill*ette (L. **collecta**, of which the doublet is *collecte*; for **ct** = *tt* see *assiette* and § 168), *accueillir*, *recueillir*.

CUIDER, *va.* to think; from L. **cogitare**. Cogĭtáre is contrd. regularly (see § 52) into **cog'tare**. **o** becomes *ui* as in co-quina, *cuisine*, etc., § 84. In some words the **o** has become *ui* by attraction of the *i*, as in in-odio, *ennui*. For **gt** = *d* see *aider*. —Der. outre*cuid*ance.

CUILLER, *sf.* a spoon; from L. **cochleare** (found in Pliny and Martial), written **cocleare** in the last ages of the Empire. For **o** = *ui* see *cuider*; for **cl** = *il* see Hist. Gram. p. 71.—Der. *cuill*ère, *cuiller*ée.

CUIR, *sm.* hide, skin, leather; from L. **corium**. For **o** = *ui* see *chanoine*.

† **Cuirasse**, *sf.* a cuirass; introd. from It. *corazza*.—Der. *cuiras*sier, *cuiras*sier.

CUIRE, *va.* to cook, dress; from L. **coquere**, written **cocere** in a 3rd-cent. inscription: see *car*. Cŏcĕre, contrd. regularly (see § 51) into **coc're** becomes *cuire* by change of **o** into *ui* through the influence of the **cr** (see *cuider*), which **cr** is reduced to *r*, see *bénir*.

CUISINE, *sf.* a kitchen. It. *cucina*, Sp. *cocina*, from L. **coquina**, used by Palladius and Isidore of Seville. **Coquina**, written **cocina** in the Glosses (see *car*), becomes *cuisine*. For **o** = *ui* see *cuider*; for **c** = *s* see *amitié*.—Der. *cuisin*ier, *cuisin*ier, *cuisin*ière.

CUISSE, *sf.* a thigh, leg; from L. **coxa**, a word written **cossa** by the Romans. For **x** = *ss* see *aisselle*; for **o** = *ui* see *cuider*.—Der. *cuiss*ot, *cuiss*ard.

CUISSON, *sf.* cooking, baking; from L. **coctionem**. For **o** = *ui* under influence of **c** see *cuider* and *attrait*; for **ti** = *ss* see *agencer*. *Cuisson* is a doublet of *coction*, q. v.

CUISTRE, *sm.* originally a cook, then a college-servant, then a pedant; from L. **cocistro***, used by Isidore of Seville, a form of L. **coquaster***, deriv. of *coquus*. For loss of medial **c** of co(c)istro see *affouage*; for **o** = *ui* see *cuider*.

CUIVRE, *sm.* copper; from L. **cuprum**. For **p** = *v* see § 111; for **u** = *ui* see *buis*.—Der. *cuivr*er.

CUL, *sm.* a bottom; from L. **culus**.—Der. *cul*asse, *acculer*, *éculer*, *reculer*, *culée*, *cul*otte; *cul*buter (see *buter*), *cul*-de-sac.

Culinaire, *adj.* culinary; from L. culinarius.

Culminer, *vn.* to culminate; from L. culminare.

Culpabilité, *sf.* culpability; from L. culpabilitatem.

Culte, *sm.* worship; from L. cultus.

Cultiver, *va.* to cultivate; from L. cultivare*, used in Low Lat.

Culture, *sf.* culture; from L. cultura.

Cumin, *sm.* cumin; from L. cuminum.

Cumuler, *va.* to accumulate; from L. cumulare.—Der. *cumul* (verbal subst.).

Cunéiforme, *adj.* cuneiform, wedge-shaped; from L. cuneus.

Cupide, *adj.* greedy; from L. cupidus.—Der. *cupid*ité.

† **Curaçao**, *sm.* curaçoa, a liqueur imported from the Island of Curaçao.

Curateur, *sm.* a guardian, curator; from L. curatorem, deriv. of curare.—Der. *curat*elle.

Cure, (1) *sf.* cure, doctoring; (2) cure (of souls): from L. cura, in eccles. Lat. the cure of souls. Cura took the sense of the duty of a curate, then by extension (3) a parsonage, vicarage.—Der. *curé* (one who holds a cure).

CURÉE, *sf.* a quarry (hunting term); from L. **corata***, the entrails etc. of an animal, from **cor**; **curée** being properly the en-entrails etc. of the stag, thrown to the dogs. For **-ata** = *-ée* see § 201. **o** here becomes *u*, as in forum, *fur*.

CURER, *va.* to cleanse, clean, prune; from L. **curare**.—Der. *cur*age, *cur*eur, *récurer*, *cure*-dent, *cure*-oreille.

Curieux, *adj.* curious; from L. curiosus. For **-osus** = *-eux* see § 229.

Curiosité, *sf.* curiosity; from L. curiositatem.

Cursive, *adj.* cursive; from L. cursiva*, which from cursum, supine of currere.

Cutané, *adj.* cutaneous; from L. cutaneus*, deriv. of cutis.

† **Cutter**, *sm.* a cutter; sea-term, from Engl. *cutter*.

CUVE, *sf.* a vat, tub; from L. **cupa**. For **p** = *v* see § 111.—Der. *cuv*ier, *cuv*ée, *cuv*ette, *cuv*er.

Cycle, *sm.* a cycle; from Gr. κύκλος.—Der. *cyclique*.

Cyclope, *sm.* a cyclop; from Gr. κύκλωψ. —Der. *cyclop*éen.

Cygne, *sm.* a swan; from L. cygnus.

Cylindre, *sm.* a cylinder; from L. cylin-

drus. *Cylindre* is a doublet of *calandre*. —Der. *cylindr*ique.

† **Cymaise**, *sf.* (Archit.) an ogee; introd. in 16th cent. from It. *cimasa*.

Cymbale, *sf.* a cymbal; from L. cymbalum. *Cymbale* is a doublet of *cymble*.—Der. *cymbal*ier.

Cynique, *adj.* cynical; from L. cynicus. —Der. *cyn*isme.

Cyprès, *sm.* a cypress; from L. cupressus.

Cytise, *sm.* a cytisus; from Gr. *κύτισος*.

† **Czar**, *sm.* the Czar; from Russ. *tzar*.

D.

DA, *interj.* truly, indeed! O. Fr. *dea*, *dia*, originally *diva*, compd. of the two imperatives *di* (*dis*) and *va*. See *dire* and *aller*. We even find the interjection *diva* followed by *di*. Rutebœuf (13th cent.), in his Miracle de Théophile, has *diva di*, lit. 'say-go-say' showing clearly the presence of the imperative *dis* in the word.

Dactyle, *sm.* a dactyl; from L. dactylus. *Dactyle* is a doublet of *datte*.

DAGUE, *sf.* a dagger. Origin unknown.—Der. *dagu*et (a young stag, with straight horns like daggers).

Dahlia, *sf.* a dahlia; a word of hist. origin, see § 33. A plant named after *Dahl* by Cavanilles.

DAIGNER, *vn.* to deign; from L. **dignari**. For **i**=*ai* see *marraine*.—Der. *dédaigner*.

DAIM, *sm.* a deer; from L. **damus***, secondary form of **dama**. For **a**=*ai* see *aigle*. —Der. *daine*. As O. Fr. wrote *dain* for *daim*, the corresponding fem. is *daine*.

DAIS, *sm.* a canopy. O. Fr. *dois*, It. *desco*, from L. **discus**. *Dais* in O. Fr. always meant a dinner-table, but specially a state-table with a canopy; gradually the sense of table has been lost and that of canopy prevails, whereas in Eng. the sense of canopy is lost, while that of a state-table remains. **Discus** gives O. Fr. *dois*, as **meniscus**, *menois*, by change of **i** into *oi*, see *bois*. *Dois* becomes *dais* by change of *oi* into *ai*, see § 61. *Dais* is a doublet of *disque*.

DALLE, *sf.* a flagstone. Origin unknown.—Der. *dall*er.

DAM, cost, loss; from L. **damnum**. For **mn**=*m* see *allumer* and § 168.

Damas, *sm.* Damascus, damask; a word of hist. origin (§ 33), from Damascus, where damask was first made.—Der. *damass*er.

† **Damasquiner**, *va.* to inlay with gold and silver; from *damasquin*. Introd. in 16th cent. from It. *damaschino*, a Damascus blade.

DAME, *sf.* a lady; from L. **domina**, written **domna** in the inscriptions. **Domna** becomes *dame* by changing **mn** into *m* (see *allumer* and § 168) and **o** into *a*, the only instance of this change for accented **o**, though there are several examples of atonic **o** being changed to *a*, as **domicellus***, *damoiseau*; **dominiarium***, *danger*; **locusta**, *langouste*. *Dame* is a doublet of *dom*, masc., and of *duègne*, fem.—Der. *dam*eret, *dam*er, *dam*ier.

DAME, *interj.* why! indeed! This word is all that remains of the medieval exclamation *Dame-Dieu!* (from L. **domine Deus**! i. e. *Seigneur Dieu!*) The right sense of *dame!* is therefore Lord!

Dŏmĭnus was reduced to **domnus** by the Romans themselves: the form is found in several inscriptions under the Empire, see § 51. **Domĭne** similarly becomes **domne**, whence *dame* (interj.), just as **domna** became *dame* (sf.). For details of these changes see above, under *dame* (1).

† **Dame**, *sf.* a dam; from Germ. *damm*.

DAMER, *va.* to crown a man (at draughts). See *dame* (1).

DAMERET, *sm.* a ladies' man. See *dame* (1).

DAMIER, *sm.* a draught-board. See *dame* (1).

Damner, *va.* to damn, condemn; from L. damnare.—Der. *damn*ation, *damn*able.

DAMOISEAU, *sm.* a page (a gentleman who is not yet knighted). O. Fr. *damoisel*, from L. **dominicellus***, dim. of **dominus**. **Dominĭcéllus**, contrd. regularly (see § 52) to **domin'cellus**, drops the **n** (see *coque*) and becomes **domicellus**, the form used in medieval Lat.: 'Non habeant

domicellos,' in the Statutes of Cluni. From **domicellus** comes straight the O. Fr. *damoisel.* For **o**=*a* see *dame* (1); for **i**=*oi* see *boire*; for **c**=*s* see *amitié. Damoisel* afterwards became *damoiseau*, by resolution of **-el** into *-eau*; see *agneau.*—Der. *demoi*selle (O. Fr. *damoi*selle, fem. of O. Fr. *damoisel*).

DANDINER, *vn.* to walk awkwardly, like a *dandin*, an O. Fr. adj. meaning clumsy, boobyish. This adj. is personified in such names as *Perrin Dandin, Georges Dandin*, etc. Origin unknown.

† **Dandy**, *sm.* a dandy; introd. from Engl. during the Restoration period.

DANGER, *sm.* danger, peril. The original sense of this word is 'power.' *Être en* danger *de l'ennemi* signified in the middle ages to be in one's enemy's power, at his mercy. From this signification it passed by natural transition to the sense of peril, danger; it is perilous to be in the enemy's 'danger.' This sense of power remained up to the middle of the 16th cent. *Danger*, O. Fr. *dongier* (for **o**=*a* see *dame* 1), comes from L. **dominiarium***, deriv. of **dominium**, used in sense of 'sovereignty' by Cicero. Just as **dominus** had become **domnus** in Roman days (see *dame* 2), so **dominiarium** became **domniarium**, which consonified the **ia** (see the rule under *abréger* and Hist. Gram. p. 65); whence **domnjarium**, whence O. Fr. *dongier* For **m**=*n* see *changer*; for **-arium**=*-ier* see § 198.—Der. *danger*eux.

DANS, *prep.* in. O. Fr. *dens* (*d'ens* contrd. from *de* and *ens*); *ens* is L. **intus**. For **intus**=*ens* see *mettre*; for *dens*=*dans* see § 65, note 1.—Der. de*dans.*

DANSER, *vn.* to dance; a word of Germ. origin, O. H. G. *dansôn.*—Der. *danse* (verbal subst.), *dans*eur, contre*dans.*

DARD, *sm.* a dart. It. *dardo*, a word of Germ. origin, A. S. *daraŏ.*—Der. *dard*er.

DARNE, *sf.* a slice; a word of Celtic origin, Kymri *darn*, a slice, piece.

† **Darse**, *sf.* a floating wet-dock; introd. from It. *darsena.*

Dartre, *sf.* (Med.) shingles, rash. Origin unknown.—Der. *dartr*eux.

Date, *sf.* a date. It. *data*, from L. data, rightly meaning 'given,' in the expression 'datum Romae.'—Der. *dat*er, anti*dat*er, post*dat*er.

Datif, *sm.* a dative; from L. dativus.

DATTE, *sf.* a date; also written *dacte.* Port. *datil*, from L. **dactylus**. For **ct**=*tt* see § 168; for loss of the two last syllables, **-ylus**, see §§ 50, 51. *Datte* is a doublet of *dactyle*, q.v.—Der. *datt*ier.

Daube, *sf.* a stew. Origin unknown.

DAUBER, *va.* properly to beat, cuff. A word of Germ. origin; O. G. *dubban*, to dab, strike.

DAUPHIN, *sm.* a dolphin. Prov. *dalfin*, from L. **delphinus**. The eldest son of the King of France began to bear the name of the *Dauphin* in the year 1343, the date of the absorption of Dauphiné into the kingdom. Dauphiné, or rather the Viennois, had had several lords named *Dauphin*, a proper name which is simply the L. **delphinus**. For **el**=*au* see *agneau*; for **ph**=*f* see *coffre* and § 146.

DAVANTAGE, *adv.* more. O. Fr. *d'avantage*; see *de* and *vantage.*

Davier, *sm.* (Med.) the forceps. Origin unknown.

DE, *prep.* of; from L. **de.**

DÉ-. A prefix which answers (1) to L. **de**; (2) to L. **dis** (in the latter case the original Fr. form was *des*: calceare, *chausser*; dis-calceare, *des-chausser*, then *déchausser*. For **dis**=*des*=*dé* see *mettre* and Hist. Gram. p. 81. We have in the double form *décréditer*, *discréditer* a striking example of the opposition of the popular and learned forms); (3) to L. **de-ex** in a few words, *dévier*, *déduire*, etc., which in O. Fr. were *desvier* (de-ex-viare), *desduire* (de-exducere), etc.

DÉ, *sm.* a thimble. O. Fr. *del*, originally *dél*, Sp. *dedal*, It. *ditale*; from L. **digitale***. **Digitále**, contrd. regularly (see § 52) into **dig'tale**, loses its medial **t**, **di-t-ale** (see *abbaye*), whence O. Fr. *dél.* For **-ale** =*-el* see § 191; for **i**=*e* see *mettre. Dé* is a doublet of *doigt*, q.v.

DÉ, *sm.* a die, pl. dice; from L. **datum**, i. e. what is thrown on the table, from **dare**, to throw, as in such phrases as '**Dare** ad terram.' etc. For **-atum**=*-é* see *amp*oulé.

DÉBÂCLE, *sf.* a break-up (of ice). See *bâcler.*

DÉBALLER, *va.* to unpack. See *balle.*—Der. *déball*age.

DÉBANDER. *va.* to disband. See *bande* (2). —Der. *deband*ade.

DÉBARDER, DÉBARDEUR, *va.* to unlade; *sm.* lighterman. See *bard.*

DÉBARQUER, *va.* to unship (goods); *vn.* to land. See *barque.*—Der. *débarc*adère (cp. Sp. *sembarcádero*).

DÉBARRASSER, *va.* to clear up, rid. See *embarrasser*.—Der. *débarras* (verbal subst.).

DÉBATTRE, *va.* to argue, debate. See *battre*.—Der *débat* (verbal subst.).

DÉBAUCHER, *va.* to debauch, entice away from one's duty, i. e. from *bauche*, O. Fr. for a workshop. The origin of *bauche* is unknown.—Der. *débauche* (properly cessation of work, then idleness, then debauch).

†**Débet,** *sm.* a debit; a Lat. word, debet.

Débile, *adj.* weak; from L. debilis. *Débile* is a doublet of O. Fr. *dieble*.—Der. *débil*iter, *débil*ité.

Débit, *sm.* a sale, shop; from L. debitum. *Débit* is a doublet of *dette*.—Der. *débit*er, *débit*eur.

Déblatérer, *vn.* to rail at; from L. deblaterare.

DÉBLAYER, *va.* to clear away; from L. **debladare***. In medieval Lat. this word kept its original sense of carrying corn from a field, then of carrying off, clearing away generally. In a Chartulary of 1272 we read, 'Similiter in pratis ipsorum de dicto loco, postquam fuerint **debladata**.' **Debladare** is a deriv. of **bladum***, q. v. **Debladare** becomes *déblayer* by loss of medial **d**; see *accabler*.—Der. *déblai* (verbal subst.).

DÉBLOQUER, *va.* to raise a blockade. See *bloquer*.

DÉBOIRE, *sm.* an after-taste, disappointment. See *boire*.

DÉBOÎTER, *va.* to dislocate. See *boîte*.

DÉBONNAIRE, *adj.* meek, goodnatured. O. Fr. *de bon aire*. See *air* (in sense of natural disposition).

DÉBORDER, *vn.* to overflow, run over. See *bord*.—Der. *débord*, *débord*ement (verbal subst.).

DÉBOUCHER, *va.* to uncork; *vn.* to emerge. See *boucher*.—Der. *débouche*.

DÉBOURSER, *va.* to disburse. See *bourse*.—Der. *débours* (verbal subst.).

DEBOUT, *adv.* on end. See *bout*.

DÉBOUTER, *va.* to nonsuit. See *bouter*.

DÉBRAILLER, *va.* to uncover the breast. See *braie*.

DÉBRIS, *sm. pl.* remains, fragments. See *briser*.

DÉBUCHER, *vn.* to break cover (hunting). See *bûche* and *bois*.

†**Débusquer,** *va.* to drive out. See *embusquer* and *dé-*.

DÉBUT, *sm.* a beginning, first stroke, outset. See *but*.—Der. *début*er, *début*ant.

DEÇA, *prep.* on this side of. See *de* and *ça*.

Décade, *sf.* a decade; from Gr. δέκας, -άδος.

Décadence, *sf.* decadence; from L. decadentia*, from decadere*. *Décadence* is a doublet of *déchéance*, q. v.

Décadi, *sm.* the tenth and last day of the decade in the calendar of the first French republic; from Gr. δέκα and L. dies.

Décagone, *sm.* a decagon; from Gr. δεκάγωνος.

Décagramme, *sm.* a decagram; from Gr. δέκα, and *gramme*, q. v.

Décalitre, *sm.* a measure of ten litres; from Gr. δέκα, and *litre*, q. v.

Décalogue, *sm.* the decalogue; from Gr. δεκάλογος.

DÉCAMPER, *vn.* to decamp. See *camper*.

Décanat, *sm.* a deanery; from L. decanatus, from decanus. *Décanat* is a doublet of *doyenné*.

Décanter, *va.* to decant. It. *decantare*, from L. decanthare*, to pour wine out gently, which from L. canthus, the angle of a wine-jar.

DÉCAPER, *va.* to clean (properly to scrape off the crust of dirt or rust on a metallic surface), deriv. of *cape*, a cloak, q. v. Thus *décaper* would mean to uncloak the metal, strip it naked.—Der. *décap*age.

Décapiter, *va.* to behead; from L. decapitare*, deriv. of *caput*.

Décéder, *vn.* to depart this life, die; from L. decedere.

DÉCELER, *va.* to disclose. See *celer*.

DÉCEMBRE, *sm.* December; from L. **decembrem**.

Décennal, *adj.* decennial; from L. decennalis.

Décent, *adj.* decent; from L. decentem.—Der. *décence*.

Déception, *sf.* deception; from L. deceptionem.

Décerner, *va.* to award (honours, etc.); from L. decernere.

Décès, *sm.* decease, death; from L. decessus.

DÉCEVOIR, *va.* to deceive; from L. decipere. For -cipere = -*cevoir* see *concevoir*.—Der. *déce*vable.

DÉCHAÎNER, *va.* to let loose (a dog). O. Fr. *deschaîner*, from L. **dis-catenare***. For the changes see *dé-* and *chaîne*.—Der. *déchaîne*ment.

DÉCHANTER, *vn.* to change one's note. O. Fr. *deschanter*. See *dé-* and *chanter*.

DÉCHARGER, *va.* to unload, discharge. O. Fr. *descharger*. See *dé-* and *charger*.—Der. *décharge* (verbal subst.), *décharge*ment.

DÉCHARNER, *va.* to strip the flesh off. O. Fr. *descharner*, Sp. *descarnar*, from L. **discarnare***. To take off the flesh, **carnem**. For **c**=*ch* see § 126. For **dis**=*dé* see *de-*.

DÉCHAUSSER, *va.* to pull off boots, shoes, etc. O. Fr. *deschausser*, from L. **discalceare**. For the changes see *chausser* and *dé-*.—Der. *déchaux* (the barefooted friars, Carmelites).

DÉCHÉANCE, *sf.* forfeiture; from L. **decadentia**, from **decadere**. For loss of medial **d** see *accabler*; for **ca**=*che* see §§ 126 and 54; for **-tia**=*-ce* see *agencer*. *Déchéance* is a doublet of *décadence*, q. v.

DÉCHET, *sm.* waste, loss. See *déchoir*. *Déchét* is a doublet of *déchoit*.

DÉCHIFFRER, *va.* to decipher. See *chiffre*.—Der. *déchiffr*able, in*déchiffr*able.

DÉCHIQUETER, *va.* to cut up, slash, chop into; a word which seems to be a dim. of *chiquet*, from L. **ciccum** (an insignificant thing, trifle).

DÉCHIRER, *va.* to tear up. O. Fr. *deschirer*, compd. of O. Fr. *eschirer*, Prov. *esquirar*; a word of Germ. origin, O. H. G. *skërran*.—Der. *déchir*ement, *déchir*ure.

DÉCHOIR, *vn.* to fall (from), sink, decline. See *dé* and *choir*.—Der. *déchet* (another form of *déchoit*). See § 187.

Décider, *va.* to decide (a case), settle; *vn.* to decide, judge; from L. decidere.—Der. in*déci*s (from in and decisus), *déci*sif (from decisivus*, deriv. of decisus).

Décime, *sm.* a tenth, tithe; from L. decima. *Décime* is a doublet of *dixième* and *dîme*, q. v.—Der. *décim*er, *décim*ation, *decim*al.

Décimètre, *sm.* a decimeter; from L. prefix deci- and *mètre*, q. v. The prefix deci- denotes ten, so that the word is ill-formed, as it rightly means 'ten metres,' not 'a tenth of a metre'; for the Lat. deci- multiplies, not divides.

Décisif, *adj.* decisive. See *décider*.

Décision, *sf.* a decision; from L. decisionem.

Déclamer, *va.* to declaim, recite; from L. declamare.—Der. *déclam*ation, *déclam*atoire.

Déclarer, *va.* to declare; from L. declarare.—Der. *déclam*ation.

Décliner, *vn.* to wane, decline; *va.* to decline (an invitation, etc.); from L. declinare—Der. *déclin* (verbal subst.), *déclin*able, *déclin*aison.

Déclive, *adj.* sloping; from L. declivus.—Der. *déclivité*.

DÉCLORE, *va.* to unclose. See *dé-* and *clore*.

DÉCLOUER, *va.* to unnail, unfasten. See *dé-* and *clouer*.

DÉCOCHER, *va.* to discharge, shoot. See *dé-* and *coche*.

Décoction, *sf.* a decoction; from L. decoctionem.

DÉCOIFFER, *va.* to take off a coif, headdress. See *coiffer*.

Décollation, *sf.* a beheading; from L. decollationem.

DÉCOLLER, *va.* to behead. See *col*.

DÉCOLLER, *va.* to unpaste, unglue. See *colle*.

DÉCOLLETER, *va.* to bare neck and shoulders. See *collet*.

DÉCOLORER, *va.* to discolour. See *dé-* and *colorer*.

DÉCOMBRES, *sm. pl.* rubbish. See *encombre*.

Décomposer, *va.* to decompose. See *composer*.—Der. *décomp*osition.

DÉCONFIRE, *va.* to discomfit, rout. Malherbe writes that *la France a déconfit l'Espagne*. *Déconfire*, O. Fr. *desconfire*, is from L. **disconficere** (compd. of **conficere**). For changes see *dé-* and *confire*.—Der. *déconfi*ture.

DÉCONTENANCER, *va.* to abash. See *contenance*.

DÉCONVENUE, *sf.* mishap, ill-luck. See *de-* and *convenir*.

Décorer, *va.* to decorate; from L. decorare.—Der. *décor* (verbal subst.), *décor*ation, *decor*ateur, *décor*atif.

Décorum, *sm.* decorum, propriety; from L. decorum.

DÉCOUCHER, *vn.* to sleep out. See *dé-* and *coucher*.

DÉCOUDRE, *va.* to unsew. See *dé-* and *coudre*.

DÉCOULER, *vn.* to flow down. See *dé-* and *couler*.

DÉCOUPER, *va.* to carve, cut out. See *dé-* and *couper*.—Der. *découp*ure.

DÉCOUVRIR, *va.* to uncover, discover. See *dé-* and *couvrir*.—Der. *découv*erte (partic. subst.).

DÉCRASSER, *va.* to cleanse. See *crasse*.

DÉCRÉDITER, *va.* to discredit. See *dé-* and *créditer*.

Décrépit, *adj.* decrepit; from L. decrepitus.—Der. *décrépit*ude.

Décret, *sm.* a decree; from L. decretum.—Der. *décréter*, *décrét*ale.

DÉCRIER, *va.* to decry. See *dé-* and *crier.* —Der. *décri* (verbal subst.).

DÉCRIRE, *va.* to describe. O. Fr. *descrire*, from L. **describere**. For changes see *écrire.*

DÉCROCHER, *va.* to unhook, take down. See *croc.*

DÉCROÎTRE, *vn.* to shorten, decrease. See *croître.*—Der. *décroissant*, *décroissance*, *décrue.*

DÉCROTTER, *va.* to clean, brush. See *crotte.*—Der. *décrotteur*, *décrottoir.*

Décuple, *adj.* tenfold; from L. **decuplus.** —Der. *décupler.*

DÉDAIGNER, *va.* to scorn, disdain. O. Fr. *desdaigner*, It. *disdegnare*, from L. **dis** (see *dé-*) and **dignari** (see *daigner*).—Der. *dédain* (verbal subst.), *dédaigneux.*

Dédale, *sm.* a maze, labyrinth; from Gr. Δαίδαλος (who made the Cretan labyrinth).

DEDANS, *adv.* inside, within. See *de* and *dans.*

Dédicace, *sf.* dedication; from L. **dedicatio.**

DEDIER, *va.* to dedicate; from L. **dedicare.** For loss of medial c see *affouage.*

DÉDIRE, *va.* to contradict. See *dé-* and *dire.*—Der. *dédit.*

Déduction, *sf.* a deduction; from L. **deductionem.**

DÉDUIRE, *va.* to deduct; from L. **deducere.** **Dedŭcĕre,** contrd. regularly, by the rule of the Lat. accent, into **deduc're,** becomes *déduire* by changing **cr** into *ir*, for which see *bénir.*

DÉESSE, *sf.* a goddess. O. Fr. *deuesse*, formed from O. Fr. *deu* (which from L. **deus**), and the fem. suffix *-esse.* See *abbesse.*

DÉFAILLIR, *vn.* to fail. See *de-* and *faillir.* —Der. *défaillance.*

DÉFAIRE, *va.* to undo, unmake. O. Fr. *desfaire.* See *dé-* and *faire.*—Der. *défaite* (partic. subst.).

DÉFALQUER, *va.* to deduct, subtract. It. *diffalcare*, compd. of *dé-* (q. v.) and the radical *falquer*, a word of Germ. origin, O. H. G. *falcan.*—Der. *défalcation.*

DÉFAUT, *sm.* a defect, blemish. See *faute.*

DÉFAVEUR, *sf.* disfavour, disgrace. See *dé-* and *faveur.*—Der. *défavorable.*

Défectif, *adj.* defective; from L. **defectivus.**

Défection, *sf.* defection; from L. **defectionem.**

Défectueux, *adj.* defective; from L. **defectuosus*.**

DÉFENDRE, *va.* to defend; from L. **defendĕre.** For loss of penult. ĕ see § 51. —Der. *défendable*, *défendeur*, *défenderesse.*

DÉFENSE, *sf.* defence; from L. **defensa*,** a word found in Tertullian.

Défenseur, *sm.* a defender; from L. **defensorem.**

† **Défensif,** *adj.* defensive; introd. in 16th cent. from It. *defensivo.*

Déférer, *va.* to confer, bestow; from L. **deferre.**—Der. *déférence.*

DÉFERLER, *va.* to unfurl. See *ferler.*

DÉFERRER, *va.* to unshoe, take the tires off a wheel. See *fer.*

DÉFIANCE, *sf.* distrust, diffidence. See *défier.*

† **Déficit,** *sm.* a deficit; a Lat. word.

DÉFIER, *va.* to defy. O. Fr. *desfier*, It. *disfidare.* For the etymology see *dé-* and *fier.* —Der. *défi* (verbal subst.), *défiance.*

Défigurer, *va.* to disfigure. See *figure.*

DÉFILÉ, *sm.* a pass, defile. See *défiler* (2).

DÉFILER, *va.* to unthread. See *fil.*

DÉFILER, *vn.* to file off, defile. See *file.*—Der. *défilé* (a narrow way, through which one must pass in file).

Définer, *va.* to define; from L. **definire.** —Der. *défini*, *indéfini*, *définissable*, *indéfinissable.*

Définitif, *adj.* definitive; from L. **definitivus.**

Définition, *sf.* a definition; from L. **definitionem.**

DÉFLEURIR, *vn.* to shed blossoms; *va.* to blight. See *fleur.*

Déflorer, *va.* to deflower; from L. **deflorare.**

DÉFONCER, *va.* to stave in, dig up. See *fond.*—Der. *défoncement.*

DÉFORMER, *va.* to deform. See *forme.*—Der. *déformation.*

DÉFRAYER, *va.* to defray. See *frais.*

DÉFRICHER, *va.* to clear (of ground). See *friche.*—Der. *défrichement.*

DÉFROQUER, *va.* to unfrock.—Der. *défroque* (verbal subst.).

Défunt, *adj.* dead, defunct; from L. **defunctus.**

DÉGAGER, *va.* to redeem a pledge. See *gager.*—Der. *dégagement.*

DÉGAINER, *va.* to unsheath. See *gaîne.*—Der. *dégaîne* (verbal subst.).

DÉGARNIR, *va.* to unfurnish, unrig, strip. See *garnir.*

DÉGÂT, *sm.* damage, depredation; verbal subst. of O. Fr. *dégâter.* See *gâter.*

DÉGELER, *va.* to thaw. See *geler.*—Der. *dégel* (verbal subst.).

Dégénérer, *va.* to degenerate; from L. **degenerare.**—Der. *dégénération.*

Dégénérescence, *sf.* degeneracy; from

dégénérescent, from L. degenerescentem* (degenerescere*) from degenerare.

Déglutition, *sf.* deglutition; from L. deglutitionem, from deglutire.

DÉGOISER, *va.* to chirp, chatter. See *gosier.*

DÉGORGER, *va.* to disgorge, vomit. See *gorge.*

DÉGOURDIR, *va.* to take off the stiffness, sharpen, brighten. See *gourd.*

DÉGOÛT, *sm.* disgust. O. Fr. *desgoust*, It. *disgusto.* See *dé-* and *goût.*—Der. *dégoûter.*

DÉGOUTTER, *vn.* to drop, trickle. See *goutte.*

Dégrader, *va.* to degrade; from L. degradare.—Der. *dégradation.*

DÉGRAFER, *va.* to unhook. See *agrafer.*

DÉGRAISSER, *va.* to skim off the fat, scour, fleece. See *graisse.*—Der. *dégraisseur*, *dégraissage.*

DEGRÉ, *sm.* a step. Prov. *degrat.* This word answers to a type **degradus***, compd. of **de-** and **gradus.** For loss of **d** see *alouette*; for **a**=*e* see § 54.

DÉGREVER, *va.* to reduce (a tax). See *grever.*—Der. *degrèvement.*

DÉGRINGOLER, *vn.* to tumble down. Origin unknown.

DÉGRISER, *va.* to sober. See *griser.*

DÉGROSSIR, *va.* to rough-hew. See *grossir.*

DÉGUENILLÉ, *adj.* tattered. See *guenille.*

DÉGUERPIR, *vp.* to give up, quit; *vn.* to pack off; compd. of *dé-* and O. Fr. verb *guerpir* to abandon, which is in medieval Lat. **werpire**, a word of Germ. origin, Scand. *verpa.* For **w**=*gu* see *gaîne.*—Der. *déguerpissement.*

DÉGUISER, *va.* to disguise. See *guise.*—Der. *déguisement.*

Déguster, *va.* to taste; from L. degustare.—Der. *dégustation*, *dégustateur.*

Déhiscence, *sf.* (Bot.) dehiscence; from L. dehiscentia* (dehiscere).

DÉHONTÉ, *adj.* shameless. See *honte.*

DEHORS, *adj.* outside, without. See *hors.*

Déicide, *sm.* deicide (used of the Jews); from L. deicida*.

Déifier, *va.* to deify; from L. deificare.—Der. *déification.*

Déisme, *sm.* deism; from L. Deus, with suffix *-isme.*—Der. *déiste.*

Déité, *sf.* a deity; from L. deitatem.

DEJÀ, *adv.* already. O. Fr. *desjà.* See *dès* and *jà.*

Déjection, *sf.* dejection; from L. dejectionem.

DÉJETER, *va.* to warp, make crooked; from L. dejectare. For **ct**=*t* see § 168.

DÉJEÛNER, *vn.* to breakfast. O. Fr. *desjeuner.* See *dé-* and *jeûner*, lit. to break one's fast. For the contraction in meaning see § 12.—Der. *déjeuner* (sm.).

DÉJOINDRE, *va.* to disjoin. See *joindre.*

DÉJOUER, *va.* to baffle, frustrate. See *jouer.*

DÉJUCHER, *vn.* to leave the roost. See *jucher.*

DELÀ, *prep.* beyond, on the other side. See *là.*

† **Délabrer**, *va.* to dilapidate, destroy, ruin. O. Fr. *deslabrer*, from It., Milanese *dislabrare.*—Der. *délabrement.*

DÉLAI, *sm.* delay. See *délayer.*

DÉLAISSER, *va.* to abandon, forsake. See *laisser.*—Der. *délaissement.*

DÉLASSER, *va.* to refresh, relax. See *las.*—Der. *délassement.*

Délateur, *sm.* an informer; from L. delatorem.

Délation, *sf.* delation, information; from L. delationem.

DÉLAYER, *va.* to dilute; from L. **dilatare.** For loss of medial **t** see *abbaye*; for **i**=*e* see *mettre.* The change of sense from **dilatare**, to dilate, broaden, to that of *délayer* is seen in the phrase *délayer un discours. Delayer* is a doublet of *dilater*, q. v.—Der. *délai* (verbal subst. of *délayer*, in its sense of extension; *délai* being an extension of time granted).

Délecter, *va.* to delight; from L. delectare.—Der. *délectation*, *délectable.*

Déléguer, *va.* to delegate, commission; from L. delegare.—Der. *délégation.*

Délétère, *adj.* deleterious; from Gr. δηλητήριος.

Délibérer, *vn.* to deliberate; from L. deliberare.—Der. *délibération*, *délibératif.*

Délicat, *adj.* delicate; from L. delicatus. *Délicat* is a doublet of *délié*, q. v.—Der. *indélicat*, *délicatesse.*

Délices, *sf. pl.* delights, pleasures; from L. deliciae.—Der. *délicieux.*

DÉLIÉ, *adj.* fine, slender, delicate, as in *un fil délié*, *un style délié*, etc.; from L. **delicatus.** For loss of medial **c** see *affouage*; for **-atus**=*é* see § 201. *Délié* is a doublet of *délicat*, q. v.

DÉLIÉ, *partic* of *délier*, unbound.

DÉLIER, *va.* to unbind. O. Fr. *deslier.* See *dé-* and *lier.*

Délimiter, *va.* to fix boundaries; from L. delimitare.—Der. *délimitation.*

Délinéation, *sf.* delineation; from L. delineationem, from delineare.

Délinquant, *sm.* a delinquent; from L. delinquentem.

Délire, *sm.* delirium; from L. delirium. Der. *délirer*.

Délit, *sm.* a crime, offence; from L. delictum.

DÉLIVRER, *va.* to deliver, free; from L. **deliberare***, compd. of **liberare**. **Delĭbĕráre**, regularly contrd. (see § 52) into **delib'rare**, becomes *délivrer* (see *avant* and § 113).—Der. *délivr*ance.

DÉLOGER, *vn* to remove, get away; *va.* to dislodge. See *loger*.

DÉLOYAL, *adj.* disloyal, false. O. Fr. *desloyal*, It. *disleale*, from *dé-* (q. v.) and *loyal*. Der. *déloy*auté (see *dé-* and *loyaute*).

DÉLUGE, *sm.* a deluge, flood. It. *diluvio*, from L. **diluvium**. For consonification of **iu** into *ge* (**diluvjum**) and for **vj**=*j* see Hist. Gram. p. 65; for **i**=*e* see *mettre*.

DÉLURÉ, *adj.* disenchanted. See § 8 and *leurre*.

Démagogue, *sm.* a demagogue; from Gr. δημαγωγός.—Der. *démagog*ie, *démagog*ique.

DEMAIN, *adv.* to-morrow. Prov. *deman*, It. *dimane*; from L. **de-manè***, compd. of **manè**. For **a**=*ai* see *aigle*.—Der. len*demain* (in O. Fr. *l'endemain*, as in It. it is *l'indomani*; a form compd. of *en* and *demain*). In the 14th cent. the article *le* by a singular misunderstanding became attached to the body of the word (see *lierre*) and produced the sm. *lendemain*, which in its turn is again preceded by the article (*le lendemain*).

DEMANDER, *va.* to ask; from L. **demandare**.—Der. *demande* (verbal subst.), *dém*andeur, *demander*esse.

DÉMANGER, *vn.* to itch. See *manger*.—Der. *démange*aison.

DÉMANTELER, *va.* to dismantle, i. e. to take off the mantle, then to strip a town of its protection by destroying its walls.—Der. *démantèl*ement.

Démantibuler, *va.* to break. O. Fr. *démandibuler*, properly to break the jaw; from *dé-* (q. v.) and mandibula.

DÉMARCATION, *sf.* demarcation. See *marquer*.

DÉMARCHE, *sf.* gait, bearing, step. See *marche*.

DÉMARIER, *va.* to unmarry. See *marier*.

DÉMARQUER, *va.* to unmark, take out a mark. See *marquer*.

DÉMARRER, *va.* to unmoor. See *amarrer*.

DÉMASQUER, *va.* to unmask. See *masque*.

DÉMÊLER, *va.* to disentangle. See *dé-* and *mêler*.—Der. *démêl*, *démêl*oir.

DÉMEMBRER, *va.* to dismember. See *membre*.—Der. *démembr*ement.

DÉMÉNAGER, *va.* to remove. See *ménage*.—Der. *déménag*ement.

Démence, *sf.* madness; from L. dementia.

DÉMENER, *va.* to kick, struggle. See *mener*.

DÉMENTIR, *va.* to contradict, deny. O. Fr. *desmentir*. See *dé-* and *mentir*.—Der. *démenti*.

Déméríter, *vn.* to do amiss. See *mériter*.—Der. *démérite* (verbal subst.).

DÉMESURÉ, *adj.* unmeasured, huge. See *mesure*.

DÉMETTRE, *va.* to dislocate, dismiss. See *mettre*.

DEMEURER, *vn.* to dwell, live. It. *dimorare*, from L. **demorari**, found in sense of tarrying, dwelling, in the Theodosian Code.—Der. *demeure* (verbal subst.), au *demeur*ant.

DEMI, *adj.* half; from L. **dimidius**. For loss of medial **d** see *alouette*; for atonic **i**=*e* see *mettre*.

Démission, *sf.* resignation (of an office, etc.); introd. in 16th cent. from L. demissionem.—Der. *démission*naire.

Démocratie, *sf.* democracy; from Gr. δημοκρατία.—Der. *démocrate*, *démocrat*ique.

DEMOISELLE, *sf.* a damsel, young lady. See *damoiseau*. *Demoiselle* is a doublet of *dozelle*.

Démolir, *va.* to demolish; from L. demoliri.—Der. *démol*isseur, *démol*ition, (L. demolitionem).

Démon, *sm.* a demon; from L. daemonem.—Der. *démon*iaque.

Démonétiser, *va.* to alter the value of a coin, call it in; from *dé-* and moneta.

Démonstratif, *adj.* demonstrative; from L. demonstrativus.

Démonstration, *sf.* a demonstration, proof; from L. demonstrationem.

Démonstrateur, *sm.* a demonstrator; from L. demonstratorem.

DÉMONTER, *va.* to unhorse, dismount (a rider). See *dé-* and *monter*.

DÉMONTRER, *va.* to demonstrate. O. Fr. *demonstrer*, from L. **demonstrare**. For loss of **s** see Hist. Gram. p. 81.—Der. *démonstr*able.

DÉMORDRE, *vn.* to let go (grip), swerve from. See *dé-* and *mordre*.

Denaire, *adj.* denary; from L. denarius. *Denaire* is a doublet of *denier*, q. v.

DÉNATURER, *va.* to alter the nature of. See *nature.*

Dénégation, *sf.* denial; from L. denegationem.

DÉNI, *sm.* a refusal (law term). See *dénier.*

DÉNICHER, *va.* to take out of a niche, out of a nest. See *nicher.*—Der. *dénich*eur.

DENIER, *sm.* a denarius, denier ($\frac{1}{12}$ of a sou), mite; from L. **denarius.** For **-arius** = *-ier* see § 198. *Denier* is a doublet of *denaire.*

DÉNIER, *va.* to deny, refuse; from L. **denegare.** For loss of medial **g** see *allier*; for **e** = *i* see § 58.—Der. *déni* (verbal subst.).

Dénigrer, *va.* to revile, blacken (character, etc.); from L. denigrare.—Der. *dénigre*ment.

DÉNOMBRER, *va.* to number; from L. **denumerare.** For **numerare** = *nombrer* see *nombre.*—Der. *dénombre*ment.

Dénominatif, *adj.* denominative; from L. denominativus.

Dénominateur, *sm.* a denominator; from L. denominatorem.

Dénomination, *sf.* a denomination; from L. denominationem.

DÉNOMMER, *va.* to name (in a deed); from L. **denominare.** For letter-changes see *nommer.*

DÉNONCER, *va.* to denounce; from L. **denuntiare.** For **nuntiare** = *noncer* see *annoncer.*

Dénonciateur, *sm.* a denunciator, informer; from L. denuntiatorem.

Dénonciation, *sf.* a denouncement, declaration; from L. denuntiationem.

Dénoter, *va.* to denote, describe; from L. denotare.

DÉNOUER, *va.* to untie, unravel. See *dé-* and *nouer.*—Der. *dénoû*ment.

DENRÉE, *sf.* food, commodity; from late L. **denerata**, found in the Capitularies of Charles the Bald: 'Ministri Reip. provideant, ne illi qui panem . . . per **deneratas** . . . vendunt.' Originally merchandise generally, and specially such goods as were worth a *denier.* Similarly Sp. has *dinerada*, from *dinero.* From *denier* came O. Fr. *denerée*, just as from *panier* came *pannerée.* *Denerée* is contrd. into *den'rée*, *denrée.* Similarly in Bavaria *pfenningwerth* properly means a *pfenning's* worth of anything. For loss of the ĕ (**denĕráta**) see § 52; for **-ata** = *-ée* see § 201.

Dense, *adj.* dense; from L. densus.—Der. *densité.*

DENT, *sf.* a tooth; from L. **dentem.**—Der. *endenté*, *édenté*, *dentier*, *dentiste*, *dentelle.*

Dentaire, *adj.* dental; from L. dentarius. *Dentaire* is a doublet of O. Fr. *dentier.*

DENTELLE, *sf.* lace, properly a little tooth.—Der. *dentelé*, *dentel*ure.

Dentifrice, *sm.* dentifrice, tooth-powder; from L. dentifricium (tooth-powder, in Pliny).

Dentition, *sf.* dentition; from L. dentitionem.

Dénuder, *va.* to denude, lay bare; from L. denudare.

DÉNUER, *va.* to deprive, strip; from L. **denudare**, by loss of medial **d**, see *accabler.*—Der. *dénû*ment.

DÉPAREILLER, *va.* to render incomplete, spoil a pair. See *pariel.*

DÉPARER, *va.* to strip. See *parer.*

DÉPARLER, *va.* to cease speaking. See *parler.*

DEPARTEMENT, *sm.* a department. See *départir.*

DÉPARTIR, *va.* to distribute. O. Fr. *despartir*, from L. **dispartire.** For **dis** = *dé* see *dé-*.—Der. *départ* (verbal subst.), *départe*ment.

DÉPASSER, *va.* to pass by, go beyond. See *passer.*

DÉPAYSER, *va.* to send abroad, expatriate. See *pays.*

DÉPÊCER, *va.* to break up (into pieces). See *pièce.*

DÉPÊCHER, *va.* to despatch, hasten. See *empêcher.*—Der. *dépêche* (verbal subst.).

DÉPEINDRE, *va.* to depict, paint, describe; from L. **depingere.** For **-ingere** = *-eindre* see *ceindre.*

DÉPENDRE, *va.* to take down (from a gibbet). See *dé-* and *pendre.*

DÉPENDRE, *vn.* to be dependent (on); from L. **dependêre.** For changes see *pendre.* Notice the displacement of the accent from **dependére** to **depéndere**, whence the form *dépendre*, not *dependoir.* (Hist. Gram. p. 133.)

DÉPENDRE, *va.* to spend; from L. **depéndĕre.** For loss of ĕ see § 51.

DÉPENS, *sm. pl.* expense, cost, charge. See *dépenser.*

DÉPENSE, *sf.* expense, outlay. See *dépenser.*

DÉPENSER, *va.* to spend. O. Fr. *despenser*, from L. **dispensare.** For **dis** = *dé-* see *dé-*. *Dépenser* is a doublet of *dispenser*, q. v.—Der. *dépens*, *dépense*, *dépens*ier.

Déperdition, *sf.* loss, waste; from L. deperditionem*, from deperdere.

Dépérir, *vn.* to perish utterly; from L. deperire.—Der. *dépér*issement.

DÉPÊTRER, *va.* to disengage, extricate. O. Fr. *despestrer*, the opposite of *empêtrer*, O. Fr. *empestrer*. *Empêtrer* signifies properly to hobble a horse while he feeds afield, and *dépêtrer* is to free his legs from the bonds. These words come from mediæval Lat. **pastorium***, a clog for horses at pasture. **Pastorium** (der. through **pastum**, from **pascere**) is common in this sense in the Germanic Laws: 'Si quis in exercitu aliquid furaverit, **pastorium**, capistrum, frenum,' etc. (Lex Bavar. tit. II. vi. 1). So also in the Lex Langobard. tit. I. xx. 5: 'Si quis **pastorium** de caballo alieno tulerit.' **Pastorium**, by means of the two compounds, **pastoriare***, **dispastoriare***, has produced the two O. Fr. verbs, *empestrer*, *despestrer*, by changing (1) **im** into *in*, then into *en*, see *mettre*; (2) **dis** into *des*, then *dé*, see *dé-*; (3) and **pastŏriāre** into *pestrer*, by dropping the **o**, see § 52, whence the modern form *pêtrer*. For loss of **s** see Hist. Gram. p. 81; for **a**=*e*, see § 54.

DÉPEUPLER, *va.* to depopulate. See *peupler*. —Der. *dépeuple*ment.

Dépiler, *va.* to take the hair off; from L. depilare.—Der. *dépil*ation, *dépil*atoire.

DÉPISTER, *va.* to track, hunt out. See *piste*.

DÉPIT, *sm.* despite, vexation. O. Fr. *despit*, from L. **despectus**. For **des**=*dé* see *dé-*; for **e**=*i* see § 59; for **ct**=*t* see § 168. —Der. *dépit*er.

DÉPLACER, *va.* to displace. See *place*.—Der. *déplace*ment.

DÉPLAIRE, *va.* to displease. See *plaire*.—Der. *déplai*sir, *déplai*sant.

DÉPLIER, *va.* to unfold, open. See *de-* and *plier*.

Déplorer, *va.* to deplore; from L. deplorare.—Der. *déplor*able.

DÉPLOYER, *va.* to unroll. See *dé-* and *ployer*.—Der. *déploie*ment.

DÉPLUMER, *va.* to pluck (a bird). See *dé-* and *plume*.

Dépopulation, *sf.* depopulation; from L. depopulationem.

Déporter, *va.* to deport, transport; from L. deportare.—Der. *déport*, *déport*ation, *déport*ement.

DÉPOSER, *va.* to depose. See *poser*.

Dépositaire, *sm.* a depositary, guardian, confidant; from L. depositarius.

Dépositeur, *sm.* a depositor; from L. depositorem.

Déposition, *sf.* deposition; from L. depositionem.

Déposséder, *va.* to dispossess. See *posséder*.

DÉPOUILLER, *va.* to strip, spoil. O. Fr. *despouiller*, from L. **despoliare**. For **o**=*ou* see *affouage*; for **li**=*ill* see *ail*; for loss of *s* see Hist. Gram. p. 81.—Der. *dépouille* (verbal subst.), *dépouille*ment.

DÉPOURVOIR, *va.* to deprive, strip. See *pourvoir*.—Der. *dépourvu*.

Dépraver, *va.* to deprave, vitiate; from L. depravare.—Der. *dépravation*.

Déprécier, *va.* to depreciate; from L. depretiare. *Déprécier* is a doublet of *dépriser*.—Der. *dépréci*ation.

Déprédation, *sf.* depredation; from L. depraedationem.

Dépression, *sf.* depression; from L. depressionem.

Déprimer, *va.* to depress; from L. deprimere.

DEPUIS, *prep.* since. See *puis*.

Dépurer, *va.* (Chem.) to depurate, purify; from L. depurare.—Der. *dépur*ation, *dépur*atif.

Députer, *va.* to depute; from L. deputare.—Der. *députa*tion, *député*.

DÉRACINER, *va.* to uproot. See *racine*.

DÉRAILLER, *vn.* to run off the rails. See *rail*.

DÉRAISON, *sf.* unreason. See *raison*.—Der. *déraisonn*er, *déraisonn*able.

DÉRANGER, *va.* to derange, displace. See *ranger*.—Der. *dérange*ment.

DERECHEF, *adv.* again, afresh; formerly written *de rechef*, compound of *re*, marking repetition, and *chef*, meaning end, extremity. We have seen under *achever* the medieval phrase *venir à chef* for *venir à bout*. See *chef*.

DÉRÉGLER, *va.* to derange, disorder. See *règle*.—Der. *déréglement*.

Derision, *sf.* derision; from L. derisionem.

Dérisoire, *adj.* derisive; from L. derisorius.

Dériver, *vn.* to leave shore, drift; to spring, derive; *va.* to turn off (a stream).—Der. *dérive* (verbal subst.), *dérivation*, *dérivatif*.

Derme, *sm.* skin; from Gr. δέρμα.

DERNIER, *adj.* last; formerly *derrenier*, *derrainier*, der. from O. Fr. *derrain*. *Derrain* answers to L. deretranus*; deriv. of

de-retro, properly one who walks behind. **Derĕtránus**, contrd. regularly (see § 52) into **dertr'anus**, softens **tr** into *dr*, then *rr* (see § 168), and changes **a** into *ai* (see *aigle*).

DÉROBER, *va.* to rob, steal. See *robe.*

Déroger, *vn.* to derogate (from); from L. derogare.—Der. *dérog*ation.

DÉROULER, *va.* to unroll, spread out. See *rouler.*

DÉROUTE, *sf.* rout, defeat. O.Fr. *desroute*, from L. **disrupta**, from **disrumpere**, to break up an army in battle. For **dis**=*dé* see *dé-*; for **u**=*ou* see § 90; for **pt**=*t* see *acheter.*

DÉROUTER, *va.* to lead astray. See *route.*

DERRIÈRE, *prep* and *adv.* behind; from L. **de retro***. 'Visa itaque turba **de retro** et ab ante adorantes dicite' (Baruch vi. 5). For **retro**=*rière* see *arrière.*

DES, *art. gen. pl.* of the; contr. of *dels*=*de les.* See for details Hist. Gram. p. 101.

DÈS, *prep.* from; from L. **deipso**, sc. tempore. **De-ipso**, contrd. into **d'ipso**, becomes *dès.* For **i**=*e* see *mettre*; for **ps**=*s* see *caisse.*

DÉSAIMER, *va.* to cease loving. See *dé-* and *aimer.*

DÉSAPPOINTER, *va.* to disappoint. See *dé-* and *appointer.*—Der. *désappointe*ment.

DÉSARROI, *sm.* disarray, confusion; compd. of *des* (see *dé-*) and O.Fr. *arroi. Désarroi* therefore = *dés-ordre. Arroi* is a compd. of O.Fr. *roi*, just as *arranger* is of *ranger*, *arrondir* of *rond*, etc. *Roi*, meaning in O.Fr. order, measure (a sense which remains in the phrase *pied de roi*), answers to the It. root *redo**, to medieval L. **redum***, and comes from Germ. source, Dan. *rede*, Swed. *reda*, to set in order.

† **Désastre**, *sm.* a disaster; introd. in 16th cent. from It. *desastro.*—Der. *desastr*eux.

DÉSAVANTAGE, *sm.* a disadvantage. See *avantage.*

DÉSAVEU, *sm.* a disavowal. See *aveu.*

DÉSAVOUER, *va.* to disavow. See *avouer.*

DÉSCELLER, *va.* to unfasten, unseal. See *sceller.*

DESCENDRE, *vn.* to descend; from L. **descéndĕre**. For loss of **ĕ** see § 51.—Der. *descente* (partic. subst., see *absoute*), *descend*ance, *redescendre*, *condescendre.*

Descriptif, *adj.* descriptive; from L. descriptivus.

Description, *sf.* a description; from L. descriptionem.

DÉSEMPARER, *va.* and *n.* to quit, go away. See *emparer.*

DÉSERT, *adj.* deserted; from L. **desertus**.—Der. *déserter*, *déserteur*, *désertion.*

DÉSERT, *sm.* a desert; from L. desertum.

DÉSESPÉRER, *vn.* to despair. See *dé-* and *espérer.*

DÉSESPOIR, *sm.* despair. See *dé-* and *espoir.*

DÉSHABILLER, *va.* to undress. See *dé-* and *habiller.*

DÉSHÉRENCE, *sf.* escheat. See *hoir.*

DÉSHONNÊTE, *adj.* immodest. See *honnête.*

DÉSHONNEUR, *sm.* dishonour. See *honneur.*

DÉSHONORER, *va.* to dishonour. See *honorer.*

Désigner, *va.* to designate, describe; from L. designare. *Désigner* is a doublet of *dessiner*, q. v.—Der. *désign*ation.

Désinence, *sf.* (Gram.) a desinence, termination; from L. desinentia.

DÉSINTÉRESSER, *va.* to buy out (creditors, etc.). See *dé-* and *intéresser.*—Der. *désintéress*ement.

† **Désinvolture**, *sf.* ease of carriage; from It. *disinvoltura.*

DÉSIR, *sm.* desire, wish. See *désirer.*

DÉSIRER, *va.* to desire. O.Fr. *désirrer*, from L. **desiderare**. **Desiděrâre**, contrd. regularly (see § 52) into **desid'rare**, becomes *désirer.* For **dr**=*rr*=*r* see § 168.—Der. *désir* (verbal subst.), *désir*eux, *désir*able.

Désister (Se), *vpr.* to desist; from L. desistere.—Der. *désist*ement.

DÉSŒUVRER, *va.* to throw out of work. See *œuvre.*—Der. *désœuvre*ment.

Désoler, *va.* to desolate, ravage; from L. desolari.—Der. *désol*ant, *désol*ation.

Dépopiler, *va.* (Med.) to empty, clear out; from L. dis-oppilare*.

DÉSORDONNÉ, *adj.* disorderly. See *dé-* and *ordonner.*

DÉSORDRE, *sm.* disorder. See *dé-* and *ordre.*

DÉSORMAIS, *adv.* henceforth. O.Fr. *dès ore mais. Ore* is from L. **hora**; *mais* from L. **magis**. *Dés ore mais* properly means from this hour forward, i.e. dating from this present hour. For etymology see *dés*, *or*, and *mais.* Similarly *dorénavant*, q. v., which was in O.Fr. *d'ore en avant*, means from this present hour forward.

DÉSOSSER, *va.* to bone. See *os.*

Despote, *sm.* a despot; from Gr. δεσπότης.—Der. *despot*ique, *despot*isme.

DESSAISIR, *va.* to dispossess. See *saisir.*—Der. *dessaisissement.*

DESSÉCHER, *va.* to dry up. See *sécher.*—Der. *dessèchement.*

DESSEIN, *sm.* design. See *dessin*, which is its doublet.

DESSERT, *sm.* dessert. See *desservir.*

DESSERVANT, *sm.* an officiating priest. See *desservir.*

DESSERVIR, *va.* to clear away (after dinner). See *servir.*—Der. *desservant*, *dessert* and *desserte* (partic. subst. of *desservir*, see *absoute*; similarly O. Fr. had *sert* from *servir*).

Dessiccation, *sf.* desiccation; from L. dessiccationem.

DESSILLER, *va.* to open (eyelids). On this word, written in O. Fr. *déciller*, see § 13 and *cil.*

DESSIN, *sm.* design, drawing. See *dessiner.*

DESSINER, *va.* to draw; in Régnier *dessigner.* It. *disegnare*, from L. dēsignāre. For **s**=*ss*, cp. vessica, *vessie*; pulsare, *pousser.* For **gn**=*n* see *asséner.* *Dessiner* is a doublet of *désigner*, q. v.

DESSOUS, *adv.* below. See *sous.*

DESSUS, *adv.* above. See *sus.*

DESTIN, *sm.* destiny. See *destiner.*

Destination, *sf.* destination; from L. destinationem.

DESTINÉE, *sf.* destiny. See *destiner.*

DESTINER, *va.* to destine, doom; from L. destinăre.—Der. *destin* (verbal subst.), *destinée* (partic. subst.).

Destituer, *va.* to dismiss; from L. destituere.—Der. *destitution.*

DESTRIER, *sm.* a knight's warhorse, a horse led by the squire on his right hand (**dextra**), whence the deriv. **dextrarius** for a warhorse in medieval texts, as in an 11th-cent. chronicle we read 'equo ejus militari, quem **dextrarium** vocant, ablato.' For **x**=*s* see *ajouter*; for **-arius**=*-ier* see § 198.

Destructeur, *sm.* a destroyer; from L. destructorem.

Destructible, *adj.* destructible; from L. destructibilis.—Der. *indestructible.*

Destructif, *adj.* destructive; from L. destructivus.

Destruction, *sf.* destruction; from L. destructionem.

Désuétude, *sf.* desuetude, disuse; from L. desuetudinem.

DÉTACHER, *va.* to unfasten. See *attacher.*—Der. *détachement.*

DÉTAILLER, *va.* to cut up. See *tailler.*—Der. *détail* (verbal subst.), *détaillant.*

DÉTALER, *va.* to clear away, pack up. See *étal.*

DÉTEINDRE, *va.* to take colour from; *vn.* to lose colour. See *teindre.*

DÉTELER, *va.* to unyoke. See *atteler.*

DÉTENDRE, *va.* to unbend, relax. See *tendre.*—Der. *détente* (partic. subst., see *absoute*).

DÉTENIR, *va.* to detain; from L. detĭnēre. For atonic **i**=*e* see *mettre*; for **e**=*i* see § 59.—Der. *détenu.*

Détenteur, *sm.* a holder of property; from L. detentorem.

Détention, *sf.* detention; from L. detentionem.

Déterger, *va.* to clean (a wound); from L. detergere.

Détériorer, *va.* to deface, damage; from L. deteriorare.—Der. *détérioration.*

Déterminer, *va.* to settle, determine; from L. determinare.—Der. *détermination.*

Déterrer, *va.* to dig up, exhume. See *terre.*

Détersif, *adj.* detersive; from L. detersivus*, from detersus, p.p. of detergere.

Détester, *va.* to detest; from L. detestari.—Der. *détestable.*

Détoner, *vn.* to detonate; from L. detonare.—Der. *détonation.*

DÉTONNER, *vn.* to sing out of tune. See *ton.*

Détorquer, *va.* to twist, wrest; from L. detorquere.

DÉTORS, *adj.* untwisted. See *tordre.*

DÉTOURNER, *va.* to turn away. See *tourner.*—Der. *détour* (verbal subst.), *détournement.*

Détracteur, *sm.* a detractor; from L. detractorem.

DÉTRAQUER, *va.* to spoil the paces (of a horse, etc.), disorder. See *traquer.*

DÉTREMPER, *va.* to dilute. See *tremper.*—Der. *détrempe* (verbal subst.)

DÉTRESSE, *sf.* distress. O. Fr. *destrece*, oppression, verbal subst. of *destrecer*, means to oppress, and represents the L. **destrictiare***, derived regularly from **destrictus**, p.p. of **destringere**. **Destrictiare** becomes *destrecer.* For **ct**=*t* see § 168; for **-tiare**=*-cer* see *agencer* and § 264; for **i**=*e* see *mettre.* Next *destrece* becomes *détresse.* For loss of *s* see Hist. Gram. p. 81; for *c*=*ss* see *agencer.*

Détriment, *sm.* detriment, loss; from L. detrimentum.

DÉTROIT, *sm.* a strait. O. Fr. *destroit*, from L. **districtus.** In medieval documents we

find '**districtus** fluvii' (rendered by Ducange as a place where a stream is crossed). **Districtus** becomes *détroit* as **strictus** becomes *étroit*. For **dis**=*dé* see *dé-*; for **ict**=*oit* see *attrait*. *Détroit* is a doublet of *district*, q. v.

DÉTRUIRE, *va.* to destroy. O. Fr. *destruire*, from L. **destrŭĕre**. For loss of **s** see Hist. Gram. p. 81; for **e**=*i* see § 59.

DETTE, *sf.* a debt; from L. **débĭta**, what is due, from **debitum**. For loss of **ĭ** (**déb'ta**) see § 51; for **bt**=*tt* see § 168. —Der. en*dett*er.

DEUIL, *sm.* mourning, grief. See *douloir*.

DEUX, *num. adj.* two; from L. **duos**. For **uo**=*o* see § 90; then for **o**=*eu* see *cueiller*; for **s**=*x* cp sposus, *époux*; russus, *roux*; tussis, *toux*; corossus*, *creux*; otiosus, *oiseux*; and for suffix in **osus**=*eux* see § 229. *Deux* is a doublet of *duo*.—Der. *deux*ième.

DÉVALER, *va.* to let down, lower. See *aval*.

DÉVALISER, *va.* to rifle, plunder. See *valise*.

DEVANCER, *va.* to precede. See *devant*.—Der. *devanc*ier.

DEVANT, *prep.* and *adv.* before, in front. O. Fr. *davant* (*d'avant*), compd. of *de* and *avant*, q. v.—Der. *devanc*er.

Dévaster, *va.* to devastate; from L. de-vastare.—Der. *dévast*ation, *dévast*ateur.

DÉVELOPPER, *va.* to develop. Formed from a radical '*velop*.' Origin unknown. Cp. *envelopper*, q.v.—Der. *développe*ment.

DEVENIR, *vn.* to become; from L. de-venīre.

DÉVERGONDÉ, *adj.* dissolute; partic. of O. Fr. verb *dévergonder*, to lose all shame; compd. of *dé* (q.v.) and *vergonder*, which from L. **verecundári**. **Verĕcundari**, contrd. regularly (see § 53) into **ver'cundari**, becomes *vergonder*. For **c**=*g* see *adjuger*; for **u**=*o* see *annoncer*.—Der. *dévergond*age.

DEVERS, *prep.* towards. See *vers*.

DÉVERS, *adj.* leaning; from L. **deversus**. —Der. *déverser* (to bend a piece of wood).

DÉVERSER, *vn.* to lean, bend. See *verser*.—Der. *déversoir*.

DÉVIDER, *va.* to wind off. O. Fr. *desvider*; see *vide*. *Dévider* properly means to make the spindle bare (*vide*) of wool.—Der. *dévidoir*.

Déviation, *sf.* deviation; from L. deviationem.

DÉVIER, *vn.* to deviate. O. Fr. *desvier*, from L. **de-ex-viāre*** (to leave the right path). See under *dé-* and *voie*. *Dévier* is a doublet of *dévoyer*.

DEVIN, *sm.* a diviner; from L. **divinus**.—Der. *devin*er, *devin*eur, *devin*eresse.

DEVIS, *sm.* (1) chat, talk; (2) estimate; verbal subst. of *deviser*, signifying in O. Fr. to distribute, regulate, whence the meaning of *devis* as an estimate of all costs of a building.

DÉVISAGER, *va.* to scratch the face (of one). See *visage*.

DEVISE, *sf.* device; verbal subst. of *deviser*, O. Fr. to distribute. *Devise* was first a heraldic term, meaning a division or part of a shield in which some emblematical figure (=*corps de la devise*) was inscribed, and above a legend or sentence explaining it (technically called *âme de la devise*). This motto, which was originally only a part of the device, presently took to itself the name of the whole.

DEVISER, *va.* to chat, talk; in O. Fr. to regulate; from L. **divisāre**. **Divisare** is a frequent. of **dividere**, formed in the usual way from the p.p. **divisus**. For **i**=*e* see *mettre*. *Deviser* is a doublet of *diviser*. —Der. *devis*, *devise*.

DÉVISSER, *va.* to unscrew. See *vis*.

DÉVOIEMENT, *sm.* looseness, diarrhœa. See *dévoyer*.

DÉVOILER, *va.* to unveil. See *voile*.

DEVOIR, *va.* to owe, be in debt; from L. **debēre**. For **b**=*v* see *avant* and § 113; for **e**=*oi* see *accroire* and § 61.—Der. *devoir* (verbal subst.).

Dévolu, *adj.* vested, devolved; from L. devolutus.

Dévorer, *va.* to devour; from L. devorare.

Dévot, *adj.* devoted, pious; from L. devotus.—Der. *dévot*ieux.

Dévotion, *sf.* devotion; from L. devotionem.

DÉVOUER, *va.* to devote, consecrate; from L. **devotāre**. For loss of medial **t** see *abbaye*; for **o**=*ou* see *affouage*.—Der. *dévou*ement.

DÉVOYER, *va.* to mislead. See *voie*.—Der. *dévoi*ement.

Dextérité, *sf.* dexterity; from L. dexteritatem.

Dextre, *sf.* the right hand; from L. dextra.

Diabète, *sm.* (Med.) diabetes; from Gr. *διαβήτης*.

DIABLE, *sm.* the devil; from L. **diăbŏlus**. For regular loss of **ŏ** see § 52 and *ancre*. —Der. *diabl*erie, *diabl*esse, *diabl*otin.

Diabolique, *adj.* diabolical; from L. diabolicus.

Diaconat, *sm.* the diaconate; from L. diaconatus (in St. Jerome).

Diaconesse, *sf.* a deaconess; from L. diaconissa (in St. Jerome).

DIACRE, *sm.* a deacon. O. Fr. *diacne*, from L. diăcŏnus (in Tertullian). Diacŏnus is contrd. regularly (see § 52 and *ancre*) into **diac'nus**. For **n**=*r* see *coffre*.

Diadème, *sm.* a diadem; from L. diadema.

Diagnostic, *sm.* (Med.) diagnostic; from adj. *diagnostique*, from Gr. διαγνωστικός.

Diagonal, *adj.* diagonal; from L. diagonalis.

Dialecte, *sm.* a dialect; from L. dialectus. —Der. *dialectal*.

Dialectique, *sf.* dialectics; from L. dialectica.

Dialogue, *sf.* a dialogue; from L. dialogus.

Diamant, *sm.* a diamond; from It. *diamante*. *Diamant* is a doublet of *aimant*, *adamant*, q. v.

Diamètre, *sm.* a diameter; from Gr. διάμετρος.—Der. *diamétral*, *diamétralement*.

† **Diane**, *sf.* a morning gun, reveille; introd. in 16th cent. from Sp. *diana*.

† **Diapason**, *sm.* diapason, octave; from L. diapason.

Diaphane, *adj.* diaphanous; from Gr. διαφανός.

Diaphragme, *sm.* (Med.) the diaphragm; from L. diaphragma.

† **Diaprer**, *va.* to diaper, variegate; medieval *diasprer*, formed from O. Fr. subst. *diaspre* (a stuff of jasper-colour). *Diaspre* is from It. *diaspro*.

Diarrhée, *sf.* (Med.) diarrhœa; from L. diarrhoea.

Diathèse, *sf.* a disposition; from Gr. διάθεσις.

Diatribe, *sf.* a diatribe, philippic; from L. diatriba.

Dictame, *sm.* (Bot.) dittany; from L. dictamnus.

Dictateur, *sm.* a dictator; from L. dictatorem.—Der. *dictatorial*.

Dictature, *sf.* a dictature; from L. dictatura.

Dicter, *va.* to dictate; from L. dictare.—Der. *dictée* (partic. subst.).

Diction, *sf.* diction; from L. dictionem. —Der. *dictionnaire*.

† **Dicton**, *sm.* a saying, bye-word, a word corrupted from L. dictum. It is a doublet of *dit*.

Didactique, *adj.* didactic; from Gr. διδακτικός.

Diérèse, *sf.* diæresis; from Gr. διαίρεσις.

Dièse, *sm.* (Mus.) diesis, a sharp; *adj.* sharp. —Der. *diéser*.

Diète, *sf.* (1) a diet, assembly; from L. diaeta*, an assembly on a fixed day, deriv. of Gr. δίαιτα. (2) diet (food, etc.).

DIEU, *sm.* God; in the Oaths of A. D. 842 *Deo*; from L. **deus**. From 9th-cent. *deo* comes modern *dieu*. For **eo**=*io* see *abréger*; then for *o*=*eu* see *accueillir*.—Der. *adieu* (lit. *À Dieu*), for *à Dieu soyez!* which was the complete form of the phrase in O. Fr.

Diffamer, *va.* to defame; from L. diffamare.—Der. *diffamateur*, *diffamatoire*.

Différence, *sf.* a difference; from L. differentia.

Différent, *adj.* different; from L. differentem. *Différend* is simply an orthographic alteration of the word.

Différer, *va.* (1) to put off, defer, (2) to differ; from L. differre.

Difficile, *adj.* difficult; from L. difficilis. —Der. *difficilement*.

Difficulté, *sf.* a difficulty; from L. difficultatem.—Der. *difficultueux*.

† **Difforme**, *adj.* deformed; introd. in 15th cent. from It. *difforme*.—Der. *difformité*.

Diffus, *adj.* diffuse; from L. diffusus.

Digérer, *va.* to digest; from L. digerere.

Digestif, *adj.* digestive; from L. digestivus*.

Digestion, *sf.* digestion; from L. digestionem.

Digitale, *sf.* fox-glove, digitalis; in botanical Lat. digitalis purpurea.

Digne, *adj.* worthy; from L. dignus.—Der. *dignement*.

Dignité, *sf.* a dignity; from L. dignitatem.—Der. *dignitaire*.

Digression, *sf.* a digression; from L. digressionem.

DIGUE, *sf.* an embankment, bank. O. Fr. *dicque*, word of Germ. origin, Neth. *dyk*. —Der. *endiguer*.

Dilapider, *va.* to dilapidate, waste; from L. dilapidare.— Der. *dilapidation*, *dilapidateur*.

Dilater, *va.* to dilate; from L. dilatare. It is a doublet of *délayer*, q. v.—Der. *dilatation*.

Dilatoire, *adj.* dilatory; from L. dilatorius.

Dilection, *sf.* affection; from L. dilectionem.

Dilemme, *sm.* a dilemma; from L. dilemma.

†**Dilettante**, *sm.* a dilettante, amateur; from It. *dilettante*. It is a doublet of *délectant*, q. v.—Der. *dilettant*isme.

Diligence, *sf.* diligence; from L. diligentia.

Diligent, *adj.* diligent; from L. diligentem.—Der. *diligent*er.

Diluvien, *adj.* diluvian; from L. diluvianus* from diluvium.—Der. ant*édiluvien*.

DIMANCHE, *sm.* Sunday. O. Fr. *diemenche*, from L. dies-dominica, the Lord's Day, in St. Augustine and Tertullian. **Domĭnĭca** loses its penult. ĭ regularly (§ 51), and becomes **domin'ca**. **Die-dominica** having thus become **die-domin'ca**, loses medial **d** (see *accabler*), and becomes O. Fr. *diemenche*, whence *dimanche*. For **ca**=*ch* see §§ 126 and 54; for **in**=*en* see Hist. Gram. p. 178. **en**=*an* in modern Fr. is a very rare change, see § 65, note 1.

DÎME, *sf.* tithe; formerly *disme*, It. *decima*, from L. **decima** (found in Varro). **Dĕcĭma** loses its ĭ regularly (§ 51), and is contrd. to **dec'ma**, whence *disme*. For **e**=*i* see § 59; for **c**=*s* see *amitié*; for the loss of *s* at a later time, see Hist. Gram. p. 81. *Dîme* is a doublet of *décime*, q. v.

Dimension, *sf.* dimension; from L. dimensionem.

Diminuer, *va.* to diminish; from L. diminuere.

Diminution, *sf.* diminution; from L. diminutionem.

Dinde, *sm.* a turkey; a word of hist. origin (§ 33), abbrev. of the phrase *coq d'Inde*.—Der. *dind*on, *dind*onneau.

DÎNER, *vn.* to dine; formerly *disner*, in the 9th-cent. Lat. **disnare** *, in the Vatican Glosses. Origin unknown. For loss of *s* see Hist. Gram. p. 81.—Der. *dîner* (sm.).

Diocèse, *sm.* a diocese; from L. diocesis, found in Tertullian.—Der. *diocés*ain.

Diphthongue, *sf.* a diphthong; from L. diphthongus.

Diplomate, *sm.* a diplomatist. See *diplôme*.—Der. *diplomat*ie, *diplomat*ique.

Diplôme, *sm.* a diploma; from L. diploma.—Der. *diplomat*e.

Diptyque, *sm.* a diptych: from L. diptycha.

DIRE, *va.* to say; from L. dicere. **Dĭcĕre**, contrd. regularly (§ 51) into **dic're**, becomes *dire* by reduction of **cr** to **r**, see *bénir*.—Der. *dire* (sm.), contre*dire*, m*édire*, d*édire*, mau*dir*, bén*ir*, re*dire*, d*it*, d*iseur*, d*iseuse*.

Direct, *adj.* direct; from L. directus. It is a doublet of *droit*, q. v.

Directeur, *sm.* a director; from L. directorem (deriv. of directus).

Direction, *sf.* direction; from L. directionem.

Directoire, *sm.* a directory; from L. directorium (deriv. of director).

Diriger, *va.* to direct; from L. dirigere.

Dirimant, *adj.* invalidating; from L. dirimentem, pres. part. of dirimere.

Discerner, *va.* to discern; from L. discernere.—Der. *discern*ement.

Disciple, *sm.* a disciple; from L. discipulus.

Discipline, *sf.* discipline; from L. disciplina.—Der. *discipliner*. *disciplin*aire.

Discorder, *vn.* to be in a state of disagreement; from L. discordare.—Der. *discord* (verbal subst.), *discord*ant (whence *discord*ance).

Discorde, *sf.* discord; from L. discordia.

DISCOURIR, *vn.* to expatiate, discourse; from L. **discurrere**. For changes see *courir*.—Der. *discour*eur.

Discours, *sm.* a discourse; from L. discursus, found in the Theodosian Code.

Discret, *adj.* discreet; from L. discretus.

Discrétion, *sf.* discretion, distinction; from L. discretionem.—Der. *discrétion*naire.

Disculper, *va.* to exculpate; from L. disculpare * compd. of culpare.

Discussion, *sf.* a discussion; from L. discussionem.

Discuter, *va.* to discuss; from L. discutere.—Der. *discut*able, in*discut*able.

Disert, *adj.* eloquent; from L. disertus.

DISETTE, *sf.* dearth. Origin unknown.

Disgrâce, *sf.* disgrace. See *grâce*.—Der. *disgrac*ier.

Disgracieux, *adj.* ungraceful, uncomely. See *gracieux*.

DISJOINDRE, *va.* to disjoin; from L. **disjungere**. For changes see *joindre*.

Disjonction, *sf.* disjunction; from L. disjunctionem.

Disloquer, *va.* to dislocate; from dis (see *dé-*) and locare. *Disloquer* properly means to displace; so *disloquer le bras*, is to throw the arm out of joint.—Der. *disloc*ation.

DISPARAÎTRE, *vn.* to disappear. See *paraître*.—Der. *disparition* (formed after *apparition*).

Disparate, *adj.* incongruous; from L. disparatus (in Boethius).

Disparition, *sf.* disappearance. See *disparaître*.

Dispendieux, *adj.* expensive, burdensome; from L. dispendiosus.

Dispenser, *va.* to dispense, distribute; from L. dispensare, to grant, whence the use of *dispenser de* = to give permission to one not to do something, grant dispensation to. *Dispenser* is a doublet of *dépenser*, q. v.—Der. *dispense* (verbal subst.).

Disperser, *va.* to disperse; from L. dispersare * a deriv. of dispersus, partic. of dispergere.

Dispersion, *sf.* dispersion; from L. dispersionem.

Disponible, *adj.* disposable; from L. disponibilis *, deriv. of disponere.

DISPOS, *adj.* disposed; from L. **dispositus**. For loss of the last two atonic syllables, see §§ 50, 51.

Disposer, *va.* to dispose. See *poser*.—Der. *indisposer*.

Disposition, *sf.* a disposition; from L. dispositionem.—Der. *dispositif*.

Disputer, *va.* to dispute; from L. disputare.—Der. *dispute* (verbal subst.).

Disque, *sm.* a disc; from L. discus. It is a doublet of *daïs*, q. v.

Dissection, *sf.* a dissection; from L. dissectionem.

Disséminer, *va.* to disseminate, spread abroad; from L. disseminare.

Dissension, *sf.* dissension; from L. dissensionem.

Dissentiment, *sm.* dissent. See *sentiment*.

Disséquer, *va.* to dissect; from L. dissecare.

Dissertation, *sf.* a dissertation; from L. dissertationem.

Disserter, *va.* to make a dissertation; from L. dissertare.

Dissidence, *sf.* dissidence, disagreement; from L. dissidentia.

Dissident, *adj.* dissident; from L. dissidentem.

Dissimulation, *sf.* dissimulation; from L. dissimulationem.—Der. *dissimulateur*.

Dissimuler, *va.* to dissimulate; from L. dissimulare.

Dissipateur, *sm.* a dissipator, spender; from L. dissipatorem.

Dissipation, *sf.* dissipation; from L. dissipationem.

Dissiper, *va.* to dissipate; from L. dissipare.

Dissolu, *adj.* dissolute; from L. dissolutus.

Dissolution, *sf.* dissolution; from L. dissolutionem.

Dissolvant, *adj.* dissolvent; from L. dissolventem.

Dissoner, *vn.* to be dissonant; from L. dissonare.—Der. *dissonant*, *dissonance*.

DISSOUDRE, *va.* to dissolve; from L. **dissolvere**. For **solvere** = *soudre* see *absoudre*.

Dissuader, *va.* to dissuade; from L. dissuadere.

Dissuasion, *sf.* dissuasion; from L. dissuasionem.

Distance, *sf.* distance; from L. distantia.

Distant, *adj.* distant; from L. distantem.

Distendre, *va.* to distend; from L. distendere.

Distiller, *va.* to distil; from L. distillare.—Der. *distillateur*, *distillation*.

Distinct, *adj.* distinct; from L. distinctus.

Distinctif, *adj.* distinctive; from L. distinctivus.

Distinction, *sf.* distinction; from L. distinctionem.

Distinguer, *va.* to distinguish; from L. distinguere.

Distique, *sm.* a distich; from L. distichus.

Distraction, *sf.* distraction; from L. distractionem.

DISTRAIRE, *va.* to distract; from L. **distrahere**. For changes see *traire*.

DISTRAIT, *adj.* distracted; from L. **distractus**. For **ct** = *it* see *attrait*.

Distribuer, *va.* to distribute; from L. distribuere.

Distributeur, *sm.* a distributer; from L. distributorem.

Distributif, *adj.* distributive; from L. distributivus*, from distribuere.

Distribution, *sf.* distribution; from L. distributionem.

District, *sf.* a district; from medieval L. districtum, a territory under one jurisdiction. *District* is a doublet of *détroit*, q. v.

DIT, *sm.* a saying, maxim. See *dire*. It is a doublet of *dicton*, q. v.

Dithyrambe, *sm.* a dithyramb; from L. dithyrambus.

† **Dito**. *adv.* ditto; from It. *detto*.

Diurnal, *adj.* diurnal; from L. diurnalis. Its doublet is *journal*, q. v.

Diurne, *adj.* diurnal; from L. diurnus. Its doublet is *jour*, q. v.

Divaguer, *vn.* to wander hither and thither; from L. divagari.

† **Divan**, *sm.* a divan; a word of Oriental origin, Ar. *diouânn*. Its doublet is *douane*, q. v.

Dive, *adj.* divine; from L. diva.

Diverger, *vn.* to diverge; from L. divergere.

Divers, *adj.* diverse; from L. diversus.

Diversifier, *va.* to diversify; from L. diversificare*, deriv. of diversus.

Diversion, *sf.* a diversion; from L. diversionem.

Diversité, *sf.* a diversity; from L. diversitatem.

Divertir, *va.* to turn aside; from L. divertere.—Der. *divert*issement.

Dividende, *sm.* a dividend; from L. dividenda, from dividere.

Divin, *adj.* divine; from L. divinus. Its doublet is *devin*, q. v.

Divination, *sf.* divination; from L. divinationem.

Divinité, *sf.* divinity; from L. divinitatem.

Divis, *adj.* divided; from L. divisus.

Diviser, *va.* to divide; from L. divisare, frequent. of dividere. Its doublet is *deviser*, q. v.

Diviseur, *sm.* a divisor; from L. divisorem.

Divisible, *adj.* divisible; from L. divisibilis.

Division, *sf.* a division; from L. divisionem.

Divorce, *sm.* a divorce; from L. divortium.

Divulguer, *va.* to divulge; from L. divulgare.

DIX, *num. adj.* ten; from L. **decem**. For **e** = *i* see *accomplir*; for **c** = *x* see *amitié*.—Der. *di*zain, *di*zaine, *dix*ième (whose doublet is *dîme*).

Docile, *adj.* docile; from L. docilis.

Docilité, *sf.* docility; from L. docilitatem.

† **Dock**, *sm.* a dock; from Engl. *dock*.

Docte, *adj.* learned; from L. doctus.

Docteur, *sm.* a doctor; from L. doctor.—Der. *doctor*at, *doctor*al.

Doctrine, *sf.* doctrine; from L. doctrina.

Document, *sm.* a document; from L. documentum.

DODU, *adj.* plump. Origin unknown.

† **Doge**, *sm.* a doge; from It. *doge*. Its doublet is *duc*, q. v.—Der. *dog*at.

Dogmatique, *adj.* dogmatic; from L. dogmaticus.

Dogmatiser, *vn.* to dogmatise; from L. dogmatizare.

Dogmatiste, *sm.* a dogmatist; from L. dogmatistes.

Dogme, *sm.* a dogma; from L. dogma.

† **Dogue**, *sm.* a dog; from Engl. *dog*. *Gros chien d'Angleterre*, says Menage in the 17th cent.

DOIGT, *sm.* a finger; from L. **digitus**. Dĭgĭtus, regularly contrd. (see § 51) into **dig'tus**, becomes *doigt* by changing **i** into *oi*, see *boire*. *Doigt* is a doublet of *dé*, q. v.—Der. *doigt*er, *doigt*ier.

Dol, *sm.* deceit, cozenage; from L. dolus.

DOLÉANCE, *sf.* complaint, grief; answering to a verb *doléir*, which represents a Lat. form dolicare.

DOLENT, *adj.* suffering; from L. **dolentem**.

Doler, *va.* to chip with an adze; from L. dolare.

† **Dollar**, *sm.* a dollar, from Engl. *dollar*.

† **Dolman**, *sm.* a hussar's coat, a word of Magyar origin, Hung. *dolman*. See § 33.

† **Dolmen**, *sm.* a dolmen; a word of Low Breton patois, introd. into Fr. towards the end of the 18th cent. It is of Celtic origin, Gael. *tolmen*, a stone table.

DOLOIRE, *sm.* an adze. O. Fr. *doléoire*, from L. **dolatoria**, in Vegetius: 'cum securibus et **dolatoriis**.' For loss of medial **t** see *abbaye*; *doléoire* = *doloire* is a rare change.

DOM, *sm.* lord; from L. **dominus**, which is **domnus** in several Merov. documents. For loss of **i** see § 51; for **mn** = *m* see § 168. *Dom* is a doublet of *dame*, q. v.

DOMAINE, *sm.* domain; from L. **dominium**. For **i** = *ai*, seen in *daigne* from digno, see *marraine*.—Der. *domani*al.

† **Dôme**, *sm.* a dome; introd. about the 15th cent. from It. *duomo*.

Domesticité, *sf.* domesticity; from L. domesticitatem*.

Domestique, *adj.* domestic; from L. domesticus.

Domicile, *sm.* a domicile; from L. domicilium.—Der. *domicili*aire, *domicili*er.

Dominateur, *sm.* a dominator; from L. dominatorem.

Domination, *sf.* *domination; from L.* dominationem.

Dominer, *va.* to dominate; *from L. dominari.*

Dominical, *adj.* dominical; *from L. dominicalis*, der. from dominus.

† **Domino**, *sm.* a *domino; from Sp. domino*, a black hood worn by priests.—Der. *domino* (a game composed of pieces of ivory, backed with black, and, so far, resembling a *domino*).

DOMMAGE, *sm.* damage; originally *damage*, from L. damnaticum*, der. from damnum. For mn = *mm* = *m* see § 168.—Der. *dommage*able, *dédommage*r, en*dommage*r.

DOMPTER, *va.* to daunt; from L. domĭtāre, contrd. regularly (see § 52) into dom'tare: the intercalated p is euphonic.—Der. *dompteur*, *dompt*able, in*dompt*able.

DON, *sm.* a gift; from L. donum.—Der. *don*ation, *don*ateur, *don*ataire.

DONC, *adv.* then; aphæresis of O. Fr. *adonc*. *Adonc* is from L. ad-tunc, compd. of tunc. For u = *ou* see *annoncer*.

DONJON, *sm.* a donjon, tower. Prov. *dompnhon*, from medieval L. domnionem*, a tower which dominates. Domnionem is regularly contrd. from domĭnióne*m* by loss of ĭ, see § 52. Dominionem is a deriv. of dominium. From domnionem we come to *donjon*. For mn = m (domionem) see § 168; for io = *jo* see *abréger*; for change of m into *n* (domjonem) see *congé*.

DONNER, *va.* to give; from L. donare. For n = *nn* cp. inimicus, *ennemi*.—Der. *donnée* (partic. subst.), *donneur*.

DONT, *adv.* then *pron.* whence, from whence, whose. In Clément Marot *d'ond*, from L. de-undè, whose etymol. meaning the Fr. of the 17th cent. had preserved, as Corneille uses it in Nic. v. 2: *Le Mont Aventin, dont il l'aurait vu faire une horrible descente*. For u = o see *annoncer*. The second d here becomes *t*, as in subinde, *souvent*.

† **Donzelle**, *sf.* a damsel; introd. in 16th cent. from It. *donzella*. *Donzelle* is a doublet of *demoiselle*, q. v.

† **Dorade**, *sf.* a dorado, gold-fish; introd. from Prov. *daurada*. *Daurada* signifies rightly 'gilded' (*dorée*), partic. of Prov. verb *daurar*, from L. deaurare. *Dorade* is a doublet of *dorée*.

DORÉNAVANT, *adv.* henceforward. See *désormais*.

DORER, *va.* to gild; from L. deaurare (in Seneca). Deaurare, contrd. regularly into d'aurare, becomes *dorer*. For au = o see *alouette*.—Der. *doreur*, *dédorer*.

DORLOTER, *va.* to coddle. Origin unknown.

DORMIR, *vn.* to sleep; from L. dormíre.—Der. *dorm*eur, *dorm*euse, en*dormir*.

Dorsal, *adj.* dorsal; from L. dorsalis*, from dorsum.

DORTOIR, *sm.* a bedroom, dormitory; from L. dormitorium. Dormĭtórium, regularly contrd. (see § 52) into dorm'torium, becomes dor'torium (for loss of m see Hist. Gram. p. 81), and then *dortoir* by attraction of the i; see *chanoine*.

DOS, *sm.* the back; from L. dossum, a form found (for dorsum) in several inscriptions of the Empire. For rs = *s* see *chêne*.—Der. *dos*sier, a*dos*ser.

Dose, *sf.* a dose; from Gr. δόσις.—Der. *dos*er.

DOSSIER, *sm.* back (of seats, etc.), a bundle of papers labelled on the back; from *dos*, q.v.

Dot, *sf.* a dowry; from L. dotem.—Der. *dot*er (which is a doublet of *douer*, q. v.), *dot*al.

Dotation, *sf.* a dotation; from L. dotationem.

DOUAIRE, *sm.* a dowry; from L. dotarium. For loss of medial t see *abbaye*; for o = *ou* see *affouage*.—Der. *douair*ière.

† **Douane**, *sf.* custom-house; introd. towards the 15th cent. from It. *doana*, old form of *dogana*. *Douane* is a doublet of *divan*, q. v.—Der. *douan*ier.

DOUBLE, *adj.* double; from L. duplus. For u = *ou* see § 90; for p = *b* see *abeille*.—Der. *doubl*er, dédoubler, redoubler, *doubl*et, *doubl*ure.

† **Doublon**, *sm.* a doubloon; introd. from Sp. *doblon*.

DOUCET, *adj.* mild. See *doux*.

DOUCEUR, *sf.* sweetness; from L. dulcōrem. For ul = *ou* see *agneau*; for ō = *eu* see § 79.—Der. *douceur*eux, *douceur*eusement.

† **Douche**, *sf.* a douche, bath; introd. in 16th cent. from It. *doccia*. — Der. *douch*er.

DOUELLE, *sf.* an archivolt. See *douve*.

DOUER, *va.* to endow; from L. dotare. For loss of t see *abbaye*; for o = *ou* see *affouage*. *Douer* is a doublet of *doter*.

DOUILLE, *sf.* a socket; from L. ductile *, used in medieval Lat. for a culvert; thus we have 'ductilis aquae' in a Chartulary of 1016. For ductile = *douille* see *andouille*.—*Douille* is a doublet of *ductile*, q. v.

DOUILLET, *adj.* soft, downy, effeminate; dim. of O. Fr. *douille* (soft, tender), which is from L. ductilis. For ductilis = *douille*, see *andouille*.—Der. *douillet*tement.

DOULEUR, *sf.* pain; from L. dolōrem. For accented o = *eu* see § 79; for atonic o = *ou* see *affouage*.

DOULOUREUX, *adj.* painful, sorrowful,

grievous; from L. **dolorósus**. For **-osus** = *-eux* see § 229; for atonic **o** = *ou* see *affouage*.

DOULOIR (SE), *vpr.* to mourn, grieve; from L. **dŏlēre**. For **ŏ** = *ou* see *affouage*; for **ē** = *oi* see § 61. — Der. *deuil* (O. Fr. *deul*, verbal subst. of *doloir*). For *o* = *eu* see § 79.

DOUTER, *vn.* to doubt. Cat. *dubtar*, from L. **dubitare**. For loss of **ĭ** in **dubĭtāre** see § 52; for **u** = *ou* see § 90; for **bt** = *t* see § 168.—Der. *doute* (verbal subst.), *douteux*, re*douter*.

DOUVE, *sf.* stave (of casks). Origin unknown.—Der. *douelle* (for *dou-v-elle*). For loss of *v* see *aïeul*.

DOUX, *adj.* sweet, soft. O. Fr. *dous*, originally *dols*, from L. **dulcis**. For **ul** = *ou* see *agneau*; for **c** = *x* see *agencer*. — Der. a*doucir*, *douce*t, *douce*âtre.

DOUZE, *adj.* twelve; from L. **duodecim**, by regular contr. of **duŏdĕcim** into **duod'cim**, see § 51. For **uo** = *o* see *deux*; for **d'c** = *c* see § 168; for **o** = *ou* see *affouage*; for **c** = z see *amitié*.—Der. *douz*ième, *douz*aine.

DOYEN, *sm.* a dean; from L. **decanus**. For loss of medial **c** see *affouage*; for **e** = *oi* see § 61; for **-anus** = *-en* see § 194.—Der. *doyen*né (which is a doublet of *décanat*, q.v.).

Drachme, *sf.* a drachma; from L. drachma.

†**Dragée**, *sf.* a sugarplum; introd. through Prov. *dragea*, from It. *treggea*. — Der. *drageoir*.

DRAGEON, *sm.* (Bot.) a sucker; a word of Germ. origin, Goth. *draibjain*.

DRAGON, *sm.* a dragon; from L. **draconem**. For **c** = *g* see *adjuger*. — Der. *dragon* (a dragoon), *dragon*ne, *dragon*nade.

†**Drague**, *sf.* a drag, dredge; introd. from Eng. *drag*.—Der. *dragu*er, *dragu*eur.

†**Drainer**, *va.* to drain; introd. from Eng. *drain*.—Der. *drain*age.

Dramatique, *adj.* dramatic; from L. dramaticus.

Dramaturge, *sm.* a dramatist, playwright; from Gr. δραματουργός.

Drame, *sm.* the drama; from L. drama.

DRAP, *sm.* cloth; from L. **drappum** *, in Charlemagne's Capitularies. Origin unknown.—Der. *drap*er, *drap*ier, *drap*erie.

DRAPEAU, *sm.* an ensign; originally stuff, a rag; dim. of *drap*, q.v.

Drastique, *adj.* drastic; from Gr. δραστικός.

DRÈCHE, *sf.* malt. O. Fr. *dresche*, crushed barley, which is Low L. **drascus**, coming from O. H. G. *drascan* (to thresh corn in a barn). For **a** = *e* see § 54; for loss of *s* see Hist. Gram. p. 81.

DRESSER, *va.* to erect, set up, arrange. It. *drizzare*, *dirizzarre*, from L. **drictiare** *, a verb derived from **drictus**, a form explained under *droit*, q.v. For **-ctiare (cciare)** = **-sser** see *agencer*; for **i** = *e* see *mettre*.— Der. *dress*oir, re*dresser*.

DRILLE, *sf.* (1) rag (for paper-making), (2) drill, (3) a soldier, comrade; of Germ. origin, O. H. G. *drigil*, a servant, lad.

†**Drogman**, *sm.* a dragoman; in Villehardouin *drughemant*, It. *drogomanno*, a word of Eastern origin, introd. from Constantinople by the Crusaders, who had borrowed it from the medieval Gr. δραγούμανος, an interpreter.

DROGUE, *sf.* a drug. Origin unknown.— Der. *drogu*iste, *drogu*er.

DROGUE, *sf.* game of drogue (played by soldiers and sailors). Origin unknown.

DROIT, *sm.* right; from L. **directum**, which came to have the sense of justice or right. (Thus we find '**directum** facere' for 'to do justice' in the Formulae of Marculfus.) **Directus** becomes **dirictus** in medieval Lat. documents, as in 'et ultro hoc debet habere **dirictum**,' for **e** = *i* see § 59; **dirictum** soon became contrd. to **drictum**, to be seen in Charlemagne's Capitularies, 'Et plus per **drictum** et legem fecissent': lastly **drictum** becomes *droit*, by regular change of **ict** into *oit*, see *attrait*; cp. strictus, *étroit*.—Der. *droit*ure.

DROIT, *adj.* straight, right; from L. **directus**. For changes see above. *Droit* is a doublet of *direct*, q.v.—Der. a*droit*.

†**Drôle**, *adj.* droll; *sm.* a knave, sharp rogue. Formerly *drolle*. Introd. from Eng. *droll*.—Der. *drôl*erie, *drôl*esse, *drol*atique.

Dromadaire, *sm.* a dromedary; from L. dromadarius, which from L. dromadem.

DRU, *adj.* fledged, lively, vigorous, thickset; of Celtic origin, Kymr. *drud*, vigorous.

Druide, *sm.* a druid; from L. druida, a Celtic priest. — Der. *druid*esse, *druid*isme.

Drupe, *sm.* (Bot.) drupe; from L. drupa (properly the olive).

Dryade, *sf.* a dryad; from L. dryadem.

DU, *art. m.* of the. O. Fr. *deu*, originally *del*, which is a contr. of *de le*. *Del* becomes *deu* by softening *l* into *u*; see *agneau*.

DÛ, *sm.* due, duty; formerly *deü*, p.p. of *devoir* used substantively. Under *boire* we have shown that the p.p. of debere should have been **debutus**. For **debutus** = *deu* = *dú* see *boire*.—Der. *dûment* (from fem. *due* and suffix *ment*).

Dubitatif, *adj.* dubitative, expressive of doubt; from L. dubitativus.

DUC, *sm.* a duke; from L. **ducem**. Its doublet is *doge*, q. v.

† **Ducat**, *sm.* a ducat; from It. *ducato*. Its doublet is *duché*.—Der. *ducaton*.

DUCHÉ, *sm.* a duchy. See *duc*.

DUCHESSE, *sf.* a duchess. See *duc*.

Ductile, *adj.* ductile; from L. ductilis. Its doublet is *douille*, q. v.—Der. *ductilité*.

† **Duègne**, *sf.* a duenna; from Sp. *dueña*. Its doublet is *dame*, q. v.

Duel, *sm.* a duel; from L. duellum.—Der. *duelliste*.

Dulcifier, *va.* to dulcify, sweeten; from L. dulcificare * (which from dulcem).

DUNE, *sf.* a down; of Celtic origin, Irish *dún*, a hill.

† **Duo**, *sm.* a duet; from It. *duo*. Its doublet is *deux*, q. v.

DUPE, *sf.* a dupe. Origin unknown.—Der. *dup*er, *dup*erie, *dup*eur.

† **Duplicata**, *sm.* a duplicate, a Lat. word; neut. pl. of duplicatus, p.p. of duplicare.

Duplicité, *sf.* duplicity; from L. duplicitatem.

DUR, *adj.* hard; from L. **durus**.—Der. *dur*eté (L. **duritatem**), *dur*illon, *dur*cir.

DURER, *vn.* to endure, last; from L. **durare**.—Der. *dur*ée (partic. subst.), *dur*ant, *dur*able.

DUVET, *sm.* down, wool, nap; from L. **dumetum**, through a form **dubetum***, whence *duvet*; for b = *v* see § 113.

Dynastie, *sf.* a dynasty; from Gr. δυναστεία.

Dyspepsie, *sf.* dyspepsia; from Gr. δυσπεψία.

Dyssenterie, *sf.* dysentery; from Gr. δυσεντερία.

Dysurie, *sf.* dysuria; from Gr. δυσουρία.

E.

EAU, *sf.* water; in 15th cent. *eaue*, earlier *eave*, originally *ève*, from L. **aqua**. **Aqua** becomes **aqva** by the consonification of **u** (see *janvier*), thence **ava** by reduction of **qv** into **v** (see *janvier* and *suivre*). **Ava** becomes *ève* by regular softening of **a** into *e* (see § 54); cp. faba, sapa, *fève*, *séve*. *Ève* soon changed *e* to the diphthong *ea* (*eave*); cp. *bel*, *beal*, whence *beau*. *Eave* next vocalises *v* into *u* (see *aurone*), whence the form *eaue* which was reduced to *eau* from the 16th cent.

ÉBAHIR, *vn.* to be amazed; an onomatopoetic word formed from the interj. *bah!*—Der. *ébahissement*.

ÉBARBER, *va.* to pare, scrape. See *barbe*.—Der. *ébarbage*.

ÉBATTRE, *vn.* to sport, frolic. See *battre*.—Der. *ébat* (verbal subst.).

ÉBAUBI, *adj.* wonderstruck. *Ébaubi* is p.p. of O. Fr. *ébaubir*. *Ébaubir* means 'to make *baube*,' just as *faroucher* means 'to make *farouche*'; O.Fr. *baube*, = *bègue*, stammering, is from L. **balbus** by softening l into *u*, see *agneau*.

ÉBAUCHER, *va.* to sketch out. Origin unknown.—Der. *ébauche* (verbal subst.), *ébauchoir*.

ÉBAUDIR, *vpr.* to frisk, frolic; lit. to make gay. For etymology of *baud* see *baudet*.

Ébène, *sf.* ebony; from L. ebenus.—Der. *ébénier*, *ébéniste*, *ébénisterie*.

ÉBLOUIR, *va.* to dazzle. Origin unknown.—Der. *éblouissement*.

ÉBORGNER, *va.* to make blind of one eye. See *borgne*.

ÉBOULER, *vn.* to fall (like a ball). See *boule*.—Der. *éboulement*.

ÉBOURIFFÉ, *partic.* disordered (of the hair). Origin unknown.

ÉBRANLER, *va.* to shake. See *branler*.—Der. *ébranlement*.

ÉBRÉCHER, *va.* to make a breach in, impair.—See *brèche*.

ÉBROUER (S'), *vpr.* to snort, sneeze. Origin unknown.

† **Ébrouer**, *va.* to wash (before dyeing a stuff); from Germ. *brühen*.

ÉBRUITER, *va.* to make known, noise about. See *bruit*.

Ébullition, *sf.* ebullition; from L. ebullitionem.

ÉCACHER, *va.* to crush; formerly *escacher*, compd. of intensive prefix **ex** and O. Fr. verb *cacher*, q. v.

ÉCAILLE, *sf.* scale, shell. O. Fr. *escaille*, originally *escale*, a word of Germ. origin, Goth. *scalja*, Germ. *schale*. For initial *sc* = *éc*, see Hist. Gram. p. 78. *Écaille* is a doublet of *écale*, q. v.—Der. *écaill*er, *écaill*ère.

ÉCALE, *sf.* hull (of beans, etc.), shell; formerly *escale*. For its etymology see its doublet *écaille*.—Der. *écal*er.

ÉCARLATE, *adj.* scarlet; formerly *escarlate*, word of Eastern origin, Pers. *scarlat*. For *sc* = *esc* = *éc*, see Hist. Gram. p. 78.

ÉCARQUILLER, *va.* to open (one's eyes, etc.). Origin unknown.

ÉCART, *sm.* a step aside, flight, digression, fault. See *écarter*.

ÉCARTELER, *vn.* to quarter; formerly *escarteler*, compd. of **ex** and *cartel*: *écarteler* is to make into *cartel*. *Cartel* is from L. **quartellus***, dim. of **quartus**. For **qu** = *c* see *car*.—Der. *écartèl*ement.

ÉCARTER, *va.* to divert, turn aside; formerly *escarter*, compd. of **ex** and *carte*. *Écarter*, originally a term of card-playing, means properly to put the cards aside, reject them; thence by extension to reject generally.—Der. *écart* (verbal subst.), *écarté*, *écart*ement.

Ecchymose, *sf.* ecchymosis; from Gr. ἐγχύμωσις.

Ecclésiastique, *adj.* and *sm.* ecclesiastical, an ecclesiastic; from L. ecclesiasticus.

ÉCERVELÉ, *adj.* harebrained. See *cervelle*.

ÉCHAFAUD, *sm.* a scaffold. O. Fr. *eschafaud*, *eschaafaut*; originally *escadafaut*, meaning first a platform whence to see a tourney, etc. *Escadafaut*, from Low Lat. **scadaltum**, is compd. of **ex** and **cadaltum**. **Cadaltum** is in Prov. *cadafalc*, in It. *catafalco*. This form *catafalco* is compd. of *cata* and *falco*: *cata* is derived from a Romance verb *catar* (to see), origin unknown; *falco* is of Germ. origin, answering to O. H. G. *palcho*. *Catafalco* is properly a scaffolding whence one sees a show. As to changes from **excadafaltum*** to *eschadafaut*, *eschaafaut*, *eschafaut*; for **c** = *ch* see § 126; for loss of **d** see *accabler*; for loss of **s** see Hist. Gram. p. 81; for **l** = *u* see *agneau*. *Échafaud* is a doublet of *catafalque*, q. v.—Der. *échafaud*age, *échafaud*er.

ÉCHALAS, *sm.* a lath, stake; formerly *eschalas*, *escalas*; originally *escaras*, from L. **ex-caratium***. **Caratium**, a pale or stake in the Lex Langobardorum ('Si quis palum, quod est **caratium**, de vite tulerit'), is from Gr. χάραξ.

Ex-caratium becomes *escaras*, then *eschalas*. For **c** = *ch* see § 126; for **r** = *l* see § 154; for **x** = *s* see *ajouter*.

ÉCHALOTE, *sf.* a shalot; formerly *eschalote*; corruption of *eschalone*, *escalone*, the O. Fr. form. *Escalone* is from L. **ascalonia** (Pliny). For **a** = *e* see § 54; for **c** = *ch* see § 126; for loss of **s** see Hist. Gram. p. 81.

ÉCHANCRER, *va.* to hollow out, slope, cut in form of a *chancre*. *Chancre* is from L. **cancrum**; properly a crab, then a canker, crab-shaped. For **c** = *ch* see § 126.—Der. *échancr*ure.

ÉCHANGER, *va.* to exchange, barter. See *changer*.—Der. *échange* (verbal subst.), *échange*able, *échangi*ste.

ÉCHANSON, *sm.* a cupbearer. O. Fr. *eschancon*, from L. **scantionem*** (used in the Germanic laws). **Scantio** is from O. H. G. *scenço*. For initial **sc** = *esc* = *éc* see Hist. Gram. p. 78; for **c** = *ch* see § 126; for **ti** = *ç* = *s* see *agencer*.

ÉCHANTILLON, *sm.* a sample, pattern; dim. of O. Fr. *échantil*. *Échantil*, originally *eschantil*, *escantil*, is compd. of **ex** and O. Fr. *cant* (a corner, piece), which comes from L. **canthus**. For **c** = *ch* see § 126.—Der. *échantillon*ner.

ÉCHAPPER, *va.* to escape, avoid; formerly *eschaper*, *escaper*; properly to get out of the cape (of the cloak), thence by extension, to flee, escape. A parallel metaphor exists in Gr. ἐκδύεσθαι; for this analogy of metaphors see § 15. The It. confirms this derivation by having two verbs *scappare* (to escape), formed from *ex* and *cappa* (a robe); and *incappare* (to fall into), formed from *in* and *cappa*.—Der. *échappée* (verbal subst., whose doublet is *escapade*, q. v.), *échappe*ment, *échappa*toire.

ÉCHARDE, *sf.* a prickle (lit. of a thistle), splinter. O. Fr. *escharde*, compd. of **ex** and *charde*, which from L. **carduus**. For **c** = *ch* see § 126.

ÉCHARPE, *sf.* a scarp, sling (for a broken arm, etc.); in middle ages a great purse hung round a pilgrim's neck. Joinville speaks of one who put in *son* escharpe *grant foison d'or et d'argent*. Then it designated the belt or band from which the purse hung. For this change of meaning

see § 13. *Écharpe*, O. Fr. *escharpe, escherpe*, is a word of Germ. origin, O. H. G. *scherbe*. This Germ. word gave to Low Lat. a type **scarpa** *, whence the dim. **scarpicella** *. **Scarpicélla** becomes *escarcelle*. For the regular loss of ĭ see § 52, whence *scarp'cella*; for **sc** = *esc* see Hist. Gram. p. 78; for **pc** = *c* see *caisse*. *Écharpe* is a doublet of *escarpe*, q. v.

ÉCHARPER, *va.* to slash, cut to bits; secondary form, with change of conjugation, of O. Fr. *écharpir*, originally *escharpir*, which from L. **excarpere**, compd. of **ex** and **carpere**. For **c** = *ch* see § 126; for **e** = *i* see § 59.

ÉCHASSE, *sf.* a stilt, tressel. O. Fr. *eschace*, word of Germ. origin, O. Flem. *schœtse*. For **sch** = *esch* = *éch* see Hist. Gram. p. 78. —Der. *échas*sier.

ÉCHAUDER, *va.* to scald; formerly *chauder*, from L. **excaldare** (in Apicius). For **c** = *ch* see § 126, for **al** = *au* see *agneau*. —Der. *échaudé*, *échaud*oir.

ÉCHAUFFER, *va.* to warm, heat. See *chauffer*.—Der. *échauffe*ment, *réchauffer*.

ÉCHAUFFOURÉE, *sf.* an affray; partic. subst. of O. Fr. *échauffourer*, compd. of **ex** and O. Fr. *chauffourer*. Origin unknown.

ÉCHAULER, *va.* to steep in lime-water. See *chauler*.

ÉCHE, *sf.* a bait. O. Fr. *esche*, from L. **esca**. For **ca** = *che* see §§ 126 and 54. For loss of *s* see Hist. Gram. p. 81.

ÉCHÉANCE, *sf.* expiration, falling due (of bills, &c.). See *échoir*.

ÉCHECS, *sm. pl.* (1) chess. (2) in the sing. a check, defeat. For such metaphorical senses see § 12. O. Fr. *eschac*: both the game and name are oriental; Pers. *schah*, a king, the game taking its name from the principal piece. From the Pers. phrase *schach-mat* = the king is dead, comes the expression *échec et mat* (checkmate). *Échec* is a doublet of *schah*.—Der. *échiq*uier.

ÉCHELLE, *sf.* a ladder. O. Fr. *eschele*, from L. **scala**. For **c** = *ch* see § 126, for **sc** = *esc* = *éc* see Hist. Gram. p. 78, for **a** = *e* see § 54. *Échelle* is a doublet of *escale*.—Der. *échel*on, *échel*onner.

ÉCHEVEAU, *sm.* a skein. O. Fr. *echevel*. For **el** = *eau* see *agneau*. *Échevel* is verbal subst. of *écheveler*. See *échevelé*.

ÉCHEVELÉ, *partic.* dishevelled; from O. Fr. *écheveler*. See *cheveu*.

ÉCHEVIN, *sm.* an alderman, judge; formerly *eschevin*, It. *scabino*, from L. **scabinus** *; a Carolingian word of Germ. origin, from O. H. G. *skepeno*. For **ca** = *che* see §§ 126 and 54; for **sc** = *esc* = *éc* see Hist. Gram. p. 78; for **b** = *v* see *avant* and § 113.—Der. *échevin*age, *échevin*al.

ÉCHINE, *sf.* a spine, chine; formerly *eschine*, Prov. *esquina*; of Germ. origin, O. H. G. *skina*. Its doublet is *esquine*.

ÉCHIQUIER, *sm.* a chess-board, exchequer. See *échecs*.

Écho, *sm.* an echo; from L. **echo**.

ÉCHOIR, *vn.* to fall to, become due; formerly *eschoir*, from L. **excadere** *. For **cadere** = *choir* see *choir*.—Der. *échéant* (pres. partic.), whence sf. *échéance*.

ÉCHOPPE, *sf.* a graver. Origin unknown.

ÉCHOPPE, *sf.* a carved stall (in market); formerly *eschoppe*, from Germ. *schoppen*. For *sc* = *esc* = *éc* see Hist. Gram. p. 78.

ÉCHOUER, *vn.* to run aground, to fail, miscarry. Origin unknown.

ÉCLABOUSSER, *va.* to splash. Origin unknown.

ÉCLAIR, *sm.* lightning; verbal subst. of *éclairer*.

ÉCLAIRCIR, *va.* to clear up, brighten. See *clair*.—Der. *éclaircie* (partic. subst.), *éclair*cissement.

ÉCLAIRER, *va.* to light, illuminate; formerly *esclairer*, from L. **exclarare**. For **a** = *ai* see *aigle*; for **x** = *s* see *ajouter*; for loss of *s* see Hist. Gram. p. 81.—Der. *éclair*, *éclair*age, *éclair*eur.

ÉCLANCHE, *sf.* a shoulder of mutton. Origin unknown.

ÉCLAT, *sm.* a fragment, an explosion, splendour. See *éclater*.

ÉCLATER, *vn.* to fly into fragments, burst, shine brilliantly; of Germ. origin, O. H. G. *skleizan*, afterwards *skleitan*, whence O. Fr. *esclater*, then *éclater*.—Der. *éclat*, *éclat*ant.

Éclectique, *adj.* eclectic; from Gr. ἐκλεκτικός.—Der. *éclect*isme.

Éclipse, *sf.* an eclipse; from L. **eclipsis**. —Der. *éclips*er.

Écliptique, *sf.* the ecliptic; from L. **ecliptica**.

ÉCLISSE, *sf.* split wood; compd. of *clisse*, a piece of split wood; of Germ. origin, O. H. G. *kliozan*, to cleave.

ÉCLOPPÉ, *adj.* lame. See *clopin-clopant*.

ÉCLORE, *vn.* to hatch, open, dawn; formerly *esclore*, from L. **ex-claudere** *. The compd. **ex-claudere** signified to hatch, come out. Columella often uses '**excludere** ova' for 'to hatch eggs.' For **claudere** = *clore* see *clore*; for **x** = *s* see *ajouter*.—Der. *éclos*, *éclos*ion.

ÉCLUSE, *sf.* a mill-dam; formerly *escluse*, Sp. *esclusa*, from L. **exclusa**. **Exclusa aqua**, properly water dammed up, is used thus in Fortunatus and several Merov. documents. **Exclusa** becomes **sclusa** in the 8th cent. in the Lex Salica: 'Si quis **sclusam** de molendino alieno rumperit.' For **x**=*s* see *ajouter*; for loss of *s* see Hist. Gram. p. 81. —Der. *éclusier*, *éclusée*.

ÉCOLE, *sf.* a school; formerly *escole*, from L. **schola**. For **ch**=*c* see § 135; for **sc** =*esc*=*éc* see Hist. Gram. p. 78.—Der. *écolier* (whose doublet is *scolaire*).

Économe, *smf.* an economist; from L. oeconomus, so used in the Theodosian Code.—Der. *économie*, *économiser*, *économiste*.

Économique, *adj.* economical; from L. oeconomicus, so used in Quintilian.

ÉCORCE, *sf.* bark; formerly *escorce*. It. *scorza*, in 7th cent. *scorzia*, in the Vocabulary of St. Gall, from L. **excorticea***, deriv. of **corticem**. For **ex**=*é* see *écluse*; for **córtĭcea**=**cort'cea** see § 51; for **cort'cea**=**cortcia** see *agencer*. —Der. *écorcer*.

ÉCORCHER, *va.* to flay, skin; formerly *escorcher*, from L. **excorticare**, to take away the bark (**corticem**); then in the Salic law to flay. **Excorticare** is **scorticare** in the Capitularies of Charlemagne: 'anteà flagellatus et **scorticatus**.'

Excortĭcáre, contrd. regularly (see § 52) into **excort'care**, **excor'care**, becomes *escorcher*. For **x**=*s* see *ajouter*; for **ca**=*che* see §§ 126 and 54. *Écorcher* is a doublet of *écorcer*. — Der. *écorcheur*, *écorchure*.

ÉCORNER, *va.* to break the horn, curtail. See *corne*.—Der. *écornifler*.

ÉCORNIFLER, *va.* to sponge on (any one). See *écorner*.—Der. *écornifleur*.

ÉCOSSER, *va.* to husk, shell. See *cosse*.

ÉCOT, *sm.* branch of a tree. O. Fr. *escot*; of Germ. origin, O. Norse *skot*.

ÉCOT, *sm.* share, 'scot'; formerly *escot*; of Germ. origin, Engl. *scot*, contribution.

ÉCOULER (S'), *vpr.* to run off, drain; formerly *escouler*, from L. **excolare** (occurring in a Latin version of the Bible). For **x**=*s* see *ajouter*; for loss of *s* see Hist. Gram. p. 81; for **o**=*ou* see *affouage*.—Der. *écoulement*.

ÉCOURTER, *vn.* to curtail, shorten. See *court*.

ÉCOUTE, *sf.* a listening-place. See *écouter*.

ÉCOUTE, *sf.* sheet (of a sail); formerly *escoute*, of Germ. origin, Dan. *skiœle*, Swed. *skot*.

ÉCOUTER, *va.* to listen to, hearken. O. Fr. *escolter*, from L. **auscultáre**, which in late Lat. is often written **ascultare**. For **a**=*e* see § 54; for *esc*=*éc* see Hist. Gram. p. 78; for **ul**=*ou* see Hist. Gram, p. 54. Its doublet is *ausculter*, q. v.

ÉCOUTILLE, *sf.* a hatchway. Origin unknown.

ÉCOUVETTE, *sf.* a broom, brush; dim. of *écouve**, O.Fr. *escouve*, from L. **scopa**. For **sc**=*esc*=*éc* see Hist Gram. p. 78; for **o**=*ou* see *affouage*; for **p**=*b*=*v* see § 111. Another dim. of *écouvé* is *écouvillon*.

ÉCOUVILLON, *sm.* a gunner's sponge. See *écouvette*.

ÉCRAN, *sm.* a screen; formerly *escran*. Origin unknown.

ÉCRASER, *va.* to crush; formerly *escraser*, compd. of a radical *craser*, of Germ. origin, Swed. *krasa*.— Der. *écrasement*.

ÉCREVISSE, *sf.* a crayfish; in 13th cent. *crevice*, from O. H. G. *krebiz*.

ÉCRIER (S'), *vpr.* to exclaim, cry out. See *crier*.

ÉCRIN, *sm.* a casket, shrine; formerly *escrin*, from L. **scrinium**. For **sc**=*esc*=*éc* see Hist. Gram. p. 78.

ÉCRIRE, *va.* to write; formerly *escrire*, from L. **scrĭbĕre**. For regular loss of penult. **ĕ** see § 51; for **br**=*r* see *boire*; for **sc**=*esc* =*éc* see Hist. Gram. p. 78.—Der. *écriveur*, *écrivassier*.

ÉCRIT, *sm.* a writing; formerly *escrit*, from L. **scriptum**. For **sc**=*éc* see Hist. Gram. p. 78; for **pt**=*t* see § 168.—Der. *écriteau*.

ÉCRITOIRE, *sf.* an inkstand; from L. **scriptorium**. For **script-**=*écrit-* see *écrit*; for **o**=*oi*, see *chanoine*.

ÉCRITURE, *sf.* writing; from L. **scriptura**. For **script-**=*écrit-* see *écrit*.

ÉCRIVAIN, *sm.* a writer, author; from L. **scribanus***, deriv. of **scriba**. For **scri-**=*écri-* see *écrit*; for **b**=*v* see § 113; for **-anus**=*-ain* see § 192.

ÉCROU, *sm.* a screw-nut; formerly *escrou*, from L. **scrobem**. For **sc**=*esc*=*éc* see Hist. Gram. p. 78; for **o**=*ou* see *affouage*; for loss of **b** see *aboyer* and § 113.

ÉCROU, *sm.* a gaol register. See *écrouer*.

ÉCROUELLES, *sf. pl.* scrofula, the king's evil; formerly *escrouelles*, from L. **scrofella***, a secondary form of **scrofula**. For loss of **f** see *antienne*; for **o**=*ou* see *affouage*; for **sc**=*esc*=*éc* see Hist. Gram. p. 78.

ÉCROUER, *va.* to enter in the gaol register. Origin unknown.—Der. *écrou* (verbal subst.).

ÉCROUIR, *va.* to harden. Origin unknown.

ÉCROULER, *vn.* to fall to pieces. See *crouler*.—Der. *écroulement*.

ÉCRU, *adj.* unbleached; compd. of *cru*, q.

Cuir écru is what the Romans called **crudum scorium**, untanned leather.

ÉCU, *sm.* a shield, a crown-piece, money; formerly *escu*, originally *escut*, from L. **scutum**. For **sc** = *esc* = *éc* see Hist. Gram. p. 78; for loss of **t** see *aigu*. The sense of crown piece comes from the three fleur-de-lys stamped on the coin as on a shield.—Der. *écusson* (properly a little *écu*, from L. **scutionem**; for **ti** = *ss* see *agencer*).

ÉCUEIL, *sm.* a rock; formerly *escueil*, from L. **scopŭlus**. For regular contr. into **scop'lus** see § 51; for **pl** = *il* see Hist. Gram. p. 81; for **o** = *ue* see *accueillir*; for **sc** = *éc* see Hist. Gram. p. 78.

ÉCUELLE, *sf.* a porringer. O. Fr. *escuelle*, Prov. *escudela*, from L. **scutella**. For loss of **t** see *abbaye*; for **sc** = *esc* = *éc* see Hist. Gram. p. 78.

ÉCULER, *va.* to tread down the heels (of boots). See *cul*.

ÉCUME, *sm.* foam; formerly *escume*; of Germ. origin, O. H. G. *scúm*.—Der. *écumer*, *écumeux*, *écumeur*, *écumoire*.

ÉCURER, *va.* to scour (pots and pans). See *curer*.—Der. *récurer*.

ÉCUREUIL, *sm.* a squirrel; formerly *escureuil*, from L. **sciuriolus**, dim. of **sciurus**. For **-iolus** = *-euil* see § 253; for **sc** = *esc* = *éc* see Hist. Gram. p. 78.

ÉCURIE, *sf.* a stable; formerly *escurie*, from Merov. L. **scuria** ('Si quis **scuriam** cum animalibus incenderit,' Salic Law). For **sc** = *esc* = *éc* see Hist. Gram. p. 78. **Scuria** is of Germ. origin, O. H. G. *skura*.

ÉCUSSON, *sm.* a knob, shield, escutcheon. See *écu*.—Der. *écussoner* (to bud).

ÉCUYER, *sm.* a squire; formerly *escuyer*, Prov. *escudier*, It. *scudiere*, from L. **scutarius** * (who carries the **scutum** of a knight). For loss of medial **t** see *abbaye*; for **-arius** = *-ier* see § 198; for **sc** = *esc* = *éc* see Hist. Gram. p. 178.—Der. *écuyère*.

Éden, *sm.* Eden (in St. Jerome).

ÉDENTER, *va.* to break the teeth of. See *dent*.

Édificateur, *sm.* a builder; from L. aedificatorem.

Édification, *sf.* building, edification; from L. aedificationem.

Édifice, *sm.* an edifice; from L. aedificium.

Édifier, *va.* to build, edify; from L. aedificare.

Édile, *sm.* an ædile; from L. aedilis.

Édilité, *sf.* ædileship; from L. aedilitatem.

Édit, *sm.* an edict; from L. edictum. For **ct** = *t* see § 168.

Éditer, *va.* to edit; from L. editare, frequent. of edere, to publish.

Éditeur, *sm.* an editor; from L. editorem, deriv. of edere, to publish.

Édition, *sf.* an edition; from L. editionem.

† **Édredon**, *sm.* eider-down; formerly *ederdon*, from Germ. *eiderdune*.

Éducation, *sf.* education; from L. educationem.

Édulcorer, *va.* (Chem.), to sweeten; from L. e and dulcorem.

EFFACER, *va.* to efface; meaning originally to erase, wipe out, a face. See *face*.—Der. *effaçable*, *ineffaçable*, *effacement*.

EFFARER, *va.* to scare, make to look wild; from L. **efferare**. For **e** = *a* see *amender*.

EFFAROUCHER, *va.* to scare away. See *farouche*.

Effectif, *adj.* effective; from L. effectivus.

Effectuer, *va.* to effect, execute; from L. effectuare *, dim. verb from effectus.

Effeminer, *va.* to effeminate; from L. effeminare.

Effervescent, *adj.* effervescent; from L. effervescentem.

EFFET, *sm.* effect; from L. **effectum**. For **ct** = *t* see § 168.

Efficace, *adj.* efficient; from L. efficacem.

Efficacité, *sf.* efficacy; from L. efficacitatem.

Efficient, *adj.* efficient; from L. efficientem.

Effigie, *sf.* an effigy; from L. effigiem.

EFFILÉ, *sm.* a fringe. EFFILER, *va.* to ravel out. See *fil*.

EFFILOCHER, *va.* to unravel. See *filoche*.

EFFLANQUER, *va.* to render lean. See *flanc*.

EFFLEURER, *va.* to graze, rub a surface. See *fleur*.

Efflorescent, *adj.* efflorescent; from L. efflorescentem.

Efflorescence, *sf.* efflorescence; from L. efflorescentia, deriv. of efflorescentem.

Effluve, *sm.* effluvium; from L. effluvium.

EFFONDRER, *vn.* to fall in. See *fond*.—Der. *effondrement*.

EFFORCER (S'), *vpr.* to make an effort. See *forcer*.—Der. *effort* (verbal subst.).

Effracteur, *va.* a breaker-open; from L. effractorem.

Effraction, *sf.* a breaking open; from L. effractionem *.

EFFRAYER, *va.* to frighten, affray; formerly *effroyer*, *esfroyer*, Prov. *esfreidar*; from L. **exfrigidare***, compd. of **frigidus**, so properly to freeze with fright. **Exfrigĭdáre**, contrd. regularly (see § 52) into **exfrig'dare**, reduces **gd** to *d* (see *amande*), whence **exfridare**, whence *esfroyer*. For **x**=*s* see *ajouter*; for **i**=*oi* see *boire*; for loss of **d** see *accabler*. Next it loses *s* and **x**=*s* becomes *effroyer*, see Hist. Gram. p. 81; then *effrayer* by changing *oi* into *ai*, see § 61.—Der. (from O. Fr. *effroyer*) *effroi* (verbal subst.), *effroy*able.

EFFRENÉ, *adj.* unbridled; from L. **effrenatus**. For **-atus**=*-é* see § 201.

EFFROI, *va.* fright. See *effrayer*.

EFFRONTÉ, *adj.* bold-faced. See *front.*—Der. *effront*erie.

EFFROYABLE, *adj.* frightful. See *effrayer*.

Effusion, *sf.* effusion; from L. effusionem.

ÉGAL, *adj.* equal; from L. **aequalis**. For **ae**=*e* see § 104; for **qu**=*g* see *aigle*.—Der. *égal*er, *égal*iser, *égal*ité.

ÉGARD, *sm.* regard. See *garder*.

ÉGARER, *va.* to mislead. See *garer*.—Der. *égar*ement, *égaré*.

ÉGAYER, *va.* to enliven. See *gai*.

Égide, *sf.* an ægis, protection; from L. aegidem.

ÉGLANTIER, *sm.* eglantine, dog-rose; formerly *aiglentier*, properly a plant covered with *aiglents*, thorns. *Aiglent* is from L. **aculentus***, deriv. of **aculeus***. **Acŭlentus**, contrd. regularly (see § 52) into **ac'lentus**, becomes *aiglent*. For **cl**=*gl*, and for **a**=*ai*, see *aigle*.—*Aiglant* has produced two Fr. derivations: *aiglant*ier (now *églantier*), *aiglant*ine (now *églantine*).

ÉGLANTINE, *sf.* eglantine, columbine. See *eglantier*.

ÉGLISE, *sf.* a church; from L. **ecclesia**. For **e**=*i* see § 59; for **cl**=*gl* see *aigle*.

Églogue, *sf.* an eclogue; from L. ecloga.

Égoïsme, *sm.* egotism, selfishness; der. from L. ego.—Der. *égo*ïste.

ÉGORGER, *va.* to cut the throat, slay. See *gorge*.—Der. *égorge*ment, *égorge*ur.

ÉGOSILLER, *va.* to make the throat sore, make hoarse. See *gosier*.

ÉGOUT, *sm.* a fall (of water), sewer. See *égoutter*.—Der. *égout*ier.

ÉGOUTTER, *va.* to drain. See *goutte*.—Der. *égout* (verbal subst.).

ÉGRATIGNER, *va.* to scratch (the skin). See *gratter*.—Der. *égratign*ure.

ÉGRENER, *va.* to shell (seeds), pick grapes (from the bunch); formerly *égrainer*. See *grain*.

ÉGRILLARD, *adj.* brisk. Origin unknown.

† **Égriser**, *va.* to clean (diamonds); compd. of a radical *grise**, which is Germ. *gries*. *Egrisée* is diamond-powder, used to polish diamonds.

ÉHONTÉ, *adj.* shameless. See *honte*.

Éjaculation, *sf.* ejaculation; from L. ejaculationem*.

Élaboration, *sf.* elaboration; from L. elaborationem.

Élaborer, *va.* to elaborate; from L. elaborare.

ÉLAGUER, *va.* to prune, curtail; of Germ. origin, Dutch *laken*.—Der. *élag*age.

ÉLAN, *sm.* a burst, spring. See *élancer*.

† **Élan**, *sm.* an elan (a kind of elk); from Germ. *elenn*.

ÉLANCER, *va* to dart, shoot, push on. See *lancer*.—Der. *élan* (verbal subst.), *élancé*, *élance*ment.

ÉLARGIR, *va.* to widen. See *large*.—Der. *élargi*ssement.

Élastique, *adj.* elastic; from Gr. ἐλαστικός.—Der. *élasti*cité.

† **Eldorado**, *sm.* Eldorado; from Sp. *eldorado*.

Électeur, *sm.* an elector; from L. electorem.—Der. *élect*oral, *élect*orat.

Électif, *adj.* elective; from L. electivus*, der. from electus. See *élire*.

Élection, *sf.* an election; from L. electionem.

Électrique, *adj.* electrical; from L. electrum.—Der. *électri*cité. *électri*ser.

Électuaire, *sm.* an electuary; from L. electuarium.

Élégance, *sf.* elegance; from L. elegantia.

Élégant, *adj.* elegant; from L. elegantem.

Élégiaque, *adj.* elegiac; from L. elegiacus.

Élégie, *sf.* an elegy; from L. elegia.

Élément, *sm.* an element; from L. elementum.—Der. *élément*aire.

Éléphant, *sm.* an elephant; from L. elephantem. Its doublet is O. Fr. *olifant*.

ÉLÈVE, *sm.* a pupil. See *lever*.

ÉLEVER, *va.* to raise, bring up, educate. See *lever*.—Der. *élève* (verbal subst.), *élevé*, *élévation*, *éleveur*.

Élider, *va.* to elide, cut off; from L. elidere.

Éligible, *adj.* eligible; from L. eligibilis. Der. *éligibilité*.

ÉLIMER, *va.* to file out. See *limer*.

Éliminer, *va.* to eliminate; from L. elimināre.—Der. *élimin*ation.

ÉLIRE, *va.* to elect, choose; from L. elĭgĕre. The ĕ disappears (§ 51) whence eli'gre; then **gr** becomes *r* (see § 168), whence *élire*. **Eligere**, signifying to choose, try, the O. Fr. *élire*, meant the same; whence the O. Fr. p.p. *élite*, now used as a subst., signifying that which has been chosen, choice. *Élite* represents L. **electa**. For **e** = *i* see § 59; for **ct** = *t* see § 168.

Élision, *sf.* elision; from L. elisionem.

ÉLITE, *sf.* the elite, chosen ones. See *élire*.

† **Élixir**, *sm.* an elixir; of Eastern origin, together with many other chemical terms. It represents Ar. *al-aksir*, quintessence.

ELLE, *pers. pr.* she; from L. **illa**. For **i** = *e* see *mettre*.

Ellébore, *sm.* hellebore; from L. elleborum.

Ellipse, *sf.* an ellipsis, ellipse; from L. ellipsis (found in Priscian).—Der. *ellip*tique.

Élocution, *sf.* elocution; from L. elocutionem.

Éloge, *sm.* an eulogium, eulogy; from L. elogium.—Der. *élog*ieux.

ÉLOIGNER, *va.* to remove afar. See *loin*.—Der. *éloign*ement.

Éloquence, *sf.* eloquence; from L. eloquentia.

Éloquent, *adj.* eloquent; from L. eloquentem.

Élucider, *va.* to elucidate; from L. elucidare.

Élucubration, *sf.* a lucubration; from L. elucubrationem.

Éluder, *va.* to elude; from L. eludere.

Élysée, *sm.* elysium; from L. elysium.

ÉMAIL, *sm.* enamel; formerly *esmail*, It. *smalto*; of Germ. origin, O. H. G. *smalti*, that which has been fused, melted. For *sm* = *esm* = *ém* see Hist. Gram. p. 78.—Der. *émail*ler, *émail*leur.

Émancipation, *sf.* emancipation; from L. emancipationem.

Émanciper, *va.* to emancipate; from L. emancipare.

Émaner, *vn.* to emanate; from L. emanare.—Der. *éman*ation.

ÉMARGER, *va.* to write in the margin. See *marge*.—Der. *émarge*ment.

EMBALLER, *va.* to pack up. See *balle*.—Der. *emball*age, *emball*eur.

† **Embarcadère**, *sm.* a wharf, place of embarkation; from Sp. *embarcadero*.

† **Embarcation**, *sf.* embarkation; from Sp. *embarcacion*.

† **Embargo**, *sm.* an embargo; from Sp. *embargo*.

EMBARQUER, *va.* to embark, ship. See *barque*.—Der. *embarque*ment.

EMBARRASSER, *va.* to obstruct, embarrass; DÉBARRASSER, *va.* to disembarrass; compds. of radical *barras**, which in Sp. is also *barras*, whence verb active *barrasser** (cp. *barrer* from *barre*). *Barras** is from Fr. *barre*, q. v.—Der. *embarras* (verbal subst.).

EMBAUCHER, *va.* to hire, seduce. See *débaucher*.—Der. *embauch*age, *embauch*eur.

EMBAUMER, *va.* to embalm. See *baume*.—Der. *embaum*eur, *embaum*ement.

EMBELLIR, *va.* to embellish. See *beau*.—Der. *embell*issement.

EMBLAVER, *va.* to sow with corn; from L. **imbladare***, from **bladum**, q. v. **Imbladare** is a common word in medieval documents, and has also given birth to It. *imbiadare*, which answers exactly to *emblaver*. **Imbladare** drops its medial **d**, see *accabler*; it intercalates an euphonic *v*, see *corvée*. For **i** = *e* see *mettre*.—Der. *emblav*ure.

EMBLÉE, *adv.* at the first onset; an adverbial phrase, compd. of *de* and *emblée*, partic. subst. of *embler*, O. Fr. verb meaning to steal. It comes from L. **involare**, written **imbolare** in the Germanic Laws. For **v** = *b* see *bachelier*; for contr. of imbŏlâre into **imbl'lare** see § 52, whence *embler*; for **i** = *e* see *mettre*.

Emblématique, *adj.* emblematic. See *emblème*.

Emblème, *sm.* an emblem; from L. emblema.—Der. *emblém*atique.

EMBOIRE, *va.* to cover (with wax or oil). See *boire*.

EMBOÎTER, *va.* to fit in, joint. See *boite*.

EMBONPOINT, *sm.* stoutness, plumpness. O. Fr. *en bon point*. See *point*.

EMBOSSER, *va.* (Naut.) to bring the broadside to bear (on); compd. of *en* and *bosse* (the name of certain parts of a ship's rigging).—Der. *embossage*.

EMBOUCHER, *va.* to put to the mouth. See *bouche*.—Der. *embouch*ure, *embouch*oir.

EMBOURBER, *va.* to thrust into mire. See *bourbe*.

EMBRANCHEMENT, *sm.* branching off; deriv. of *embrancher*, compd. of *en* and *branche*, q. v.

EMBRASER, *va.* to set on fire.—Der. *embras*ement, *embras*ure; originally a term of fortification, a narrow window in a parapet, through which to lay a cannon, or fire a

gun: properly a window whence one sets fire to (*embraser*) a gun.

EMBRASSER, *va.* to embrace. O. Fr. *embracer*, properly to take in one's arms (*brace*). For explanation and etymology of O. Fr. *brace* see *bras.*— Der. *embrassement*, *embrassade*, *embrasse* (verbal subst.).

EMBRASURE, *sm.* an embrasure. See *embraser.*

EMBROCHER, *va.* to spit (a fowl). See *broche.*

EMBROUILLER, *va.* to embroil, confuse. See *brouiller.*

Embryon, *sm.* an embryo; from Gr. ἔμβρυον.

EMBUCHE, *sf.* an ambush, snare; verbal sf. of O. Fr. *embûcher*, originally *embuscher*, It. *imboscare*, Low L. **imboscare**, properly to allure into the **boscum**, or bush. For origin of **boscus**, see *bois.* **Imboscare** becomes *embûcher.* For **i**=*e* see *mettre*; for **o**=*u* see *curée*; for **ca**=*ch* see § 126 and § 52; for loss of *s* see Hist. Gram. p. 81.

† **Embuscade**, *sf.* an ambuscade; introd. in 16th cent. from It. *imboscata.* It is a doublet of *embusquée.*

† **Embusquer**, *va.* to place in ambush; introd. in 16th cent. from It. *imboscare.*

Émender, *va.* to amend; from L. emendare.

ÉMERAUDE, *sf.* an emerald. O. Fr. *esmeralde*, It. *smeraldo*, from L. **smaragdus.** For **sm**=*esm*=*ém* see Hist. Gram. p. 78; for **a**=*e* see § 52; for **gd**=*ld*=*ud* see *amande* and *agneau.*

Émerger, *vn.* to emerge; from L. emergere.—Der. *émergent*, *émergence.*

† **Émeri**, *sm.* emery; formerly *esmeril*, introd. in 16th cent. from It. *smeriglio.*

EMERILLON, *sm.* a merlin; formerly *esmerillon*, dim. of a form *esmerle**, compd. of the prefix *es* and *merle*, q. v.

Émérite, *adj.* superannuated, who has served his time; from L. emeritus.

ÉMERVEILLER, *va.* to amaze. See *merveille.*

Émétique, *sm.* an emetic; from Gr. ἐμετικός.—Der. *émétiser.*

ÉMETTRE, *va.* to emit; from L. **emittere.** See *mettre.*

EMEUTE, *sf.* a riot, disturbance; from L. **exmota** (that which is disturbed, troubled). For **x**=*s* see *ajouter*; for loss of *s* see Hist. Gram. p. 81; for **o**=*eu* see *accueillir.*— Der. *émeutier.*

Émigrer, *va.* to emigrate; from L. emigrare—Der. *émigration*, *émigrant*, *émigré.*

Éminence, *sf.* eminence; from L. eminentia.

Éminent, *adj.* eminent; from L. eminentem.

Émissaire, *sm.* an emissary; from L. emissarius.

Émission, *sf.* emission; from L. emissionem.

EMMANCHER, *va.* to haft, put handle to. See *manche.*

EMMENER, *va.* to lead away. See *mener.*

ÉMOI, *sm.* anxiety, emotion; fromerly *esmoi*, originally *esmai*, Prov. *esmag*, It. *smago*; verbal subst. of *esmaier* (to be anxious). This O. Fr. verb, answering to It. *smagare*, is of Germ. origin, being compd. of prefix *es* (Lat. **ex**) and O. H. G. *magan*, and means properly to lose all one's 'main,' strength.

Émollient, *adj.* emollient; from L. emollientem.

Émolument, *sm.* emolument; from L. emolumentum.

Émonctoire, *sm.* (Med.) an emunctory; from L. emunctorius.

Émonder, *va.* to prune, trim; from L. emundare.—Der. *émondage.*

Émotion, *sf.* an emotion; from L. emotionem.—Der. *émotionner.*

ÉMOUDRE, *va.* to grind; formerly *emoldre*, from L. *emolere.* For regular contr. of **emólĕre** into **emol're**, see § 52; for **lr**=*ldr* see Hist. Gram. p. 73; for **o**=*ou* see *affouage.*—Der. *émouleur*, *rémouleur.*

ÉMOUSSER, *va.* to blunt, dull the edge of. See *mousse.*

ÉMOUSTILLER, *va.* to exhilarate, rouse. Origin unknown.

ÉMOUVOIR, *va.* to move; from L. **emŏvére.** For **o**=*ou* see *affouage*; for **ĕre**=*oir* see Hist. Gram. p. 132.

EMPALER, *va.* to empale. See *pal.*

EMPAN, *sm.* a span; formerly *espan*, It. *spanna*, a word of Germ. origin, Germ. *spanne.*

EMPARER, *va.* to fortify, in O. Fr.; compd. of *en* and *parer*, to prepare. *S'emparer* in 15th cent. meant to fortify oneself, hence to grow strong, acquire, seize.—Der. *remparer* (compd. of *re* and *emparer*, whence verbal subst. *rempar*, now *rempart*).

EMPÂTER, *va.* to cover with paste. See *pâte.*—Der. *empâtement.*

EMPÊCHER, *va.* to hinder; formerly *empacher*, from L. **impactare** *, deriv. of **impactus**, partic. of **impingere.** **Impactare** becomes first *empacher*, then

empêcher. For **ct** = *ch* see *allécher*; for **a** = *e* see § 54; for **i** = *e* see *mettre*. —Der. *empêchement*, **dépêcher* (answering to a type **dis-pactare** *; see *de-* and *empêcher* for changes. *Dépêcher* signifies properly to free oneself from hindrances, opposed to *empêcher*, to embarrass oneself).

EMPEIGNE, *sf.* the upper leather, vamp (of a shoe). Origin unknown.

EMPEREUR, *sm.* an emperor; formerly *empereür*, originally *empereor*, *emperedor*, from L. **imperatorem**. For **i** = *e* see *mettre*; for **a** = *e* see § 54; for loss of **t** see *abbaye*; for **eo** = *eu* see *aïeul* and § 79.

EMPESER, *va.* to starch. It may be seen in §§ 102, 103 why the deriv. of *empois* is *empeser*, and not *empoiser*.

EMPESTER, *va.* to taint. See *peste*.

EMPÊTRER, *va.* to entangle, embarrass. See *dépêtrer*.

Emphase, *sm.* emphasis; from L. emphasis.—Der. *emphatique*.

Emphytéose, *sf.* emphyteusis (legal); formerly *emphyteuse*, from L. emphyteusis.

EMPIÉTER, *va.* to encroach. See *pied*.—Der. *empiétement*.

EMPIRE, *sm.* empire; from L. **imperium**. For **i** = *e* see *mettre*; for **e** = *i* see § 59.

EMPIRER, *va.* to make worse, aggravate. See *pire*.

Empirique, *adj.* empiric; from L. empiricus.—Der. *empirisme*.

Empirisme, *sm.* empiricism. See *empirique*.

EMPLACER, *va.* to place, establish. See *place*.—Der. *emplacement*, *remplacer*.

Emplâtre, *sm.* plaster; formerly *emplastre*, from L. emplastrum.

EMPLETTE, *sf.* a purchase; from L. **implicita** *. This word means 'expenditure' in several medieval texts: thus a 12th-cent. regulation says, '**implicitam** vero declaramus emptionem mercium per committentes ordinatam.' **Implícĭta**, regularly contrd. (§ 51) into **implic'ta**, becomes *emplette*. For **i** = *e* see *mettre*; for **ct** = *tt* see § 168. *Emplette* is a doublet of *implicite*, q. v.

EMPLIR, *va.* to fill; from L. **implere**. For **i** = *e* see *mettre*; for **e** = *i* see § 59.—Der. *remplir*.

EMPLOYER, *va.* to employ; from L. **implicare**, which in medieval documents means to employ for some one's profit. We read in a 13th-cent. document, 'Dedit 40 libras **implicandas** in augmentum communitatis.' For loss of **c**, **impli(c)are**, see *affouage*; for **i** = *e* see *mettre*; for **i** = *oi* see *boire*. *Employer* is a doublet of *impliquer*, q. v.—Der. *emploi* (verbal subst.), *employé*.

EMPOIS, *sm.* starch. See *poix*.

EMPOISONNER, *va.* to poison. See *poison*. —Der. *empoisonnement*, *empoisonneur*.

EMPORTER, *va.* to carry off; formerly *enporter*, for *entporter*, from L. **indè portare**. For **indè** = *ent* see *souvent*; for **ent** = *en* see *en*.—Der. *emportement*, *emporté*, *remporter*.

EMPOTER, *va.* to pot (flowers, etc.). See *pot*.

EMPREINDRE, *va.* to imprint; from L. **imprimere**. For **imere** = *eindre* see *geindre*. *Empreindre* is a doublet of *imprimer*, q. v.—Der. *empreinte* (strong partic. subst., see *absoute*).

EMPRESSER (S'), *vpr.* to be eager, ardent. See *presse*.—Der. *empressé*, *empressement*.

EMPRUNTER, *va.* to borrow; from L. **impromutuare** *, compd. of **promutuari**, which is from **promutuum**, a loan. **Impromūtuāre**, contrd. into **improm'tuare** (see § 52), changes **ua** into **a**, see § 52; whence **impromtare**, whence *emprunter*. For **i** = *e* see *mettre*; for **m** = *n* see *change*; for **o** = *u* see *curée*.—Der. *emprunt* (verbal subst.), *emprunteur*.

Empyrée, *sm.* the empyrean; from Gr. ἔμπυρος.

Empyreume, *sm.* the empyreum; from L. empyreuma.—Der. *empyreumatique*.

Émulation, *sf.* emulation; from L. aemulationem.—Der. *émulateur*.

Émule, *sm.* a rival; from L. aemulus.

Émulgent, *adj.* emulgent; from L. emulgentem.

Émulsion, *sf.* an emulsion; from L. emulsionem *, deriv. of emulsus.—Der. *émulsionner*, *émulsif*.

EN, *prep.* in; in 9th-cent. Fr. *in*, from L. **in**, by change of **i** into *e*, see *mettre*.

EN, *rel. pron.* of him, her, etc.; formerly *ent*, originally *int*, from L. **indè**. For **i** = *e* see *mettre*; for **nd** = *nt* = *n* see § 121.

Indè had, in popular Lat., the sense of ex illo, ab illo: 'Cadus erat vini; **indè** implevi Cirneam' (Plautus, Amphyt. i. 1). This use of **indè** was very common in Low Lat., and Merovingian documents have many examples of it: thus in a Formula of the 7th cent., 'Si potes **indè** manducare' = *si tu peux en manger*; in a Diploma of 543, 'Ut mater nostra ecclesia Viennensis **indè** nostra haeres fiat,' etc.

Indè becomes in O. Fr. *int*, a word extant in the Oaths of 842; in the 10th cent. it is *ent*, a form still surviving in *souvent*, from subinde; in the 12th cent. *en*.

ENCADRER, *va.* to frame. See *cadre.*

ENCAISSER, *va.* to pack in a case. See *caisse.*—Der. *encaisse* (verbal subst.), *encaissement.*

ENCAN, *sm.* an auction. O. Fr. *encant, en quant*, originally *inquant*, from L. **in quantum.** For **qu**=*c* see *car*; for **i**=*e* see *mettre.*

ENCAQUER, *va.* to pack in barrels. See *caque.*

Encastrer, *va.* to fit in, set in; from L. incastrare (in Isidore of Seville).

Encaustique, *sf.* encaustic; from L. encausticus.

ENCEINDRE, *va.* to encircle, surround; from L. **incingere.** For changes see *ceindre.*—Der. *enceinte* (a circuit of walls, which surrounds a city).

ENCEINTE, *sf.* circuit (of walls), enclosure; from L. **incincta** (used of a pregnant woman in Isidore of Seville). For **i**=*e* see *mettre*; for **ct**=*t* see § 168.

ENCENS, *sm.* incense; from L. **incensum** (in Isidore of Seville). For **i**=*e* see *mettre.*—Der. *encenser, encensoir.*

Encéphale, *sm.* the brain; from Gr. *ἐγκέφαλον.*—Der. *encéphalie, encéphalite.*

ENCHANTER, *va.* to enchant, bewitch; from L. **incantare.** For changes see *chanter.*—Der. *enchantement, enchanteur, désenchanter.*

ENCHÉRIR, *va.* to bid for, outbid. See *chère.*—Der. *enchère* (verbal subst.), *enchérissement, enchérisseur, renchérir, surenchérir, surenchère.*

ENCHEVÊTRER, *va.* to halter, entangle in a noose; from L. **incapistrare,** used by Apuleius. For **i**=*e* see *mettre*; for **ca**=*che* see §§ 126 and 54; for **p** ▾ *v* see *arriver*; for loss of **s** see Hist. Gram. p. 81.—Der. *enchevêtrement.*

ENCHIFRENER, *va.* to stop up the nose-passages. Origin unknown.

Enchymose, *sf.* enchymosis; from Gr. *ἐγχύμωσις.*

Enclaver, *va.* to enclose; from L. **inclavare** *, a medieval word, meaning to shut in. Its doublet is *enclouer*, q. v.—Der. *enclave* (verbal subst.).

ENCLIN, *adj.* inclined, prone; from L. **inclinis.** For **i**=*e* see *mettre.*

ENCLORE, *va.* to enclose; from L. **inclaudere** * (for **includere**). For **claudere**=*clore* see *clore. Enclore* is a doublet of *inclure.*—Der. *enclos* (partic. subst.).

ENCLOS, *sm.* a close, enclosure. See *enclore.*

ENCLOUER, *va.* to prick (a horse's foot), to spike (a gun). See *clouer.*—Der. *enclouage.*

ENCLUME, *sf.* an anvil; from L. **incudinem.** For **in**=*en* see *mettre*; for **-udinem**=*-ume* see *amertume*: the intercalation of *l* is remarkable.

ENCOGNER, *va.* to wedge in, to strike in. See *cogne* and *coin.*—Der. *encognure.*

ENCOGNURE, *sf.* a corner. See *encogner.*

ENCOLURE, *sf.* neck and shoulders (of a horse), appearance, mien (of man). See *col.*

ENCOMBRE, *sm.* an impediment. See *décombres*, compd. of the prefixes *dé* and *en* and a radical *combre* *, signifying a heap. The Lat. **cŭmŭlus** lost its **ŭ** regularly (§ 51), so becoming **cum'lus**; **m'l** intercalating a regular **b** (see *absoudre*), it became **cumblus**; the **l** became **r** (see *apôtre*), and thus we have **cumbrus**, a heap, found in several Merovingian documents, e. g. in the Gesta Regum Francorum, chap. 25.

ENCONTRE (Ă• L'), against, counter; properly a verbal subst. of O. Fr. *encontrer*, compd. of *contre.*—Der. *rencontrer.*

ENCORBELLEMENT, *sm.* (Archit.) a corbel-table. See *corbeau.*

ENCORE, *adv.* again; formerly *ancore*, from L. **hanc horam,** by loss of initial **h**; see *atelier.*

ENCOURAGER, *va.* to encourage. See *courage.*—Der. *encouragement.*

ENCOURIR, *va.* to incur; from L. **incurrere.** For changes see *courir* and *en.*

ENCRASSER, *va.* to dirty, soil. See *crasse.* Its doublet is *engraisser*, q. v.

ENCRE, *sf.* ink; formerly *enque*, originally *enca*; from L. **encaustum,** by intercalating *r* (see *chanvre*). This word preserves the Gr. accentuation (*ἔγκαυστον*), not the Lat. (encaústum).—Der. *encrier.*

Encyclique, *adj.* encyclical; from Gr. *ἐγκύκλιος.*

Encyclopédie, *sf.* an encyclopædia; from Gr. *ἐγκυκλοπαιδεία.*—Der. *encyclopédique, encyclopédiste.*

Endémique, *adj.* endemic; from Gr. *ἐνδημικός.*

ENDÊVER, *vn.* to be vexed, wild, mad. Origin unknown.

ENDIVE, *sf.* endive; from L. **intyba** *, fem. of **intybus** (chicory). For **i**=*e* see *mettre*; for **b**=*v* see *avant* and § 113; for **t**=*d* see *aider* and § 117.

ENDOLORIR, *vn.* to be in pain. See *douleur.*

ENDORMIR, *va.* to lull to sleep. See *dormir.*

ENDOSSER, *va.* to don, put on one's back. See *dos.*—Der. *endos* (verbal subst.), *endossement, endosseur.*

ENDROIT, *sm.* a place; compd. of *en* and *droit*, q. v. *Endroit*, an adv. in O. Fr., meaning 'right before one,' became later a subst., meaning 'a place right before one.' *Endroit* is a doublet of *indirect*, q. v.

ENDUIRE, *va.* to coat, cover; from L. **inducere**. For regular contr. of **indúcĕre** into **induc're** see § 51; for **cr**=*ir* see *bénir*; for **in**=*en* see *mettre. Enduire* is a doublet of *induire.*—Der. *enduit* (partic. subst.).

ENDURCIR, *va.* to harden. See *dur.*—Der. *endurcissement.*

ENDURER, *va.* to endure; from L. **indurare**. For **i**=*e* see *mettre.*—Der. *endurant.*

Énergie, *sf.* energy; from L. **energia***. —Der. *énergique.*

Énergumène, *smf.* a demoniac, fanatic; from Gr. *ἐνεργούμενος.*

Énerver, *va.* to enervate; from L. **enervare**.

ENFANCE, *sf.* infancy; from L. **infantia**. For **tia**=*ce* see *agencer.*

ENFANT, *sm.* a child, infant; from L. **infantem**. For **in**=*en* see *mettre.* Its doublet is *infant*, q. v.—Der. *enfanter, enfantin, enfantillage, enfantement.*

ENFARINER, *va.* to flour. See *farine.*

ENFER, *sm.* hell. Prov. *enfern*, It. *inferno*, from L. **infernum**. For **i**=*e* see *mettre*; for **rn**=*r* see *auboter.*

ENFERMER, *va.* to shut in. See *fermer.*—Der. *renfermer.*

ENFILER, *va.* to thread. See *fil.*—Der. *enfilade.*

ENFIN, *adv.* at last. See *en* and *fin.*

ENFLAMMER, *va.* to inflame; from L. **inflammare**. For **i**=*e* see *mettre.*

ENFLER, *va.* to inflate; from L. **inflare**. For **i**=*e* see *mettre.*—Der. *désenfler, renfler, enflure.*

ENFONCER, *va.* to sink, plunge, bury. See *fond.*—Der. *enfoncement, renfoncer.*

ENFORCIR, *va.* to strengthen. See *force.*

ENFOUIR, *va.* to bury, dig in; from L. **infodere**. For loss of medial **d** see *accabler*; for **i**=*e* see *mettre*; for **e**=*i* see § 59; for **o** = *ou* see *affouage.* — Der. *enfouissement.*

ENFOURCHER, *va.* to stride, bestride. See *fourche.*

ENFOURNER, *va.* to put in the oven. See *four.*

ENFREINDRE, *va.* to infringe. See *freindre.*

ENFUIR (S'), *vpr.* to run away. See *en* and *fuir.*

ENGAGEANT, *adj.* engaging. See *engager.*

ENGAGEMENT, *sm.* an engagement. See *engager.*

ENGAGER, *va.* to engage. See *gage.*—Der. *engageant, engagement.*

ENGAINER, *va.* to sheath. See *gaîne.*—Der. *rengainer.*

ENGEANCE, *sf.* breed (of animals). See *enger.*

ENGELURE, *sf.* a chilblain; from O. Fr. verb *engeler.* See *geler.*

ENGENDRER, *va.* to engender; from L. **ingenerare**. For regular contr. of **ingenĕráre** to **ingen'rare** see § 52; for **i**=*e* see *mettre*; for **n'r**=*ndr* see *absoudre.*

ENGER, *va.* to burden, multiply. Origin unknown.—Der. *engeance.*

ENGIN, *sm.* skill, engine. It. *ingegno*, from L. **ingenium**, used for a war-engine by Tertullian, de Pallio: 'Cum tamen ultimarent tempora patriae et aries jam Romanus in muros quondam suos auderet; stupuere illico Carthaginienses ut novum extraneum **ingenium**'; and by Isidore of Seville, 'Apud antiquos Minerva vocata quasi Dea et manus artium variarum. Hanc enim multorum **ingeniorum** prohibent.' For **i**=*e* see *mettre*; for **e**=*i* see § 59.

ENGLOBER, *va.* to unite. See *globe.*

ENGLOUTIR, *va.* to engulf, absorb; from L. **inglutire**, in Isidore of Seville. For **u**=*ou* see § 90.—Der. *engloutissement.*

ENGORGER, *va.* to obstruct, choke. See *gorge.*—Der. *engorgement, rengorger.*

ENGOUER, *va.* to obstruct (the throat). Origin unknown.—Der. *engouement.*

ENGOURDIR, *va.* to benumb. See *gourd.*—Der. *engourdissement.*

ENGRAISSER, *va.* to fatten, manure; *vn.* to grow fat; from L. **incrassare**. For **i**=*e* see *mettre*; for **c**=*g* see *adjuger*; for **a**=*ai* see § 54. *Engraisser* is a doublet of *encrasser*, q. v. — Der. *engrais* (verbal subst.), *engraissement, engraisseur.*

ENGRAVER, *va.* to bed in sand. See *gravier.*—Der. *engravement.*

ENGRENER, *va.* to put corn (into the hopper); formerly *engrainer.* See *grain.*

ENGRENER, *va.* to tooth (a wheel); from L. **increnare***, from **crena**, tooth of a

wheel. For i = *e* see *mettre*; for c = *g* see *adjuger*.—Der. *engrenage*.

ENHARDIR, *va.* to embolden. See *hardi*.

Énigmatique, *adj.* enigmatic. See *énigme*.

Énigme, *sm.* an enigma; from L. aenigma. —Der. *énigmatique*.

ENIVRER, *va.* to intoxicate. See *ivre*.—Der. *enivrement*, *enivrant*.

ENJAMBER, *va.* to stride. See *jambe*.—Der. *enjambement*, *enjambée*.

ENJOINDRE, *va.* to enjoin; from L. **injungere**. For changes see *en* and *joindre*.

ENJÔLER, *va.* to inveigle. See *geôle*.—Der. *enjôleur*.

ENJOLIVER, *va.* to adorn, embellish. See *joli*.—Der. *enjolivement*, *enjolivure*, *enjoliveur*.

ENJOUÉ, *adj.* playful; properly p. p. of O. Fr. *enjouer*, compd. of *jouer*, q. v.—Der. *enjouement*.

ENLACER, *va.* to entwine, clasp. See *lac*. —Der. *enlacement*.

ENLEVER, *va.* to raise, lift, carry off. See *en* and *lever*.—Der. *enlèvement*.

Enluminer, *va.* to illuminate; from L. **in** (see *en* and **luminare**) properly to brighten, whence to paint with brilliant colours. Its doublet is *illuminer*, q. v.—Der. *enlumineur*, *enluminure*.

ENNEMI, *sm.* an enemy; from L. **inimicus**. For **icus** = *i* see § 212; for i = *e* see *mettre*. n here becomes *nn*, as in moneta, *monnaie*.

ENNUI, *sm.* ennui, weariness; formerly *enui*, meaning annoyance, pain, hatred. Sp. *enojo*, O. Venet. *inodio*, from L. **inodio**. In the Glosses of Cassel (Charlemagne's time) we have *in odio habui*, i. e. I was sick and tired of. For **in** = *en* see *en*, for **odio** = *ui* see *alouette* and *cuider*.—Der. *ennuyer*, *ennuyeux*.

ÉNONCER, *va.* to enunciate, state; from L. **enuntiare**. For changes see *annoncer*.—Der. *énonciation*, *énoncé*.

ENORGUEILLIR, *va.* to make proud. See *orgueil*.

Énorme, *adj.* enormous; from L. enormis. —Der. *énormément*.

Énormité, *sf.* an enormity; from L. enormitatem.

ENQUÉRIR, *vn.* to enquire; from L. **inquirere**. For changes see *en* and *acquérir*.

ENQUÊTE, *sf.* inquiry; formerly *enqueste*, from L. **inquisita**; strong partic. subst., see *absoute*. For regular contr. into **inquis'ta** see § 51; for i = *e* see *mettre*; for loss of *s* see Hist. Gram. p. 81.—Der. *enquêteur* (whose doublet is *inquisiteur*, q. v.).

ENRAGER, *va.* to enrage. See *rage*.

ENRAYER, *va.* to put spokes in a wheel. See *rayon*.—Der. *enrayure*.

ENREGISTRER, *va.* to register, enrol. See *registre*.—Der. *enregistrement*.

ENRICHIR, *va.* to enrich. See *riche*.

ENRÔLER, *va.* to enrol. See *rôle*. Its doublet is *enrouler*, q.v.—Der. *enrôlement*, *enrôleur*.

ENROUER, *va.* to make hoarse: from L. **inraucare**, deriv. of **raucus**. For loss of medial c see *affouage*; for au = *ou* see *alouette*; for i = *e* see *mettre*.—Der. *enrouement*.

ENROULER, *va.* to roll up. See *rouler*. Its doublet is *enrôler*, q. v.

ENSABLER, *va.* to run on a sandbank. See *sable*.—Der. *ensablement*.

ENSEIGNE, *sf.* a sign, ensign. It. *insegne*, from L. **insignia** *. For i = *e* see *mettre*; for i = *ei* see *ceinture*. *Enseigne* is a doublet of *insigne*.

ENSEIGNER, *va.* to teach; from L. **insignare** *, properly to engrave, then to teach. For changes see *enseigne*.—Der. *enseignement*, *renseigner*.

ENSEMBLE, *adv.* together; from L. **insimul**. For i = *e* see *mettre*, for **simul** = *semble* see *assembler*.

ENSEMENCER, *va.* to sow. See *semence*.

ENSEVELIR, *va.* to bury; from L. **insepelire** *, compd. of **sepelire**. For i = *e* see *mettre*; for p = *v* see § 111.—Der. *ensevelissement*.

ENSORCELER, *va.* to bewitch. See *sorcier*. —Der. *ensorcellement*, *ensorceleur*.

ENSUITE, *adv.* afterwards. See *en* and *suite*.

ENSUIVRE (S'), *vpr.* to ensue. See *en* and *suivre*.

ENTABLEMENT, *sm.* an entablature. See *table*.

ENTACHER, *va.* to infect. See *tacher*.

ENTAILLER, *va.* to cut away. See *tailler*. —Der. *entaille* (verbal subst.), *entaillure*.

ENTAMER, *va.* to cut in, attack. Prov. *entamenar*, from Lat. form **intaminare**, compd. of **in** and a radical **taminare**, which is found also in **contaminare**, **attaminare**. **Intamĭnáre**, contrd. regularly (see § 52) to **intam'nare**, becomes *entamer*. For i = *e* see *mettre*, for mn = *m* see § 168.

ENTASSER, *va.* to heap up. See *tas*.—Der. *entassement*.

ENTE, *sf.* a graft. See *enter*.

ENTENDRE, *va.* to hear, understand; from L. **intendere**, to apply to, direct towards,

thence pay attention, thence hear. For changes see *en* and *attendre*.—Der. *entente* (partic. subst., see *absoute*), *entend*ant (whose doublet is *intendant*), *entend*ement, *entend*eur, *entend*u.

ENTENTE, *sf.* a meaning, agreement. See *entendre*.

ENTER, *va.* to graft, engraft; from L. **impotare** *, deriv. of **impotus**, a graft, in the Lex Salica. **Impotus** is Gr. *ἔμφυτον*. **Impŏtâre**, contrd. regularly (see § 52) into **imp'tare**, becomes *enter*. For **pt** = *t* see *acheter*, for **m** = *n* see *changer*, for **i** = *e* see *mettre*.—Der. *ente* (verbal subst.), *ent*ure.

ENTÉRINER, *va.* to ratify; from O. Fr. *enterin*, entire, complete, which answers to a Lat. type **integrinus** *, deriv. of **integrum**. For **in** = *en* see *en*, for **gr** = *r* see § 168.—Der. *entérin*ement.

ENTERRER, *va.* to inter, bury. See *terre*.—Der. *enterr*ement.

ENTÊTER, *va.* to affect the head, make giddy, vain. See *tête*.—Der. *entêt*ement.

Enthousiasme, *sm.* enthusiasm; from Gr. *ἐνθουσιασμός*.—Der. *enthousiasm*er, *enthousias*te.

Enthousiaste, *sm.* an enthusiast. See *enthousiasme*.

Enthymème, *sm.* an enthymeme; from L. enthymema.

ENTIER, *adj.* entire. Prov. *entier*. It. *intero*, from L. **integrum**. For **in** = *en* see *en*, for **e** = *ie* see § 67, for **gr** = *r* see § 168. *Entier* is a doublet of *intègre*, q. v.

ENTICHER, *va.* to spoil, taint. Origin unknown.

Entité, *sf.* an entity; in schol. Lat. entitatem *, deriv. of entem.

Entomologie, *sf.* entomology; from Gr. *ἔντομον* and *λόγος*.—Der. *entomolog*ique, *entomolog*iste.

ENTONNER, *va.* to tun. See *tonne*.—Der. *entonn*oir.

ENTONNER, *va.* to begin (a song), to sing. See *ton*.

ENTORSE, *sf.* a sprain. See *tordre*.

ENTORTILLER, *va.* to twist, wind. See *tortiller*.

ENTOUR, *sm.* neighbourhood. See *tour*.—Der. *entour*er, *entour*age, a*lentour*.

ENTOURNURE, *sf.* slope (of sleeves, etc.). See *tournure*.

ENTRAILLES, *sf. pl.* bowels, entrails. Prov. *intralia*, from L. **intrania** *, in the Lex Salica: 'Si vero intra costas vulnus intraverit, et usque ad **intrania** pervenerit.' **Intrania** is from L. **intĕrānea** (Pliny). For regular loss of *ĕ* see § 52; for **ea** = *ia* see *abréger*. **Intrania** in turn becomes *entrailles*. For **in** = *en* see *en*; for **n** = *l* see § 163.

ENTRAIN, *sm.* spirits, animation. See *entraîner*.

ENTRAÎNER, *va.* to carry away, hurry on, inspirit. See *en* and *traîner*.—Der. *entrain* (verbal subst.), *entraîn*ement.

ENTRAVER, *va.* to clog, trammel, put an *entrave* to act as a clog. From L. **trabem** comes a compd. **intrabare** *, whence *entraver*. For **in** = *en* see *en*, for **b** = *v* see § 113.—Der. *entrave* (verbal subst.).

ENTRE, *prep.* between; from L. **intra**. For **in** = *en* see *en*.

ENTRE-BÂILLER, *va.* to half-open. See *entre* and *bâiller*.

†**Entrechat**, *sm.* cutting (in dancing), introd. in 16th cent., with many other dance-terms, from It. *intrecciato*, in the phrase *capriola intrecciata*.

ENTRÉE, *sf.* entrance, admission. See *entrer*.

ENTREFAITES, *sf.* (in the) interval, i.e. *entre*.

ENTRELACER, *va.* to interlace. See *lacer*.—Der. *entrelacs*, *entrelac*ement.

ENTREMÊLER, *va.* to intermingle. See *mêler*.

ENTREMETS, *sm.* a side-dish. See *mets*.

ENTREMETTRE, *va.* to interpose (an obstacle). See *mettre*.—Der. *entremett*eur.

ENTREMISE, *sf.* mediation. See *mise*.

ENTREPOSER, *va.* to warehouse. See *entre* and *poser*. Its doublet is *interposer*.—Der. *entrepôt* (like *dépôt* from *déposer*), *entrepos*eur, *entrepos*itaire.

ENTREPRENDRE, *va.* to undertake. See *prendre*.—Der. *entrepr*ise (partic. subst.), *entrepren*ant, *entrepren*eur.

ENTRER, *va.* to enter; from L. **intrare**. For **in** = *en* see *en*.—Der. *entrée* (partic. subst.), *rentrer*.

ENTRE-SOL, *sm.* the suite of rooms between ground-floor and first-floor. See *entre* and *sol*.

ENTRETENIR, *va.* to hold together, support. See *entre* and *tenir*.—Der. *entretien* (verbal subst.).

ENTREVOIR, *va.* to see imperfectly, catch a glimpse of. See *entre* and *voir*.—Der. *entrevue* (partic. subst.).

Énumération, *sf.* enumeration; from L. enumerationem.—Der. *énumératif*.

Énumérer, *va.* to enumerate; from L. enumerare.

ENVAHIR, *va.* to invade. Sp. *envadir*, It. *invadire*, from L. **invadere**. For loss of medial **d** see *accabler*; for intercalation of *h* see Hist. Gram. p. 72; for **in** = *en* see

mettre; for **ere**=*ir* see § 59. **Invadere** having lost its **d** became in O. Fr. *enva-ïr*; the intercalated *h* is put in to save the hiatus, as is also done in **tradere**, *trahir*. *h* is added at the beginning of words, such as **altus**, *haut*, see Hist. Gram. p. 79, Even in Lat. we find the forms **hornamentum**, **hobitus**, **hac**, for **ornamentum**, **obitus**, **ac**, in Grüter's Recueil d'Inscriptions. The aspiration of the letter *h* in Fr. words is due to the influence of corresponding Germ. words, such as, *hoch*, *heulen*, etc., compd. with Fr. *haut*, *hurler*. etc. This remark is due to Professor Max Müller, who has worked it out in detail in the Zeitschrift für vergleichende Sprachforschung (v. 11–24: 'über deutsche Schattirung romanischer Wörte'). In my Historical Grammar (Engl. ed. 1869) I rejected Professor Max Müller's theory, but I now believe it to be entirely correct.—Der. *envahisseur*, *envahissement*.

ENVELOPPER, *va.* to wrap up. See *développer*.—Der. *enveloppe* (verbal subst.).

ENVENIMER, *va.* to envenom. See *venin*.

ENVERGUER, *va.* to bend (sails). See *vergue*.—Der. *enverg*ure (the bending of sails, thence metaph. the unfolding of birds' wings).

ENVERS, *sm.* the reverse, wrong side (of stuffs); from L. **inversus**. For **in**=*en* see *en*. *Envers* is a doublet of *inverse*, q. v.

ENVERS, *prep.* towards; from L. **en** and *vers*, q. v.

ENVI, *prep.* in emulation of. For etymology of this word see *renvier*.

ENVIE, *sf.* envy, desire; from L. **invidia**. For **in**=*en* see *en*; for loss of **d** see *accabler*.—Der. *envier*.

ENVIER, *va.* to envy. See *envie*.—Der. *enviable*, *envieux*.

ENVIRON, *adv.* about. See *virer*.—Der. *environner*.

ENVISAGER, *va.* to look at, consider. See *visage*.

ENVOI, *sm.* a sending, parcel. See *envoyer*.

ENVOLER (S'), *vpr.* to fly away. See *en* and *voler*.

ENVOÛTER, *va.* to enchant (by melting etc. a wax figure); originally *envolter*, from medieval L. **invultŭáre***, i. e. to make a waxen face, deriv. of **vultus**. For loss of **ŭ** see § 52; for **a**=*e* see § 54; for **in**=*en* see *en*; for **ul**=*ol*=*ou* see *agneau*. —Der. *envoûtement*.

ENVOYER, *va.* to send; formerly *envïer*, originally *entvïer*, from L. **indèviare***. For **inde**=*ent*=*en* see *en*; for **viare**=*voyer* (by change of **i** to *oi*) see *boire*.—Der. *envoi* (verbal subst.), *renvoyer*.

Épacte, *sf.* the epact; from L. epactae.

ÉPAGNEUL, *sm.* a spaniel; in Montaigne *espagneul*, in Rabelais *espagnol*. *Avec une demi-douzaine d'espagnols, et deux levriers, vous voila roy des perdrix et lièvres pour tout cet hyver*, says Gargantua, i. 12. This breed coming from Spain got the name of *chiens espagnols*, or, as is now said, *chiens épagneuls*. For **o**=*eu* see § 79; for *e*=*é* see Hist. Gram. p. 81. *Épagneul* is a doublet of *espagnol*, q. v.

ÉPAIS, *adj.* thick; formerly *espais*, originally *espois*, from L. **spissus**. For **i**=*oi* see *boire*; for **oi**=*ai* see § 62; for **sp**=*esp*=*ép* see Hist. Gram. p. 78.—Der. *épaissir*, *épaisseur*, *épaississement*.

ÉPANCHER, *va.* to pour out; formerly *espancher*, from L. **expandicare*** (deriv. of **expandere**. **Expandĭcáre**, contrd. regularly (see § 52) into **expand'care**, becomes *épancher*. For **x**=*s* see *ajouter*; for **es**=*é* see Hist. Gram. p. 81; for **dc**=*c* see § 168; for **c**=*ch* see § 126; for **a**=*e* see § 54.—Der. *épanchement*.

ÉPANDRE, *va.* to spread; formerly *espandre*, from L. **expăndĕre**. For regular loss of penult. **ĕ** see § 51; for **ex**=*es* see *ajouter*; for **es**=*é* see Hist. Gram. p. 81.—Der. *répandre*.

ÉPANOUIR, *va.* to expand, smoothen; formerly *espanouir*, developed from O. Fr. *espanir* from *espandir*, which from L. **expandere**. For **expandĕre**=**expandĕre** see *courir*; for **ex**=*es*=*é* see *ajouter*; for **e**=*i* see § 59.—Der. *épanouissement*.

ÉPARGNER, *va.* to spare. Origin unknown. —Der. *épargne* (verbal subst.).

ÉPARPILLER, *va.* to scatter, disperse; formerly *esparpiller*, properly, in the middle ages, to scatter, fly off like a butterfly. *Esparpiller* is compd. of **ex** and the radical *parpille**, which answers to L. **papilio**. For addition of **r** see *chanvre*. This etymology is fully proved by It. *sparpagliare*, similarly formed from *parpaglione*; and Prov. *esfarfalhà* from *falfalla*.—Der. *éparpillement*.

ÉPARS, *adj.* scattered, straggling; formerly *espars*, from L. **sparsus**. For **sp**=*esp*=*ép* see Hist. Gram. p. 78.

ÉPATER, *va.* to break off the foot (of a glass). See *patte*.

ÉPAULE, *sf.* a shoulder; formerly *espaule*, originally *espalle*, from L. **spatula** (used

by Apicius). **Spátŭla**, contrd. regularly into **spat'la** (see *able* and § 51), becomes *espalle* by assimilation of **tl** into *ll* (see § 168), and by **sp** = *esp* (see Hist. Gram. p. 78). *Espalle* then becomes *espaule* by **al** = *au* (see *agneau*); lastly *épaule* by loss of *s* (see Hist. Gram. p. 81). *Épaule* is a doublet of *spatule*, q. v.—Der. *épaul*er, *épaul*ement, *épaul*ette.

ÉPAVE, *adj.* stray, *sf.* a waif; formerly *espave*, a word now applied only to things lost, though still used, in some legal phrases, of animals, as *un cheval épave*. In O. Fr. *épave* was only applied to animals, not to things. *Espave* comes from L. **expavidus**, i. e. frightened, then running away, strayed. For **ex** = *es* = *é* see *djouter* and Hist. Gram. p. 81; for loss of two last atonic syllables see Hist. Gram. p. 34.

ÉPEAUTRE, *sm*, spelt, bearded wheat; formerly *espeautre*, Sp. *espelta*, It. *spelta*, from L. **spelta**. For **sp** = *esp* = *ép* see Hist. Gram. p. 78; for **el** = *eal* see *eau*; for *eal* = *eau* see *agneau*; for intercalation of *r* see *chanvre*.

ÉPEE. *sf.* a sword; formerly *espée*, originally *spede*, It. *spada*, from L. **spatha** (Tacitus). For **sp** = *esp* = *ép* see Hist. Gram. p. 78; for **ata** = *ée* see § 201. *Épée* is a doublet of *spathe*, *espade*.

ÉPELER, *va.* to spell; formerly *espeler* (meaning in the middle ages to explain, enunciate generally), a word of Germ. origin, O. H. G. *spellôn*.—Der. *épell*ation.

ÉPERDU, *adj.* distracted. See *perdu*.

ÉPERLAN, *sm.* a sprat, smelt; formerly *esperlan*, originally *esperlanc*, from Germ. *spierling*. For *sp* = *esp* = *ép* see Hist. Gram. p. 78.

ÉPERON, *sm.* a spur; formerly *esperon*, *esporon*, from O.H.G. *sporon*. For *sp* = *esp* = *ép* see Hist. Gram. p. 78.—Der. *éperonner*.

ÉPERVIER, *sm.* a sparrow-hawk; formerly *espervier*, Prov. *esparvier*, It. *sparviere*, from O. H. G. *sparvari*. For *sp* = *esp* = *ép* see Hist. Gram. p. 78.

Éphélide, *sf.* a freckle; from L. ephelidem.

Éphémère, *adj.* ephemeral; from Gr. ἐφήμερος.

Éphémérides, *sf. pl.* ephemerides, journal; from L. ephemeridem.

ÉPI, *sm.* an ear (of corn), spike; formerly *espi*, from L. **spicus** * (a masc. form of **spica**). For **sp** = *esp* = *ép* see Hist. Gram. p. 78; for **icus** = *i* see § 212.

ÉPICE. *sf.* spice, pl. sweetmeats; formerly *espice*, from L. **species** (used for spice in the Digest, de Publicanis et vectigalibus: 'species pertinentes ad vectigal, cinnamonum, piper longum.' For **sp** = *esp* = *ép* see Hist. Gram. p. 78; for **e** = *i* see § 59. *Épice* is a doublet of *espèce*, q. v.—Der. *épicier*, *épic*erie, *épic*er.

Épidémie, *sf.* an epidemic; from Gr. ἐπιδήμιος, sc. *νόσος*.—Der. *épidém*ique.

Épidémique, *adj.* epidemic. See *épidémie*.

Épiderme, *sm.* epidermis, cuticle; from L. epidermis.

ÉPIER, *va.* to spy; formerly *espier*, It. *spiare*, a word of Germ origin, Engl. *to spy*, O. H. G. *spehen*. For *sp* = *esp* = *ép* see Hist. Gram. p. 78.

ÉPIEU, *sm.* a boar-spear; formerly *espieu*, originally *espiel*, from L. **spĭcŭlum**. For regular contr. into **spic'lum** see § 51. For **sp** = *esp* = *ép* see *espérer*; for **cl** = *il* see *abeille*; for *espiel* = *espieu* see *agneau*.

Épigrammatique, *adj.* epigrammatic; from L. epigrammaticus.

Épigramme, *sf.* an epigram; from L. epigramma.

Épigraphe, *sf.* an epigraph; from Gr. ἐπιγραφή.

Épilepsie, *sf.* epilepsy; from L. epilepsia.

Épileptique, *adj.* epileptic; from L. epilepticus.

Épiler, *va.* to depilate, strip of hair; from L. epilare, deriv. of pilus.—Der. *épil*atoire.

Épilogue, *sm.* an epilogue; from L. epilogus.—Der. *épilogu*er.

ÉPINARD, *sm.* spinach. See *épine*.

ÉPINE, *sf.* a thorn; formerly *espine*, from L. **spina**. For **sp** = *esp* = *ép* see Hist. Gram. p. 78.—Der. *épin*eux, *épin*oche, *épin*ière, *épin*ard (so called from the thorn-shaped dents in its calyx), *épine-vinette*.

† **Épinette**, *sf.* a spinet; in the 16th cent. *espinette*, from It. *spinnetta*.

ÉPINGLE, *sf.* a pin; formerly *espingle*, from L. **spĭnŭla**, properly a little thorn. For regular contr. into **spin'la** see *able* and § 51; for **n'l** = *ngl* see *absoudre*; for **sp** = *esp* = *ép* see Hist. Gram. p. 78. *Épingle* is a doublet of *spinule*.—Der. *épingl*ette, *épingl*er.

ÉPINOCHE, *sm.* a stickleback. See *épine*.

Épique, *adj.* epic; from L. epicus.

Épiscopal, *adj.* episcopal; from L. episcopalis.

Épiscopat, *sm.* the episcopate; from L. episcopatus. Its doublet is *évêché*, q. v.

Épisode, *sm.* an episode; from Gr. ἐπεισόδιον.—Der. *episod*ique.

Épispastique, *adj.* (Med.) epispastic; from Gr. ἐπισπαστικός.

ÉPISSER, *va.* to splice; formerly *espisser*, word of Germ. origin, Engl. *to splice*.—Der. *épissoire*, *épissure*.

Épistolaire, *adj.* epistolary; from L. epistolaris. Its doublet is *épistolier*.

Épitaphe, *sm.* an epitaph; from L. epitaphium.

Épithalame, *sm.* a marriage song; from L. epithalamium.

Épithète, *sm.* an epithet; from L. epithetum, used by Macrobius.

Épitome, *sm.* an epitome; from L. epitome.

ÉPITRE, *sf.* an epistle, letter; formerly *epistre*; originally *epistle*, from L. epístŏla. For regular contr. into **epist'la** see § 51; for l=r see *apôtre*; for loss of *s* see Hist. Gram. p. 81.

Épizootie, *sf.* distemper; from Gr. ἐπὶ and ζῷον.—Der. *épizootique*.

ÉPLORÉ, *adj.* weeping. See *pleurer*.

ÉPLOYÉ, *adj.* spread (eagle); from L. **explicatus**. For changes see *ployer*; for **-atus**=*-é* see § 201. *Éployé* is a doublet of *expliqué*.

ÉPLUCHER, *va.* to pick, examine closely; formerly *esplucher*, *espelucher*. See *peluche*.—Der. *épluchage*, *épluchement*, *épluchеur*, *épluchoir*, *épluchure*.

ÉPOINTER, *va.* to break the point off. See *pointe*.

ÉPOIS, *sm.* branches (of horns); formerly *espois*, from O. H. G. *spiz*, a pointed piece of wood, whence the pointed antlers of the stag. For **sp**=*esp*=*ép* see Hist. Gram. p. 78; for **i**=*oi* see *boire*.

ÉPONGE, *sf.* a sponge; formerly *esponge*, from L. **spongia**. For **sp**=*esp*=*ép* see Hist. Gram. p. 78.—Der. *éponger*.

Épopée, *sm.* an epopee; from Gr. ἐποποιία.

Époque, *sf.* an epoch; from Gr. ἐποχή.

ÉPOUSER, *va.* to espouse, marry; formerly *espouser*, originally *espoſer*, It. *sposare*, from L. **sponsare** (used in the Digest). For **ns**=*s* see *ainé*; for **sp**=*esp*=*ép* see Hist. Gram. p. 78; for **o**=*ou* see *affouage*.

ÉPOUSSETER, *va.* to dust. See *poussière*.—Der. *époussete*.

ÉPOUVANTER, *va.* to scare, frighten; formerly *espouvanter*, originally *espaventer*, It. *spaventare*, from L. **expaventare** (deriv. of **expaventem**, p. p. of **expavere**). For **ex**=*és*=*é* see *ajouter* and Hist. Gram. p. 78; *a*=*ou* and *e*=*a* are peculiar changes which have taken place since the word became French.—Der. *épouvante* (verbal subst.), *épouvantable*, *épouvantail*.

ÉPOUX, *sm.* a spouse, husband; from L. **sponsus**. For changes see *épouser*.—Der. *épousailles*, *épouseur*.

ÉPREINDRE, *va.* to express, squeeze out; from L. **exprimere**. For **primere**=*preindre* see *empreindre*. *Épreindre* is a doublet of *exprimer*, q. v.—Der. *épreinte* (verbal subst.).

ÉPRENDRE (S'), *vpr.* to become enamoured. See *prendre*.—Der. *épris*.

ÉPREUVE, *sf.* a trial, proof. See *éprouver*.

ÉPROUVER, *va.* to try. See *prouver*.—Der. *épreuve* (verbal subst.), *éprouvette*.

ÉPUISER, *va.* to exhaust. See *puiser*.—Der. *épuisement*, *épuisable*, *inépuisable*.

ÉPURER, *va.* to purify. See *pur*.—Der. *épure* (verbal subst.), *épuration*.

ÉQUARRIR, *va.* to quarry, cut into an *équerre*, q. v.—Der. *équarrissage*, *équarrisseur*.

Équateur, *sm.* the equator; from L. aequatorem * (i. e. a circle dividing the earth into two *equal* parts).—Der. *équatorial*.

Équatorial, *adj.* equatorial. See *équateur*.

Équation, *sf.* an equation; from L. aequationem.

ÉQUERRE, *sf.* a square (instrument); formerly *esquerre*, originally *ésquarre*, verbal subst. of a type *esquarrerer**, answering to L. **exquadrare***, whence the name *équerre* for the instrument which enables us to draw right angles. *Équerre* is a doublet of *square*, *escadre*, q. v. **Exquadrare*** produces *esquarrer** by **ex**=*es*, see *ajouter*; by *es*=*é*, see Hist. Gram. p. 81; by **dr**=*rr*, see § 168.—Der. *équarrir* (formerly *esquarrir*, from *esquarre*, O. Fr. form of *équarre*).

Équestre, *adj.* equestrian; from L. equestris.

Équidistant, *adj.* equidistant; from L. aequidistantem.

Équilatéral, *adj.* equilateral; from L. aequilateralis.

Équilibre, *sm.* equilibrium; from L. aequilibrium.—Der. *équilibrer*.

Équinoxe, *sm.* the equinox; from L. aequinoctium.—Der. *équinoxial*.

ÉQUIPER, *va.* to equip, fit out (a ship), purvey (generally). *Equiper*, O. Fr. *esquiper*, to rig a ship, is from Goth. *skip*. For **sq**=*esq*=*éq* see Hist. Gram. p. 78.—Der. *équipe* (verbal subst.), *équipage*, *équipée*, *équipement*.

Équipollent, *sm.* an equivalent; from L. equipollentem.—Der. *équipollence*.

Équitation, *sf.* horsemanship; from L. equitationem.

Équité, *sf.* equity; from L. aequitatem.—Der. *équitable*.

Équivalent, *sm.* the equivalent; from L. aequivalentem.—Der. *équivalence.*

Équivaloir, *vn.* to be equivalent; from L. aequivalere. See *valoir.*

Équivoque, *adj.* equivocal; from L. aequivocus.—Der. *équivoquer.*

ÉRABLE, *sm.* the maple; formerly *érabre, érarbre,* from L. acer and arbor. For arbor = *arbre* see *arbre*; for acer = *ac'r* see § 52; for cr = *r* see *bénir* and § 168; for a = *e* see § 54. *Erabre* becomes *érable* by changing *r* into *l*, see *autel.*

ÉRAFLER, *vn.* to graze. See *rafle.*—Der. *éraflure.*

ÉRAILLER, *va.* to fray, fret; O. Fr. *esrailler,* from L. exrallare*, properly to heat by friction, der. from rallum, a scraper. For ex = *es* = *é* see Hist. Gram. p. 78.—Der. *éraillement, éraillure.*

Ère, *sf.* an era; from L. aera.

Érectile, *adj.* erectile; from L. erectilis*.

Érection, *sf.* an erection, raising; from L. erectionem.

ÉREINTER, *va.* to break the back of, tire out. See *rein.*

Érésipèle, *sm.* erysipelas. See *érysipèle.*

ERGOT, *sm.* spur (of a bird). Origin unknown.—Der. *ergoté.*

Ergoter, *vn.* to quibble, weary a disputant with syllogisms; der. from L. ergo, sign of the conclusion in syllogism.—Der. *ergoteur.*

Ériger, *va.* to erect; from L. erigere.

ERMITE, *sm.* a hermit; from L. erēmīta. For loss of ĕ see § 52.—Der. *ermitage.*

Érosion, *sf.* erosion; from L. erosionem.

Erotique, *adj.* erotic; from L. eroticus.

† **Errata**, *sm. pl.* errata; a Lat. word.

Erratique, *adj.* erratic; from L. erraticus.

ERREMENTS, *sm.* track, way, manner; from O. Fr. *errer,* to travel, which remains in verbal subst. *erre,* and in the knightly word *errant. Errer,* Prov. *edrar,* is from L. itĕrāre* (to travel, from iter), contrd. regularly into it'rare, see § 52. For tr = *rr* see § 168; for i = *e* see *mettre.*

ERREUR, *sm.* an error, wandering; from L. errorem. See *accueillir.*

Erroné, *adj.* erroneous; from L. erroneus.

Éructation, *sf.* eructation, belching; from L. eructationem.

Érudit, *adj.* erudite; from L. eruditus.

Érudition, *sf.* erudition; from L. eruditionem.

Érugineux, *adj.* (Med.) eruginous; from L. aeruginosus.

Érysipèle, *sm.* erysipelas; from L. erysipelas.

ES, contr. of *en les* (*enls,* then *ens,* whence *es,* by regular reduction of *ns* to *s*, see *aîne*). *Es* (*en les*) has left some few traces in the language, as in the phrases *maître ès arts, docteur ès sciences, ès mains, Saint-Pierre ès liens,* etc.

ESCABEAU, *sm.* a stool; from L. scabellum. For sc = *esc* see Hist. Gram. p. 78; for ellum = *eau* see *agneau.*

† **Escadre**, *sf.* a squadron; introd. from It. *squadra.* Its doublet is *équerre,* q. v.

† **Escadron**, *sm.* a squadron (of cavalry); introd. in 16th cent. from It. *squadrone.*

† **Escalade**, *sf.* escalade, scaling (of walls); introd. in 16th cent. from It. *scalata.*—Der. *escalader.*

† **Escale**, *sf.* putting in (naval); from It. *scala.* Its doublet is *échelle,* q. v.

† **Escalier**, *sm.* a staircase; from Prov. *escalier,* which from L. scalarium,* deriv. of scala. Its doublet is *échalier.*

† **Escamoter**, *va.* to juggle; from Sp. *escamotar.*—Der. *escamotage, escamoteur.*

† **Escamper**, *vn.* to scamper off, decamp; from It. *scampare,* whence the phrase *prendre la poudre d'*escampette.

† **Escapade**, *sf.* an escapade, frolic; from It. *scappata.* Its doublet is *échappée.*

ESCARBOT, *sm.* a stag-horn beetle; dim. of a type *escarbe**, answering to L. scarabaeus. Scarăbaéus is contrd. to scar'baeus (see § 52), whence *escarbot.* For sc = *esc* see Hist. Gram. p. 78; and for addition of *ot* see *chabot.*

ESCARBOUCLE, *sf.* a carbuncle; from L. carbunculus, with prosthesis of s. Excarbúncŭlus loses its ŭ, see § 51. For nc = *c* see *coque*; for u = *ou* see *accouder. Escarboucle* is a doublet of *carboucle.*

ESCARCELLE, *sf.* a purse. See *écharpe.*

ESCARGOT, *sm.* an edible snail; originally *escargol,* from ex and the root *cargol,* answering to Sp. *caracol* and It. *caragollo.* Origin unknown.

† **Escarmouche**, *sf.* a skirmish; from It. *scaramuccia.*

† **Escarpe**, *sf.* a scarp, escarpment; from It. *scarpa.* It is a doublet of *écharpe,* q.v.—Der. *escarper, escarpment,* contr *escarpe.*

† **Escarpin**, *sm.* a pump (shoe); from It. *scarpino.*

† **Escarpolette**, *sf.* a swing; from It. *scarpoletta.*

Escarre, *sf.* (Med.) a slought (of a wound); better written *escharre,* from L. eschara.

Escient, *sm.* knowledge; from L. scientem. For sc = *es* see Hist. Gram. p. 78.

ESCLANDRE, *sm.* a scandal; formerly *escandle*, from L. scandalum. Scándălum, regularly contrd. (see § 51), becomes scand'lum, whence O. Fr. *escandle*. For sc=*esc* see Hist. Gram. p. 78; then *esclandre* by intercalation of *l*, which is uncommon; for *dl*=*dr* (see *apôtre*). *Esclandre* is a doublet of *scandale*, q. v.

ESCLAVE, *sm.* a slave; in 10th cent. sclavus, in 9th cent. slavus, a word which rightly means a Slavonian, and was originally applied only to Charlemagne's Slavonian prisoners, who were reduced to slavery. After the 10th cent. the word sclavus takes the general sense of slave, without distinction of nationality. For -scl=-*escl* see Hist. Gram. p. 78. *Esclave* is a doublet of *slave*.—Der. *esclavage*.

Escobarderie, *sf.* subterfuge, shuffle; of hist. origin, see § 33, meaning to use Escobar's reticence. Escobar was a Spanish casuist immortalized in Pascal's Provincial Letters.

ESCOGRIFFE, *sm.* a sharper. Origin unknown.

† **Escompter**, *va.* to discount; from It. *scontare*.—Der. *escompte* (verbal subst.).

† **Escopette**, *sf.* a carbine; from It. *schioppetto*.

† **Escorte**, *sf.* an escort; from It. *scorta*.—Der. *escorter*.

† **Escouade**, *sf.* a squad. 16th cent. *escouadre* and *scouadre*, from It. *squadra*. It is a doublet of *escadre* and *équerre*, q. v.

ESCOURGÉE, *sf.* a scourge; from L. excorrigiata*. Excorrĭgiáta, contrd. regularly (see § 52), becomes *escourgée*. For ex=*es* see *ajouter*; for o=*ou* see *affouage*; for -ata=-*ée* see § 201.

ESCOURGEON, *sm.* winter barley. Origin unknown.

ESCOUSSE, *sf.* a run (before leaping); from L. excussa*.—Der. *rescousse*.

† **Escrimer**, *vn.* to fence; from It. *schermare*.—Der. *escrime* (verbal subst.).

† **Escroc**, *sm.* a swindler; from It. *scrocco*.—Der. *escroquer*, *escroqueur*, *escroquerie*.

ESPACE, *sm.* a space; from L. spatium. For sp=*esp* see Hist. Gram. p. 78; for ti=*c* see *agencer*.—Der. *espacer*, *espacement*.

† **Espadon**, *sm.* a sword, sword-fish; from It. *spadone*.

† **Espagnolette**, *sf.* baize; introd. in 17th cent. from It. *spagnoletta*.

† **Espalier**, *sm.* a fruit-wall; from It. *spalliere*.

ESPÈCE, *sf.* a kind; from L. species. For sp=*esp* see Hist. Gram. p. 78. *Espèce* is a doublet of *épice*, q. v.

ESPÉRER, *vn.* to hope; from L. sperare. To the initial sounds sc (scribere), sm (smaragdus), sp (sperare), st (status), which were hard to pronounce, the Roman people early prefixed the letter i to divide the two consonants in pronunciation. As early as the 4th cent. we find in Roman inscriptions ispatium for spatium, istare for stare, istatua for statua, ispiritu for spiritu, istabilis for stabilis, ismaragdus for smaragdus. This i soon became *e* (see *mettre*), and in the 5th cent. we find in Christian inscriptions the forms estatua, espatium; in Merov. Diplomas especiem, esperare, estudium. This change of sc into *esc*, sm into *esm*, sp into *esp*, st into *est*, went on in Fr. in such words as spatium, *espace*. Since the 16th cent. many of these words have been again modified by loss of the *s*, see Hist. Gram. p. 80, and the suppression is marked by the acute accent on the initial *e*, as in statum, *état*. Even farther, a false assimilation led to the prefixing of *e* before words which had no Latin s; thus corticem, *écorce*; carbúnculus, *escarboucle*, etc.—Der. *espérance*, *désespérer*.

Espiègle, *adj.* frolicsome; of hist. origin, see § 33. *Espiègle* is a word of the 16th cent., at which time a very popular German tale (*Eulenspiegel*) was translated and introduced into Fr. under the title of 'L'Histoire joyeuse de Till Ulespiègle.' In this story the hero performs a number of waggeries and tricks. This 'Histoire de Tiel Ulespiègle,' or, as it was written, 'Histoire de l'Espiègle,' soon became popular, and the word *espiègle* became a name for a tricky, mischievous spirit.—Der. *espièglerie*.

† **Espion**, *sm.* a spy; from It. *spione*.—Der. *espionner*, *espionnage*.

† **Esplanade**, *sf.* an esplanade. In Montaigne *splanade*, from It. *splanata*.

ESPOIR, *sm.* hope; from L. speres*. For sp=*esp* see *espérer*; for e=*oi* see § 61.

† **Esponton**, *sm.* a spontoon; from It. *spuntona*.

ESPRIT, *sm.* spirit; from L. spiritus, by displacing the Lat. accent (spirĭtus for spīritus) and by sp=*esp*, see *espérer*; for loss of i see § 52. *Esprit* is a doublet of *spirite*.

ESQUIF, *sm.* a skiff; from O. H. G. *skif*. For *sk*=*esq* see *espérer*.

ESQUILLE, *sf.* a splinter; from L. schidu-

lae*, dim. of **schidiae**, splinters of wood, by the regular contr. (see § 51) into **schid'lae**. For **dl** = *ll* see § 168; for **sch** = *sc* = *esq* see *espérer* and Hist. Gram. p. 63.

† **Esquinancie**, *sf.* the quinsey. 16th cent. *squinancie*, from It. *schinanzia*.

† **Esquisse**, *sf.* a sketch; from It. *schizzo*. —Der. *esquisser*.

ESQUIVER, *va.* to evade (a blow), avoid; from O. H. G. *skiuhan*.

ESSAI, *sm.* a trial; from L. **exagium**, weighing, a trial of exact weight. For **x** = ss see *aisselle*; for **-agium** = *-ai* see *allier*.—Der. *essay*er, *essay*eur.

ESSAIM, *sm.* a swarm; from L. **examen**. For **x** = *ss* see *aisselle*; for **-amen** = *-aim* see *airain*. *Essaim* is a doublet of *examen*. —Der. *essaim*er.

ESSARTER, *va.* to grub up; from L. **exsaritare** *, a frequent., der. from **exsaritum**, p. p. of **ex-sarire**. **Exsarītáre** becomes *essarter* by regular fall of **ĭ**, see § 52; by **xs** = *ss*, see *aisselle*.—Der. *essart*ement.

ESSAYER, *va.* to essay. See *essai*.

Essence, *sf.* essence; from L. **essentia**.

Essentiel, *adj.* essential; from L. **essentialis**, in Isidore of Seville.

ESSIEU, *sm.* an axle-tree; in Amyot *aissieu*, in Montaigne *aixieu*, from L. **axiculus**. For **a** = *ai* = *e* see § 54; for **x** = *ss* see *aisselle*; for **iculus** = *ieu* see *épieu*.

ESSOR, *sm.* flight (of birds). See *essorer*.

ESSORER, *va.* to soar; from L. **exaurare** *, deriv. of **aura**. For **x** = *ss* see *aisselle*; for **au** = *o* see *alouette*. *Essorer* in O. Fr. meant to balance in air, soar, whence verbal subst. *essor*.

ESSORILLER, *va.* to crop ears (of dogs); from L. **exauriculare** *, der. from **auricula**. For regular contr. of **exauricŭláre** into **exauriclare** see § 52; for **x** = *ss* see *aisselle*; for **au** = *o* see *alouette*; for **cl** = *il* see *abeille*.

ESSOUFFLER, *va.* to put out of breath. See *souffler*.

ESSUYER, *va.* to wipe, wipe away. It. *asciugare*, from L. **exsuccare**. **Exsuccare**, reducing **cc** to *c* (see *bec*), becomes **exsu(c)are**, thence *essuyer*. For **xs** = ss see *aisselle*; for loss of medial **c** see *affouage*. *Essuyer* is a doublet of *essucquer*.—Der. *essui* (verbal subst.).

EST, *sm.* the east; of Germ. origin, Germ. *ost*, Engl. *east*.

† **Estacade**, *sf.* a stockade; from It. *stoccata*.

† **Estafette**, *sf.* an express; from It. *staffetta*.

† **Estafier**, *sm.* a tall footman; from It. *staffiere*.

† **Estafilade**, *sf.* a gash; from It. *staffilata*.

Estaminet, *sm.* a smoking-room. Origin unknown.

† **Estampe**, *sf.* a print, stamp; from It. *stampa*.—Der. *estampille*.

† **Estamper**, *va.* to print, stamp; from It. *stampare*.

Estampille, *sf.* a stamp. See *estampe*.

ESTER, *vn.* (Legal) to appear (in court); from L. **stare**. For **st** = *est* see *espérer*.

Esthétique, *adj.* æsthetic; from Gr. *αἰσθητικός*.

Estimation, *sf.* esteem; from L. **aestimationem**.—Der. *estimat*eur, *estimat*if.

Estimer, *va.* to esteem; from L. **aestimare**.—Der. *estime* (verbal subst.), *estim*able, *mésestimer*, *mésestime*.

ESTOC, *sm.* (1) a stick, (2) a sword. It. *stocco*, from Germ. *stock*. For **st** = *est* see *espérer*.

† **Estocade**, *sf.* a stockade; from It. *stoccata*.

ESTOMAC, *sm.* a stomach; from L. **stomachus**. For **st** = *est* see *espérer*.

† **Estompe**, *sf.* a stump; from Germ. *stumpf*.

† **Estrade**, *sf.* a route; from It. *strada*, whence the phrase *battre l'estrade*. Its doublet is *estrée*.

† **Estrade**, *sf.* a platform; from It. *strato*.

ESTRAGON, *sm.* (Bot.) tarragon; corruption of L. **draconem** (primitive of **dracunculus**) with prefix **ex**. For Fr. words which spring from corruption see § 172.

† **Estramaçon**, *sm.* a two-edged sword; from It. *stramazzone*.

† **Estrapade**, *sf.* a strappado; from It. *strappata*.

† **Estropier**, *va.* to cripple, maim; from It. *stroppiare*.

Estuaire, *sm.* an estuary; from L. **aestuarium**. Its doublet is O. Fr. *étier*.

ESTURGEON, *sm.* a sturgeon. Sp. *esturion*, medieval Lat. **sturionem**. **Sturio** is derived from O. H. G. *stŭrio*. For **st** = *est* see *espérer*; for **io** = *jo* = *geo* see *abréger*.

ÉT, *conj.* and; from L. **et**.

ETABLE, *sf.* a stable; formerly *estŭble*, from L. **stăbŭlum**. For loss of **ŭ** see § 51; for **st** = *est* = *ét* see *espérer* and Hist. Gram. p. 81.

ÉTABLIR, *va.* to establish; formerly *establir*, from L. **stabilire**. **Stabĭlíre**, contrd. regularly (see § 52) into **stab'lire**, becomes

établir. For st = *est* = *ét* see *espérer* and Hist. Gram. p. 81.—Der. *établi* (verbal subst.), *établissement*.

ÉTAGE, *sm.* a story (of a house); formerly *estage*, Prov. *estatge*, from L. **staticum** (properly a place where one establishes oneself), deriv. of **status**. **Staticum** indicates the state or order of the rooms of a house. For -aticum = *-age* see *âge*; for st = *est* = *ét* see *espérer* and Hist. Gram. p. 81. *Étage* is a doublet of *stage*, q. v.—Der. *étager*, *étagère*.

ÉTAI, *sm.* stay, support; formerly *estay*, word of Germ. origin, Flem. *staeye*.—Der. *étayer*.

ÉTAIM, *sm.* fine carded wool; formerly *estaim*, from L. **stamen**. For -amen = *-aim* see *airain*; for st = *est* = *ét* see *espérer* and Hist. Gram. p. 81.

ÉTAIN, *sm.* tin, pewter; formerly *estain*. It. *stagno*, from L. **stagnum*** (archaic form of **stannum***). For st = *est* = *ét* see *espérer* and Hist. Gram. p. 81; for gn = *in* see § 131.—Der. *étamer* (from *étain*, like *venimeux* from *venin*).

ÉTAL, *sm.* a stall, butcher's shop; formerly *estal*. It. *stallo*, word of Germ. origin, O. H. G. *stal*, Engl. *stall*. *Étal* is a doublet of *stalle*, q. v.—Der. *étaler*, *détaler* (to gather in one's goods and be gone).

ÉTALER, *va.* to expose for sale. See *étal*. —Der. *étalage*, *étalagiste*.

ÉTALON, *sm.* a stallion; formerly *estalon*, It. *stallone* (a horse kept in the stall, and not worked). It. *stallone* is derived from L. **stalla**, similarly the Fr. *estalon* is from medieval L. **stallum**. For st = *est* = *ét* see *espérer* and Hist. Gram. p. 81; for addition of suffix *on* see *aiglon*. **Stallum** is O.H.G. *stall*. The certainty of this etymology is proved by the Germanic Laws, in which we find 'equus ad **stallum**,' for a stallion. The Lex Wisigothorum, viii. 4, has 'qui alienum animal aut quemcumque quadrupedem qui ad **stallum** servatur, castraverit.'

ÉTALON, *sm.* a standard (measure); formerly *estalon*, in Low Lat. **stallonem**, from O. H. G. *stihil*, a stick (measure). For st = *est* = *ét* see *espérer* and Hist. Gram. p. 81.

ÉTAMER, *va.* to tin. See *étain*.—Der. *étamage*, *étameur*.

ÉTAMINE, *sf.* stamin, bolting-cloth; formerly *estamine*, from *estame*, which from L. **stamen**. For st = *est* = *ét* see *espérer* and Hist. Gram. p. 81.

ÉTAMINE, *sf.* a stamen; from L. **stamina**. For st = *est* = *ét* see *espérer* and Hist. Gram. p. 81.

ÉTANCHER, *va.* to stanch. Origin unknown.

ÉTANÇON, *sm.* a stanchion; formerly *estançon*, from O. Fr. *estance*, which from L. **stantia*** (that which stands upright). For st = *est* = *ét* see *espérer* and Hist. Gram. p. 81; for -tia = *-ce* see *agencer*.—Der. *étançonner*.

ÉTANG, *sm.* a pond, pool. O. Fr. *estang*, from L. **stagnum**. For st = *est* = *ét* see *espérer* and Hist. Gram. p. 81; for gn = *ng*, as in pugnus, *poing*, etc., see Hist. Gram. p. 77.

ÉTAPE, *sf.* rations, halting-place; formerly *estaple*, = a warehouse full of necessaries of life (so used even by Montesquieu), then specially a dépôt of food for troops on march; and lastly the place where troops halt. *Étaple*, in medieval Lat. **stapula**, is of Germ. origin, Flem. *stapel*. **Stápŭla**, regularly contrd. (§ 51) into **stap'la**, becomes *estaple*, then *estape*, *étape*. For st = *est* = *ét* see *espérer* and Hist. Gram. p. 81; for loss of l see *able*.

ÉTAT, *sm.* state, condition; formerly *estat*, from L. **status**. For st = *est* = *ét* see *espérer* and Hist. Gram. p. 81.

ÉTAU, *sm.* a vice; formerly *estau*, from Germ. *stock*, in the Germ. compd. *schraubstock*. For st = *est* = *ét* see *espérer* and Hist. Gram. p. 81.

ÉTAYER, *va.* to stay, shore up. See *étai*.— Der. *étayement*.

ÉTÉ, *p.p. v. subst.* been. See *être*.

ÉTÉ, *sm.* summer; formerly *esté*, from L. **aestatem**. For ae = *e* see § 103; for -atem = *-é* see § 230; for loss of *s* see Hist. Gram. p. 81.

ÉTEINDRE, *va.* to extinguish; formerly *esteindre*, from L. **exstinguere**. **Exstinguere** becomes **exstíngĕre**, then **exsting're** (see § 51), whence **exstin're**; whence *esteindre* by intercalation of *d* (see Hist. Gram. p. 73), lastly *éteindre* by loss of *s* (see Hist. Gram. p. 81).—Der. *éteignoir*.

ÉTENDARD, *sm.* a standard, flag; der. with suffix *-ard* from L. **extendere**. For changes see *étendre*.

ÉTENDRE, *va.* to extend, stretch forth; formerly *estendre*, from L. **extendere**. For ex = *es* = *é* see *ajouter* and Hist. Gram. p. 81; for **tendere** = *tendre* see *tendre*. —Der. *etendue* (partic. subst.).

Éternel, *adj.* eternal; from L. **aeternalis**.

Éternité, *sf.* eternity; from L. **aeternitatem**.—Der. *éterniser*.

ÉTERNUER, *vn.* to sneeze; formerly *esternuer*, from L. **sternutare**. For loss of medial t see *abbaye*; for st = *est* = *ét* see

espérer and Hist. Gram. p. 81.—Der. *eternuement*.

ÉTEULE, *sf.* stubble; formerly *esteule*, originally *estuble*, from L. **stipula**. Stĭpŭla, regularly contrd. (see § 51) into **stip'la**, becomes *estuble*. For **st**=*est*=*ét* see *espérer* and Hist. Gram. p. 81; for **p**=*b* see *abeille*. *Estuble*, by changing **bl** into *ul* (see *aurone* and *alouette*), becomes *estule*, whence *esteule* by changing *u* into *eu* (see *beugler*), then *éteule* by loss of *s* (see Hist. Gram. p. 81). *Éteule* is a doublet of *stipule*, q. v.

Éther, *sm.* the æther; from L. **aether**.—Der. *éthéré*.

Éthique, *adj.* ethical; from L. **ethica**.

Ethnique, *adj.* ethnical; from L. **ethnicus**.

Ethnographie, *sf.* ethnography; from Gr. *ἔθνος* and *γράφειν*.—Der. *ethnographique*, *ethnographe*.

ÉTIAGE, *sm.* low water; from L. **aestiraticum***, properly summer (i. e. low) level of waters. For loss of medial **v** see *aïeul*; for loss of **s**, see Hist. Gram. p. 81; for **-aticum**=*-age* see *âge*; for **ae**=*e* see § 103.

ÉTINCELLE, *sf.* a spark; formerly *estincelle*. It. *scintilla*, from L. **scintilla**, by transposition of **scintilla** into **stincilla*** (see Hist. Gram. p. 77), whence *étincelle*. For **i**=*e* see *mettre*; for **st**=*est*=*ét* see *espérer* and Hist. Gram. p. 81.—Der. *étinceler* (whose doublet is *scintiller*, q. v.).

ÉTIOLER, *va.* to emaciate; from L. **stipulare**. Its doublet is *stipuler*, q. v.—Der. *étiolement*.

Étiologie, *sf.* (Med.) etiology; from Gr. *αἰτιολογία*, that part of medicine which treats of causes of disease.

Étique, *adj.* consumptive, hectic. See *hectique* (of which it is a doublet).—Der. *étisie*.

ÉTIQUETTE, *sf.* a label. Origin unknown.—Der. *étiqueter*.

ÉTOFFE, *sf.* stuff, cloth; formerly *estoffe*. It. *stoffa*, from Germ. *stoff*.—Der. *étoffer*.

ÉTOILE, *sf.* a star; formerly *estoile*, from L. **stella**. For **e**=*oi* see § 61; for **st**=*est*=*ét* see *espérer* and Hist. Gram. p. 81.

ÉTOLE, *sf.* a stole; formerly *estole*, from L. **stola**. For **st**=*est*=*ét* see *espérer* and Hist. Gram. p. 81.

ÉTONNER, *va.* to astonish; formerly *estonner*, from L. **extonare**, compd. of **ex** and radical **tonare**, seen in **at-tonare**. For **ex**=*es* see *ajouter*; for **es**=*é* see Hist. Gram. p. 81.—Der. *étonnement*.

ÉTOUFFER, *va.* to stifle; formerly *estouffer*, compd. of **ex** and a radical *touffer**, deriv. of Gr. *τῦφος*, a word which remains in Prov. *touffe*, and Sp. *tufo*. *Étouffer* is then rightly 'to stifle in vapour.'—Der. *étouffée* (partic. subst.), *étouffement*, *étouffoir*.

ÉTOUPE, *sf.* tow; formerly *estoupe*, from L. **stuppa**. For **st**=*est*=*ét* see *espérer* and Hist. Gram. p. 81; for **u**=*ou* see § 90; for **pp**=*p* see *chape*. *Étoupe* is a doublet of *éteuf*.

ÉTOURDIR, *va.* to din, deafen; formerly *estourdir*. It. *stordire*, from L. **extorpidire**, to make **torpidus**. Extorpĭdīre, regularly contrd. (see § 52) into **extorp'dire**, becomes **extordire** (for **pd**=**d** see § 168), whence *estourdir* (for **o**=*ou* see *affouage*; for **ex**=*es* see *ajouter*), lastly *étourdir* (for loss of *s* see Hist. Gram. p. 81).—Der. *étourdi*, *étourdissement*, *étourderie*.

ÉTOURNEAU, *sm.* a starling; formerly *estournel*, from L. **sturnellus**, dim. of **sturnus**. For **st**=*est*=*ét* see *espérer* and Hist. Gram. p. 81; for **u**=*ou* see § 90; for **-ellus**=*-el*=*-eau* see *agneau*.

ÉTRANGE, *adj.* strange; formerly *estrange*, from L. **extraneus**. For **ex**=*es*=*é* see *ajouter* and Hist. Gram. p. 81; for **-eus**=*-ge* see *abréger*.—Der. *étrangeté*, *étrangement*.

ÉTRANGER, *adj.* strange, *sm.* a stranger; formerly *estranger*, It. *straniere*, from L. **extranearius***, der. from **extraneus**. For **extranearius**=**extraniarius** see *agencer*; for **ia**=*ge* see *abréger*; for other changes see *étrange*.—Der. *étrangeté*.

ÉTRANGLER, *va.* to strangle, throttle; formerly *estrangler*, from L. **strangŭlāre**. For loss of **ŭ** see § 52; for **st**=*est*=*ét* see *espérer* and Hist. Gram. p. 81.—Der. *étranglement*.

ÊTRE, *v. subst.* to be. The Lat. **esse** being defective borrowed six tenses (**fui**, **fueram**, **fuero**, **fuerim**, **fuissem**, **forem**) from unused **fuere**. In Fr. *être* is composed of three verbs: (1) **fuo**, whence pret. *fus* (fui), and subj. *fusse* (fuissem); (2) **stare**, whence the p.p. *été*, O. Fr. *esté* (status); (3) **esse**, whence all other tenses, and specially the inf. pres. *être*, O. Fr. *estre*.

To such defective verbs as **velle**, **posse**, **offere**, **inferre**, **esse**, too short to provide the usual infinitives, the vulgar Lat. added a termination **re**, and thus assimilated them falsely to verbs of the second conjugation. Thus in the 6th cent. we may

find in Merov. documents volére for velle, potere for posse, offerrere for offerre, inferrere for inferre, essere for esse.

Ēssĕre was regularly contrd. (see § 51) into ess're; sr became *str* (see *accroître*); whence *estre*, now *être*; for loss of *s* see Hist. Gram. p. 81. This etymology is farther confirmed by the form the verb takes in the other Romance languages, as It. *essere*, Sp. *ser*, Port. *ser*, Prov. *esser*. If any doubt whether essere ever existed we may reply by producing documentary proofs. In Gruter's Collection of Roman Inscriptions may be read the following epitaph found in Rome in a 7th-cent. church, 'Cod estis fui et quod sum essere abetis,' i. e. 'quod estis, fui: et quod sum, esse habetis.' In a series of Carolingian Diplomas we have, A. D. 820, 'quod essere debuissent;' A. D. 821, 'essere de beneficio;' A.D. 836, 'quod de ista ecclesia Vulfaldo episcopus essere debuisset.' The same suffix re is to be seen in compds. of esse, such as adesse, etc., as e. g. in a Chartulary of A. D. 818, 'quam ingenuus adessere.' Farther proof is unnecessary. No one now believes that *être* is from L. stare. How could stāre (accented on the a) have become *être*? And again, how could stare produce, with the other Romance forms, Prov. *esser*, It. *essere*, Sp. and Port. *ser*? Lastly, we know exactly that stare has given us the Fr. *ester*, as in the phrase *ester en justice* ('stare in justitia'). *Ester* still remains in certain compds. as *rester*, re-stare; *arrêter*, ăd-re-stare (O. Fr. *arrester*).

ETRÉCIR, *va.* to narrow. See *étroit*.—Der. *retrécir*, *rétrécissement*.

ÉTREINDRE, *va.* to bind, tie up; formerly *estreindre*, from L. stringere. For st= *est*=*ét* see *espérer* and Hist. Gram. p. 81; for ingere=*eindre* see *astreindre*.—Der. *étreinte* (verbal subst.).

ÉTRENNE, *sf.* first sale, pl. Christmas-box; formerly *estrenne*, from L. strena. For st=*est*=*ét* see *espérer* and Hist. Gram. p. 81.—Der. *étrenner*.

ÉTRIER, *sm.* a stirrup, properly a leathern strap; formerly *estrier*, contr. of *estri(v)ier*. This form with *v* remains in *étrivière*, formerly *estrivière*. *Estrivier** is a deriv. of O. Fr. *estrif*, which is of Germ. origin, from Germ. *strippe*, a leathern strap. For *st*=*est*=*ét* see *espérer* and Hist. Gram. p. 81; for loss of *v* see *aïeul*.

ÉTRILLE, *sf.* a curry-comb; formerly *estrille*, from L. strigilis. Strĭgĭlis, regularly contrd. into strig'lis, becomes *étrille*. For st=*est*=*ét* see *espérer* and Hist. Gram. p. 81; for gl=*il* see Hist. Gram. p. 71.—Der. *étriller*.

ÉTRIQUE, *adj.* scanty. Origin unknown.

ÉTRIVIÈRE, *sf.* a leathern strap. See *étrier*.

ÉTROIT, *adj.* narrow; formerly *estroit*, from L. strictus. For st=*est*=*ét* see *espérer* and Hist. Gram. p. 81; for ict=*oit* see *attrait*. *Étroit* is a doublet of *strict*, q. v.—Der. *étroitesse*, *étrécir*.

ÉTUDE, *sf.* study; formerly *estude*, from L. studium. For st=*est*=*ét* see *espérer* and Hist. Gram. p. 81.—Der. *étudier*, *étudiant*.

ÉTUI, *sm.* a case, sheath; formerly *estui*. Prov. *estug*, Sp. *estuche*, a word of Germ. origin, M. H. G. *stûche*. For st=*est*=*ét* see *espérer* and Hist. Gram. p. 81.

ÉTUVE, *sf.* a stove; formerly *estuve*. Prov. *estuba*, from medieval Lat. stuba, which from O. H. G. *stupa*. For st=*est*=*ét* see *espérer* and Hist. Gram. p. 81; for b=*v* see § 113.—Der. *étuver*, *étuvée* (partic. subst.), *étuviste*.

Étymologie, *sf.* etymology; from L. etymologia.—Der. *étymologique*, *étymologiste*.

EU, *p. p.* of *va.* *avoir*, had; formerly *eü*, originally *aü*, *avud*, from L. habitus (for p. p. in utus see *bû*). For loss of medial b see *aboyer*; for a=*e* see § 54; for utus=*u* see § 201; for loss of initial h see *atelier*.

Eucharistie, *sf.* the eucharist; from L. eucharistia (so used in Cyprian).—Der. *eucharistique*.

Eucologe, *sm.* euchology; from Gr. εὐχή and λόγος.

Eudiomètre, *sm.* an eudiometer; from Gr. εὔδιος and μέτρον.

Eunuque, *sm.* an eunuch; from L. eunuchus.

Euphémisme, *sm.* an euphemism; from Gr εὐφημισμός.

Euphonie, *sf.* euphony; from Gr. εὐφωνία.—Der. *euphonique*.

Euphorbe, *sf.* (Bot.) an euphorbia; from L. euphorbia.

EUX, *pr. pers. m. pl.* they, them; formerly *eus*, originally *els*, from L. illos. For regular contr. of illos into ill's see Hist. Gram. p. 70; for i=*e* see *mettre*; for ils=*els*=*eus* see *agneau*; for *eus*=*eux* see *deux*.

Évacuation, *sf.* evacuation; from L. evacuationem.

Évacuer, *va.* to evacuate; from L. evacuare.

Évader (S'), *vpr.* to escape; from L. evadere.

Évaluer, *va.* to value. See *valoir*.—Der. *évalu*ation.

Évangélique, *adj.* evangelical; from L. evangelicus.

Évangéliser, *va.* to evangelize; from L. evangelizare.

Évangéliste, *sm.* an evangelist; from L. evangelista.

ÉVANGILE, *sm.* the Gospel; from L. **evangelium**. For e = *i* see *mettre*.

ÉVANOUIR, *vn.* to vanish; formerly *esvanouir*, It. *svanire*, compd. of L. **ex** and adj. **vanus**, unreal, as in the phrases 'vana simualcra,' 'vana imago.' It would be difficult to give the exact relation between the Lat. radical and Fr. deriv.—Der. *évanou*issement.

Évaporation, *sf.* evaporation; from L. evaporationem.

Évaporer, *va.* to evaporate; from L. evaporare.

ÉVASER. *va.* to widen. See *vase*.—Der. *évas*ement.

Évasif, *adj.* evasive; from L. evasivus *, der. from evasus. See *évader*.

Évasion, *sf.* evasion; from L. evasionem (= deliverance, in S. Jerome).

ÉVECHÉ, *sm.* a bishopric, bishop's palace. Its doublet is *épiscopat*, q. v.

ÉVEILLER, *va.* to waken; formerly *esveiller*, from L. **exvigilare** *. For changes see *veiller*.—Der. *éveil* (verbal subst.), *réveiller*.

†**Événement**, *sm.* an occurrence, event; introd. in 16th cent. from It. *evenimento*.

ÉVENTAIL, *sm.* a fan. See *éventer*.—Der. *éventail*liste.

ÉVENTER, *va.* to fan. See *vent*.—Der. *éventail*, *éventaire*, *évent* (verbal subst.).

ÉVENTRER, *va.* to disembowel. See *ventre*.

Éventuel, *adj.* eventual; from L. eventualis * (from eventus).—Der. *éventualité*.

ÉVÊQUE, *sm.* a bishop; from L. **episcopus**. For changes see *archevêque*.—Der. *évêché*.

Éversion, *sf.* overthrow; from L. eversionem.

ÉVERTUER (S'), *vpr.* to strive, exert (oneself). See *vertu*.

Éviction, *sf.* an eviction, ejection; from L. evictionem.

Évidence, *sf.* evidence; from L. evidentia.

Évident, *adj.* evident; from L. evidentem.

ÉVIDER, *va.* to hollow out. See *vide*.—Der. *évid*oir.

ÉVIER, *sm.* a sink; der. from *ève*, O. Fr. *eau*. For etymology see *eau*. *Évier* is a doublet of *aquarium*, and of O. Fr. *aiguière*.

Évincer, *va.* to evict, oust; from L. evincere.

Éviter, *va.* to avoid; from L. evitare.—Der. *évit*able.

Évocation, *sf.* evocation, raising (of spirits); from L. evocationem.

Évolution, *sf.* evolution; from L. evolutionem.

Évoquer, *va.* to evoke; from L. evocare.—Der. *évoc*able.

Exacerbation, *sf.* exacerbation, embittering; from L. exacerbationem.

Exact, *adj.* exact; from L. exactus.—Der. *exact*ement.

Exacteur, *sm.* an exactor; from L. exactorem.

Exaction, *sf.* an exaction; from L. exactionem.

Exactitude, *sf.* exactness; from L. exactitudo *, deriv. of exactus.

Exagération, *sf.* exaggeration; from L. exaggerationem.—Der. *exagérat*eur.

Exagérer, *va.* to exaggerate; from L. exaggerare.

Exaltation, *sf.* exaltation; from L. exaltationem, used for 'pride' in Tertullian.

Exalter, *va.* to exalt; from L. exaltare.

Examen, *sm.* a survey, examination; from L. examen.

Examinateur, *sm.* an examiner; from L. examinatorem.

Examiner, *va.* to examine; from L. examinare.

Exanthème, *sm.* exanthema; from L. exanthema.

Exaspération, *sf.* exasperation; from L. exasperationem.

Exaspérer, *va.* to exasperate, enrage; from L. exasperare.

EXAUÇER, *va.* to grant, hear favourably (prayers, etc.); lit. to exalt, lift up, the petitioner, by granting his prayer, from L. **exaltiare** *, deriv. of **altus**. For al = *au* see *agneau*; for tiare = *cer* see *agencer*. *Exaucer* is a doublet of *exhausser*.—Der. *exauce*ment.

Excavation, *sf.* excavation; from L. excavationem.

Excédant, *sm.* excess, surplus; from L. excedentem.

Excéder, *va.* to exceed; from L. excedere.

Excellemment, *adv.* excellently. See *exceller*.

Excellence, *sf.* excellence; from L. excellentia.

Excellent, *adj.* excellent; from L. excellentem.

Excellentissime, *adj.* most excellent; from L. excellentissimus.
Exceller, *va.* to excel; from L. excellere.
† **Excentricité**, *sf.* eccentricity; recently introd. from Engl. *eccentricity*.
† **Excentrique**, *adj.* eccentric; recently introd. from Engl. *eccentric*.
Excepter, *va.* to except; from L. exceptare.
Exception, *sf.* exception; from L. exceptionem.—Der. *exception*nel.
Excès, *sm.* an excess; from L. excessus.—Der. *excess*if.
Exciper, *va.* to plead an exception (legal); from L. excipere.
Excision, *sf.* excision; from L. excisionem.
Excitable, *adj.* excitable; from L. excitabilis.—Der. *excitabil*ité.
Excitation, *sf.* excitement; from L. excitationem.—Der. *excitat*eur, *excitat*if.
Exciter, *va.* to excite; from L. excitare.—Der. *excit*ant.
Exclamation, *sf.* exclamation; from L. exclamationem.—Der. *exclamat*if.
EXCLURE, *va.* to exclude; from L. excludere. For changes see *conclure*.
Exclusion, *sf.* exclusion; from L. exclusionem.—Der. *exclus*if.
Excommunication, *sf.* excommunication; from L. excommunicationem.
Excommunier, *va.* to excommunicate; from L. excommunicare.
Excrément, *sm.* excrement; from L. excrementum.
Excrétion, *sf.* excretion; from L. excretionem *.
EXCROISSANCE, *sf.* an excrescence; from L. excrescentia*, deriv. of excrescentem, pres. partic. of excrescere. For changes see *croissance*.
Excursion, *sf.* an excursion; from L. excursionem.
Excuse, *sf.* an excuse. See *excuser*.—Der. *excus*able.
Excuser, *va.* to excuse; from L. excusare.—Der. *excuse* (verbal subst.).
Exécrable, *adj.* execrable; from L. execrabilis.
Exécration, *sf.* execration; from L. execrationem.
Exécrer, *va.* to execrate; from L. execrari.
Exécuter, *va.* to execute; from L. executare*, der. from executus.—Der. *exécut*ant, *exécut*able.
Exécuteur, *sm.* an executor; from L. executorem.
Exécution, *sf.* an execution; from L. executionem.—Der. *exécut*if.
Exécutoire, *adj.* executory; from L. executorius*, der. of executare.
Exegèse, *sf.* exegesis; from Gr. ἐξήγησις.—Der. *exégét*ique.
Exemplaire, *adj.* exemplary; from L. exemplaris (used in theological Lat.).
Exemplaire, *sm.* a copy; from L. exemplarium (in Arnobius).
Exemple, *sm.* an example; from L. exemplum.
Exempt, *adj.* exempt; from L. exemptus. The sense of 'an officer of police' comes from the fact that under the former French monarchy officers of cavalry were *exempt* from regular service, and detached to command squadrons of horse-police.
Exempter, *va.* to exempt; from L. exemptare*, deriv. of exemptus.
Exemption, *sf.* exemption; from L. exemptionem.
† **Exequatur**, *sm.* an exequatur; a Lat. word = 'let him execute' (a sentence).
Exercer, *va.* to exercise; from L. exercere.
Exercice, *sm.* an exercise; from L. exercitium.
Exergue, *sm.* exergue; from Gr. ἐξ and ἔργον.
Exfoliation, *sf.* exfoliation; from L. exfoliationem.
Exfolier, *va.* to exfoliate; from L. exfoliare. Its doublet is *effeuiller*, q. v.
EXHALAISON, *sf.* an exhalation, expiration; from **exhalationem**. For **-ationem** = *-aison* see *fenaison*. Its doublet is *exhalation*, q. v.
Exhalation, *sf.* exhalation; from L. exhalationem. Its doublet is *exhalaison*, q. v.
Exhaler, *va.* to exhale; from L. exhalare.
EXHAUSSER, *va.* to raise, run up; from L. **exaltiare** *, der. from **altus**. For **al** = *au* see *agneau*; for **-tiare** = *-sser* see *agencer*; for addition of *h* see *haut*. *Exhausser* is a doublet of *exaucer*, q. v.
Exhéréder, *va.* to disinherit; from L. exheredare.—Der. *exhérédation*.
Exhiber, *va.* to exhibit; from L. exhibere.
Exhibition, *sf.* an exhibition; from L. exhibitionem.
Exhortation, *sf.* an exhortation; from L. exhortationem.
Exhorter, *va.* to exhort; from L. exhortari.
Exhumer, *va.* to exhume; from L. exhumare.—Der. *exhumation*.
Exigence, *sf.* exigency; from L. exigentia.

Exiger, *va.* to exact; from L. exigere.—Der. *exig*ible.

Exigu, *adj.* scanty; from L. exiguus.

Exiguïté, *sf.* scantiness; from L. exiguitatem.

Exil, *sm.* exile; from L. exilium.—Der. *exilé*, *exil*er.

Exister, *va.* to exist; from L. existere.—Der. *exist*ence.

Exorable, *adj.* exorable; from L. exorabilis.

Exorbitant, *adj.* exorbitant; from L. exorbitantem.

Exorciser, *va.* to exorcise; from L. exorcizare.

Exorcisme, *sm.* an exorcism; from L. exorcismus.

Exorde, *sm.* an exordium; from L. exordium.

Exotérique, *adj.* exoteric; from L. exotericus.

Exotique, *adj.* exotic; from L. exoticus.

Expansif, *adj.* expansive; from L. expansivus *, der. of expansus.

Expansion, *sf.* expansion; from L. expansionem.

Expatrier, *va.* to expatriate; from L. expatriare *, a medieval Lat. word.

Expectant, *adj.* expectant; from L. expectantem.

Expectative, *adj.* expectant; from L. expectativa *, from L. expectatus.

Expectorer, *va.* to spit; from L. expectorare *.—Der. *expector*ation.

Expedient, *adj.* expedient; from L. expedientem.

EXPÉDIER, *va.* to despatch, expedite; from L. **expeditare***, frequent. of **expedire**. For loss of medial **t** see *abbaye*.

Expéditeur, *sm.* a shipper, sender; from L. expeditorem *.

Expéditif, *adj.* expeditious; from L. expeditivus *, der. from expedire.

Expédition, *sf.* expedition; from L. expeditionem.—Der. *expédition*naire.

Expérience, *sf.* experience; from L. experientia.

Expérimental, *adj.* experimental; from L. experimentalis *.

Expérimenter, *va.* to experience; from L. experimentare.

Expert, *adj.* expert; from L. expertus.—Der. *expert*ise.

Expiation, *sf.* expiation; from L. expiationem.

Expiatoire, *adj.* expiatory; from L. expiatorius.

Expier, *va.* to expiate; from L. expiare.

Expirer, *va.* to expire; from L. exspirare.

Explétif, *adj.* expletive; from L. expletivus.

Explicatif, *adj.* explanatory; from L. explicativus *.

Explication, *sf.* an explanation; from L. explicationem.

Explicite, *adj.* explicit; from L. explicitus. Its doublet is *exploit*, q. v.

Expliquer, *va.* to explain; from L. explicare.

EXPLOIT, *sm.* an exploit; verbal subst. of *exploiter*. Its doublet is *explicite*, q. v.

EXPLOITER, *va.* to work, cultivate, employ, make the most of. Prov. *explectar*, from L. **explicitare**, frequent. of **explicare**. For change of sense see § 13. **Explicĭtāre**, regularly contrd. (see § 52) into **explic'tare**, becomes *exploiter*. For ict = *oit* see *attrait*.—Der. *exploit* (verbal subst., signifying rightly an act, just as its primitive **explicare** came to mean 'to act'), *exploit*ation.

Explorateur, *sm.* an explorer; from L. exploratorem.

Exploration, *sf.* an exploration; from L. explorationem.

Explorer, *va.* to explore; from L. explorare.

Explosion, *sf.* an explosion; from L. explosionem.

Exporter, *va.* to export; from L. exportare.—Der. *export*ation, *export*ateur.

Exposer, *va.* to expose; from L. expausare, compd. of pausare.—Der. *expos*ant.

Exposition, *sf.* exposure; from L. expositionem.

EXPRÈS, *adj.* express; from L. **expressus**. Its doublet is *express*, q. v.—Der. *exprès* (adv.).

† **Express**, *sm.* an express; recently introd. from Engl. *express*. Its doublet is *exprès*, q. v.

Expressif, *adj.* expressive; from L. expressivus *, deriv. of expressus.

Expression, *sf.* an expression; from L. expressionem.

Exprimer, *va.* to express; from L. exprimere. Its doublet is *éfreindre*, q. v.

Expropriation, *sf.* expropriation, a taking possession of a debtor's landed property. See *exproprier*.

Exproprier, *va.* to expropriate; from L. expropriare *.—Der. *expropri*ation.

Expulser, *va.* to expel; from L. expulsare.

Expulsion, *sf.* expulsion; from L. expulsionem.

Expurger, *va.* to purge out; from L. expurgare.

EXQUIS, *adj.* exquisite; from L. **exquisitus**. The accent became misplaced (**exquísitus** for **exquisítus**), and then the last two syllables, being atonic, were dropped.

Exsuder, *va.* to exude; from L. exsudare.—Der. *exsud*ation.

Extase, *sf.* a trance, ecstasy; from Gr. ἔκστασις.—Der. *extas*ier.

Extatique, *adj.* ecstatic; from Gr. ἐκστατικός.

Extensif, *adj.* expanding, capable of extention; from L. extensivus.

Extension, *sf.* extension; from L. extensionem.—Der. *extens*eur, *extens*ible.

Exténuation, *sf.* extenuation; from L. extenuationem.

Exténuer, *va.* to extenuate; from L. extenuare.—Der. *exténu*ation.

Extérieur, *sm.* exterior; from L. exterior.

Exterminateur, *sm.* an exterminator; from L. exterminatorem.

Extermination, *sf.* extermination; from L. exterminationem.

Exterminer, *va.* to exterminate; from L. exterminare.

Externe, *adj.* external; *sm.* a day scholar; from L. externus.—Der. *extern*at.

Extinction, *sf.* extinction; from L. extinctionem.

Extirpation, *sf.* extirpation; from L. extirpationem.

Extirper, *va.* to extirpate; from L. extirpare.

Extorquer, *va.* to extort; from L. extorquere.

Extorsion, *sf.* extortion; from L. extortionem *, der. from extortus.

Extraction, *sf.* extraction; from L. extractionem*, der. from extractus.

Extradition, *sf.* extradition; from L. ex and traditionem.

EXTRAIRE, *va.* to extract; from L. **extrahere**. For **trahere** = *traire* see *traire*.—Der. *extrait* (verbal subst.).

Extraordinaire, *adj.* extraodinary; from L. extraordinarius.

Extravaguer, *vn.* to rave; from L. extravagari*.—Der. *extravag*ance, *extravag*ant.

Extrême, *adj.* extreme; from L. extremus.—Der. *extrême*-onction (see *onction*).

Extrémité, *sf.* extremity; from L. extremitatem.

Extrinsèque, *adj.* extrinsic; from L. extrinsecus.

Exubérance, *sf.* exuberance; from L. exuberantia.

Exubérant, *adj.* exuberant; from L. exuberantem.

Exulcérer, *va.* to exulcerate; from L. exulcerare.

Exutoire, *sm.* (Med.) an issue; from L. exutorium *, der. from exutus, p.p. of exuere.

† **Ex-voto**, *sm.* a votive offering; from L. **ex** and **voto**.

F.

FABLE, *sf.* a fable; from L. **fábŭla**. For regular loss of ŭ see § 51.

FABLIAU, *sm.* a fableau, metrical tale; formerly also *fableau*, originally *fablel*; from L. **fabŭléllus***, dim. of **fabula**. For loss of atonic ŭ see § 52; for *el* = *eau* see *agneau*. *Fableau* has become *fabliau* just as *beau* becomes *biau* or *épeautre* becomes *épiautre* in certain patois.

Fabrique, *sf.* a fabric, factory; from L. fabrica. Its doublet is *forge*, q. v.—Der. *fabriqu*er, *fabric*ant, *fabric*ation, *fabric*ateur, *fabric*ien.

Fabuleux, *adj.* fabulous; from L. fabulosus.

Fabuliste, *sm.* a fabulist; a word framed from L. fabula and the suffix *iste*.

† **Façade**, *sf.* a facade, front; introd. in 16th cent. from It. *facciata*.

FACE, *sf.* a face; from L. **facies**. For **ci** = *c* see *agencer*.—Der. *face*tte, *face*r, ef*face*r, sur*face*.

Facétie, *sf.* facetiousness, joke, jest; from L. facetia.—Der. *facét*ieux.

FACETTE, *sf.* a facet, face. See *face*.

FÂCHER, *va.* to offend, afflict; formerly *fascher*, from Prov. *fastigar* by loss of *i* (see § 52), whence *fast'gar*, *fas'gar*, then *fascher*. The Prov. *fastigar* comes from *fastig* = *ennui*, and represents L. **fastidium**. — Der. *fâcher*ie, (se) *défâcher*, *fâcheux*.

Facile, *adj.* easy, facile; from L. facilis.

Facilité, *sf.* facility; from L. facilitatem.

† **Faciliter**, *va.* to facilitate; introd. in 16th cent. from It. *facilitare*.

Façon, *sf.* make, fashion, way, manner; from L. factionem. For **ctio** = *ccio* = *cio* = *ço*, see *agencer*. *Façon* is a doublet of *faction*, *fashion*.—Der. *façonner*.

Faconde, *adj.* eloquent; from L. facundus.

† **Fac-simile**, *sm.* a facsimile; from L. fac and simile.

Facteur, *sm.* a maker, postman, factor; from L. factorem.—Der. *factorerie*.

Factice, *adj.* factitious; from L. factícius. Its doublet is *fétiche*, q. v.

Factieux, *adj.* factious; from L. factiosus.

Faction, *sf.* a faction; from L. factionem. Its doublets are *façon*, *fashion*.

Factionnaire, *sm.* a sentinel, der. from *faction* in its sense of military service, which from L. factionem.

† **Factotum**, *sm.* a factotum; from L. fac and totum.

† **Factum**, *sm.* a statement of a case; from L. factum (properly a fact, thing done: then a statement of the facts of a case in law). Its doublet is *fait*, q. v.

Facture, *sf.* composition, bill; from L. factura.—Der. manu*facture*, manu*facturer*.

Faculté, *sf.* faculty; from L. facultatem.—Der. *facultatif*.

FADE, *adj.* insipid, dull; from L. **vápĭdus** (properly flat, savourless, without scent). For regular loss of **ĭ** see § 51, hence **vap'dus**, whence *fade*; for **pd** = *d* see Hist. Gram. p. 81; for **v** = *f* see § 140.—Der. *fade*ur, *fade*aise, *fade*asse.

FAGOT, *sm.* a fagot. Origin unknown.—Der. *fagoter*, *fagot*in, *fagot*eur.

FAIBLE, *adj.* weak; formerly *foible*, from L. flébĭlis. For regular loss of **i** see § 51; for **e** = *oi* = *ai* see § 61; for loss of the first **l**, a result of dissimilation, see § 169. *Faible* is a doublet of *flébile*, q. v.—Der. *faiblesse*, *faiblir*, a*faiblir*.

† **Faïence**, *sf.* faience, pottery of glazed earth, first made at *Faenza*, whence the name.—Der. *faïencier*, *faïence*rie.

FAILLIR, *vn.* to err, mistake, fail, be near to; from L fallere. For **ll** = *ill* see *ail*; for **e** = *i* see § 59. For the change of **fallĕre** into **fallēre** see *courir*. *Faillir* is a doublet of *falloir*, q. v.—Der. *failli* (partic. subst.), *faillite*, *défaillir*, *faillible*, *faillibilité*, in*faillible*.

FAIM, *sf.* hunger; from L. fames. For **a** = *ai* see § 54.—Der. a*famer*, *faim*valle (the origin of *valle* is unknown).

FAÎNE, *sm.* a beech-nut; from L. fagina *. **Fágina** regularly loses its **i** (see § 51), hence **fag'na**, whence **faj'na** (see *jumeau*), then *faina* (for **j** = *i* see *aider*). **Fagina** becomes *faîne* as **vagina** becomes *gaîne*.

FAINÉANT, *adj.* idle, do-nothing; formerly *fait néant*, from *fait* and *néant*.—Der. *fainéanter*, *fainéantise*.

FAIRE, *va.* to do, act, effect; from L. facere. For regular loss of **ĕ**, **fácĕre**, see § 51; for **acr** = *air* see *bénir*.—Der. *faisant*, *faiseur*, *faisable*, a*faire*, bien*faire*, contre*faire*, dé*faire*, for*faire*, mal*faire*, mé*faire*, re*faire*, sur*faire*.

FAISAN, *sm.* a pheasant; from L. **phasianus**. For **ph** = *f* see *coffre*; for **a** = *ai* see § 54.—From the old spelling *faisant*, come *faisande*, *faisander* (i. e. to give a flavour of high game to), *faisan*derie, *faisan*deau.

FAISCEAU, *sm.* a bundle; from L. fascellus *, dim. of fascis. For **a** = *ai* see § 54; for **-ellus** = *-eau* see *agneau*.

FAISEUR, *sm.* a maker, doer. See *faire*.

FAIT, *sm.* a fact, deed; from L. factum. For **ct** = *it* see *attrait*. Its doublet is *factum*, q. v.

FAÎTE, *sm.* the top, pinnacle; formerly *faiste*, from L. fastigium, by an irregular displacement of the tonic accent into fástigium, whence *faiste* by loss of last two atonic syllables; by **a** = *ai* see § 54, and lastly *faîte* by loss of *s* (see Hist. Gram. p. 81).—Der. *faîtage*, *faîtière*.

FAIX, *sm.* a burden; from L. fascis. For **a** = *ai* see § 54; for **s** = *x* see *deux*.—Der. s'af*faisser* (i. e. to bend under a burden), porte*faix*.

FALAISE, *sm.* a cliff; formerly *faloize* and *falize*, from O. H. G. *felisa*, a rock. For **i** = *oi* = *ai* see §§ 68, 61.

Falbala, *sm.* a furbelow, a word traced back to the 17th cent. Origin unknown.

Fallace, *sf.* deception; from L. fallacia.

Fallacieux, *adj.* fallacious; from L. fallaciosus. For **-osus** = *-eux*, see § 229.

FALLOIR, *vn.* (impers. irregular), to be necessary, to require, need, ask; properly to fail of, as in the phrase *il s'en faut de*, etc; from L. fallere. For fállere becoming **fallĕre** see *accourir*; for **e** = *oi* see § 61.

FALOT, *sm.* a lantern; formerly *fanot*, compd. of radical *fan** and dim. *ot*. *Fan*, is Gr. *φανός* (a lantern). For **n** = *l* see *aller*.

FALOURDE, *sf.* a bundle of firewood. Origin unknown.

Falsification, *sf.* falsification; from L. falsificationem *, der. from falsificatus.—Der. *falsificateur.*

Falsifier, *va.* to falsify; from L. falsificare.

FALUN, *sm.* shell-marl. Origin unknown.—Der. *faluner*, *falunière.*

Fame, *sf.* renown, fame; from L. fama.

FAMÉ, *adj.* famed; from L. famatus. For -atus = -*é* see § 201.

Famélique, *sm.* a starveling; from L. famelicus.

FAMEUX, *adj.* famous, notorious; from L. famosus. For -osus = -*eux* see § 229.

Familiariser, *va.* to familiarise. See *familier.*

Familiarité, *sf.* familiarity; from L. familiaritatem.

Familier, *adj.* familiar; from L. familiaris.—Der. *familiariser.*

Famille, *sf.* a family; from L. familia.

Famine, *sf.* famine; from L. famina*, barbarous deriv. of fames.

† **Fanal**, *sm.* a ship's lantern, beacon; introd. in 16th cent. from It. *fanale.*

Fanatique, *sm.* a fanatic; from L. fanaticus.—Der. *fanatisme*, *fanatiser.*

FANER, *va.* properly to make hay by turning the mown grass, whence to dry, wither up; from L. foenare*, deriv. of foenum. For oe = e see § 105; for e = *a* see *amender.*—Der. *fanage*, *fane* (verbal subst.), *faneur.*

FANFARE, *sf.* a flourish of trumpets. Origin unknown.

† **Fanfaron**, *adj.* and *sm.* blustering, a blustering fellow, swaggerer; from Sp. *fanfarron.*—Der. *fanfaronnade*, *fanfaronnerie.*

† **Fanfreluche**, *sf.* a bauble; from It. *fanfaluca.*

FANGE, *sf.* mud, dirt; from L. famicem *, whose deriv. famicosus, is found in Festus. Fămĭcem, contrd. regularly into fam'cem, changes c into *g* (see *juge* and *adjuger*) and m into *n* (see *changer*).

FANGEUX, *adj.* muddy, miry; from L. famicosus. Famĭcósus becomes fam'cosus (see § 52), then *fangeux.* For c = *g* see *adjuger*; for m = *n* see *changer*; for -osus = -*eux* see § 229.

FANON, *sm.* properly a piece of stuff which acts as a kind of flag, thence (by extension) the dewlap of an ox, which hangs down under his throat; of Germ. origin, O. H. G. *fano.*

Fantaisie, *sf.* imagination, fancy, whim: from Gr. *φαντασία.*

Fantasmagorie, *sf.* a phantasmagoria, dissolving-view; from Gr. *φάντασμα* and *ἀγορά.*—Der. *fantasmagorique.*

FANTASQUE, *adj.* fantastic, from *fantasche*; from L. fantasticus, capricious, disorderly, in medieval Lat. texts. Fantástĭcus, contrd. regularly into fantast'cus (see § 51), becomes fantas'cus; thence *fantasque.* For tc = *c* see § 168. *Fantasque* is a doublet of *fantastique*, q. v.

† **Fantassin**, *sm.* a foot-soldier; from It. *fantaccino.*

Fantastique, *adj.* fantastic; from Gr. *φανταστικός.*

FANTÔME, *sm.* a phantom; formerly *fantosme*, from L. phantasma, by ph = *f* see *coffre*; by accented a = *o* (a change which is an exception to all rules); by loss of *s*, see Hist. Gram. p. 81.

FAON, *sm.* a doe, fawn; formerly *feon*, from L. foetonus*, deriv. of foetus, properly = little. The sense of *faon* was not restricted to the young of deer till very late; in medieval Fr. it meant the young of any beast, and was used of those of the tigress, sheep, etc. Foe(t)onus = *faon* by loss of medial t, see *abbaye*; by a = *e*, see § 51; by *e* = *a*, see *amender.*—Der. *faonner.*

† **Faquin**, *sm.* a mean rascal, puppy; from It. *facchino*,—Der. *faquinerie.*

† **Farandole**, *sf.* a Provençal dance; from Prov. *farandolo.* Origin unknown.

FARCE, *sf.* a farce. See *farcir.*—Der. *farceur.*

FARCIN, *sm.* farcy, glanders (pl.); from L. farcímĭnum. For loss of the two last syllables see §§ 50, 51; for m = *n* see *changer.*—Der. *farcineux.*

FARCIR, *va.* to stuff; from L. farcire.—Der. *farce* (verbal subst., meaning forcemeat, stuffing). *Farce*, meaning a broad comedy, is verbal subst. of *farcir* (in such phrases as *épitres farcies*, *pièces farcies*, i. e. Latin letters etc. in which are introduced expressions or words belonging to the vulgar tongue).

FARD, *sm.* paint (for the face), varnish; formerly *fart*: of Germ. origin, O. H. G. *farjon*, to tint, with colour used to rouge the face.—Der. *farder.*

FARDE, *sf.* formerly in general sense of 'a burden,' now restricted to the commercial sense of bales of coffee. Origin unknown.—Der. *fardeau.*

FARDEAU, *sm.* a burden. See *farde.*

FARFADET, *sm.* a familiar spirit. Origin unknown.

FARFOUILLER, *vn.* to rummage; compd. of *fouiller* and a prefix *far*, the origin of which is unknown.

FARIBOLE, *sf.* an idle tale. Origin unknown.

FARINE, *sf.* flour; from L. **farina**.—Der. *farineux*, *farinier*, *enfarine*r.

FAROUCHE, *adj.* fierce; from L. **ferocem**. For **e** = *a* see *amender*; for **c** = *ch* see § 126. *Farouche* is a doublet of *féroce*, q. v.—Der. *efarouche*r.

Fasce, *sf.* a fesse (heraldry); from L. fascia.

Fascicule, *sm.* a bundle, fasciculus; from L. fasciculus.

Fascine, *sf.* a hurdle, fascine; from L. fascina.—Der. *fascina*ge.

Fascination, *sf.* fascination; from L. fascinationem.

Fasciner, *va.* to fascinate; from L. fascinare.

Faséole, *sf.* a bean; from L. phaseolus. For **ph** = *f* see § 146.

† **Fashion**, *sf.* fashion; an Engl. word. Its doublet is *façon*, *faction*, q. v.—Der. *fashion*able.

Faste, *sm.* pomp; from L. fastus.—Der. *faste*ux.

Fastes, *sm. pl.* the Fasti, the consular records; thence annals, histories, from L. fasti.

Fastidieux, *adj.* fastidious; from L. fastidiosus. For **-osus** = *-eux* see § 229.

Fastueux, *adj.* pompous, magnificent; from L. fastuosus. For **-osus** = *-eux* see § 229.

† **Fat**, *sm.* a fop; from Prov. *fat*, which from L. fatuus. *Fat* is a doublet of *fade*, q. v.—Der. *fatuité*.

Fatal, *adj.* fatal; from L. fatalis.—Der. *fatalisme*.

Fatalité, *sf.* a fatality; from L. fatalitatem.

Fatidique, *adj.* fatidical; from L. fatidicus.

Fatiguer, *va.* to fatigue; from L. fatigare.—Der. *fatigue* (verbal subst.), *défatiguer*.

FATRAS, *sm.* a litter, medley; from L. **fartaceus** *, deriv. of **fartus**. *Fatras* rightly means a confused heap of all kinds of things. **Fartaceus** becomes *fatras* (for *fartas* *) by transposing the **r**, see *âpreté*.

Fatuité, *sf.* fatuity, foppishness; from L. fatuitatem.

FAUBOURG, *sm.* a suburb, faubourg, quarter outside the gates of a city; more properly written in O. Fr. *forbourg*, *forsbourg*; from medieval Lat. **forisburgus** *, compd. of **foris** and **burgus**. For **forisbúrgus** = *forsburg* see § 52; for loss of *s* see Hist. Gram. p. 81; for *or* = *aur* see § 86; for loss of *r* see Hist. Gram. p. 81; for **u** = *ou* see § 97. See also *bourg*.

FAUCHER, *va.* to mow, cut down, reap; from L. falcare, a middle Lat. word. For **al** = *au* see *agneau*; for **ca** = *che* see §§ 126 and 54. *Faucher* is a doublet of *falquer*.—Der. *fauche* (verbal subst.), *fauch*age, *fauch*aison, *fauché*e (partic. subst.), *fauche*ur (whose doublet is *faucheux*).

FAUCILLE, *sf.* a sickle, reaping hook; from L. falcilla, used for **falcula** in Carolingian documents. For **al** = *au* see *agneau*.

FAUCON, *sm.* a falcon; from L. **falconem**. For **al** = *au* see *agneau*.—Der. *faucon*neau, *faucon*nerie, *faucon*nier.

FAUFILER, *va.* to tack, baste (in sewing). Tacking was done with a *fauxfil*, i. e. a thread which is not meant to remain. For origin see *faux* and *fil*.

Faune, *sm.* a faun; from L. faunus.

FAUSSAIRE, *sm.* a forger; from L. **falsarius**. For **al** = *au* see *agneau*.

FAUSSER, *va.* to forge; from L. **falsare**. For **al** = *au* see *agneau*.

FAUSSET, *sm.* a spigot. See *faux*.

FAUTE, *sf.* a fault. It. *falta*, from L. **fallita***, act of failing, der. from **fallere**. For subst. of this kind see *absoute*. **Fállita**, contrd. regularly into **fall'ta** (see § 51) becomes *faute*. For **al** = *au* see *agneau*. Just as **fallita** * becomes *faute*, so **fallitum** becomes *faut*, which remains in the compd. *défaut*, formed of *dé-* (q. v.) and *faut*; this word answers to *défailler*, just as *faute* to *failler*.—Der. *fautif*.

FAUTEUIL, *sm.* an arm-chair; formerly *faudesteuil*, originally *faldesteuil*, It. *faldistorio*, from L. **faldestolium** *, found in a 9th-cent. document. This word clearly is of Germ. origin, and answers to O.H.G. *faltstuol*. For **-olium** = *-euil* see *accueillir* and *aïeul*; for **al** = *au* see *agneau*; for loss of **d** see *accabler*; for loss of **s** see Hist. Gram. p. 81.

Fauteur, *sm.* an abettor; from L. fautorem.

FAUTIF, *adj.* faulty; deriv. of *faute*, q. v.

FAUVE, *adj.* tawny; formerly *falve*, Prov. *falb*, It. *falbo*; of Germ. origin, Germ. *falb*. For **b** = *v* see *avant*; for **al** = *au* see *agneau*.—Der. *fauve*tte.

FAUX, *adj.* false; from L. **falsus**. For **al** = *au* see *agneau*; for **s** = *x* see *deux*.—Der. *fausset* (a word formed from *faux*, imitating It. *falsetto*).

FAUX, *sf.* a scythe; from L. falcem. For **al** = *au* see *agneau*; for **c** = *s* see *cgencer*; for **s** = *x* see *deux*.

Faveur, *sm.* favour; from L. favorem.—Der. *défaveur*.

Favorable, *adj.* favourable; from L. favorabilis.—Der. *défavorable*.

† **Favori**, *sm.* a whisker; from It. *favorito*. —Der. *favoriser*, *favoritisme*.

† **Favorite**, *sf.* a favourite; from It. *favorita*.

FÉAL, *adj.* trusty, faithful; from L. **fidelis**. For loss of medial **d** see *accabler*; for **i**=*e* see *mettre*; for **e**=*a* see *amender*. *Féal* is a doublet of *fidèle*, q. v.

Fébrifuge, *sf.* a febrifuge; from L. febrifugia.

Fébrile, *adj.* febrile; from L. febrilis.

Fécal, *adj.* fecal; from L. fecalis.

Fèces, *sm. pl.* (Med.) feces; from L. fecem.

Fécond, *adj.* fertile, fruitful, prolific; from L. fecundus.

Féconder, *va.* to fertilise; from L. fecundare.—Der. *fécondant*, *fécondation*.

Fécondité, *sf.* fertility; from L. fecunditatem.

Fécule, *sf.* (Med.) fecula; from L. faecula. —Der. *féculent*.

Fédéral, *adj.* federal; from L. foederalis*, deriv. of foedus.

Fédération, *sf.* a federation; from L. foederationem.—Der. *fédératif*.

Fédérer, *va.* to make a federation, confederate; from L. foederare.—Der. *fédéré* (verbal subst.).

FÉE, *sf.* a fay, elf; properly a supernatural being, which (according to medieval mythology) presides over our destinies, like the ancient Parcae. *Fée*, Port. *fada*, It. *fata*, is from L. **fata** (=fairy, in an inscription of Diocletian's time). **Fata** is the being who presides over our **fatum** or destiny. The inscription uses **fata** for Parca, so leaving no doubt as to the exact meaning of this common Lat. word. For **-ata**=*-ée* see § 201.—Der. *féerie*, *féerique*.

FEINDRE, *vn.* to feign; from L. **fingere**. For **-ingere**=*-eindre* see *ceindre*.—Der. *feinte* (partic. subst., see *absoute*), *feintise*.

FÊLER, *va.* to crack, split (glass); from L. **fissŭlâre***, deriv. of **fissus**. For regular loss of **ŭ** see § 52; hence **fiss'lare**, whence *fe·ler*, then *fêler*. For **i**=*e* see *mettre*; for loss of **s** see Hist. Gram. p. 81.—Der. *fêlure*.

Félicité, *sf.* felicity; from L. felicitatem.

Féliciter, *va.* to congratulate; from L. felicitare (to make happy, in Donatus). —Der. *félicitation*.

Félin, *adj.* feline; from L. felinus.

FÉLON, *sm.* a felon; from L. **fellonem***, a word found in the Capitularies of Karl the Bald. Origin unknown.—Der. *félonie*.

† **Félouque**, *sf.* a felucca; from It. *feluca*.

Femelle, *adj.* female; from L. femella*, dim. of femina.

Féminin, *adj.* feminine; from L. femininus.

FEMME, *sf.* a woman; from L. **fĕmĭna**. For regular loss of **ĭ** see § 51; for **fem'na**=*femme*, by assimilation of **mn** to *mm*, see § 168.—Der. *femmelette*.

Fémur, *sm.* the thigh-bone; from L. femur.—Der. *fémoral*.

FENAISON, *sf.* hay-making; from L. **foenationem***, deriv. of **foenare***. For **oe**=*e* see § 105; for **-ationem**=*-aison*, by attraction of **i** and softening of **t**, see *agencer*.

FENDRE, *va.* to cleave; from L. **findere**. For regular contraction of **findĕre** into **find're** see § 51; for **i**=*ei* see *ceinture*. —Der. *fente* (partic. subst., see *absoute*), *fendiller*.

FENÊTRE, *sf.* a window; formerly *fenestre*, from L. **fenestra**. For loss of **s** see Hist. Gram. p. 81.

FENIL, *sm.* a hay-loft; from L. **foenile**.

FENOUIL, *sm.* fennel; from L. **foenuculum**, secondary form of **foeniculum** For **oe**=*e* see § 105; for **-uculum**=*-ouille* see *abeille*.—Der. *fenouillette*.

FENTE, *sf.* a slit. See *fendre*.

Féodal, *adj.* feudal; from medieval L. feodalis (that which relates to a *fief*, q.v.) —Der. *féodalité*.

FER, *sm.* iron; from L. **ferrum**.—Der. *ferrer*, *ferrage*, *ferrement*, *ferrant*, *ferrure*, *ferraille*, *ferret*, *ferrière*, *ferronnier*, *ferronnerie*, *enferrer*, *déferrer*.

FER-BLANC, *sm.* tin-plate, tinned iron.—Der. *ferblantier*.

Férie, *sf.* holidays; from L. **feriae**. Its doublet is *foire*, q. v.—Der. *férié*, *férial*.

Férié, *adj.* relating to holidays. See *férie*.

FÉRIR, *va.* to strike; from L. **ferire**, in the phrase *sans coup férir*=without striking a blow.

† **Ferler**, *va.* to furl; from Engl. *furl*.—Der. *déferler*.

FERMAIL, *sm.* a clasp, locket; from L. **firmaculum*** (a clasp, in medieval Lat.) For **i**=*e* see *mettre*; for **-aculum**=*-ail* see § 155.

FERME, *adj.* firm; from L. **firmus**. For **i**=*e* see *mettre*.—Der. *affermir*. *Fermeté* is from L. **firmitatem**. For **-atem**=*-é* see § 230.

FERME, *sf.* a farm; properly a compact, agreement for letting (specially of rural properties), then by extension used of those

lands let out to farm, thence the house of the farmer. *Ferme* in sense of an agreement is from L. **firmus**. For **i**=*e* see *mettre*. —Der. *ferm*age, *ferm*ier, a*ferm*er.

Ferment, *sm.* leaven; from L. fermentum. —Der. *ferment*atif.

Fermentation, *sf.* fermentation; from L. fermentationem*, der. from fermentatus.

Fermenter, *vn.* to ferment; from L. fermentare.

FERMER, *va.* to shut, close; from L. firmare, which is used for claudere in Isaiah xxxiii. 15: 'et firmans oculos suos, ut ne videat.' For **i**=*e* see *mettre*.—Der. *ferm*oir, en*ferm*er, *ferm*eture.

FERMETÉ, *sf.* firmness. See *ferme*.

FERMIER, *sm.* a farmer. See *ferme*.

Féroce, *adj.* ferocious, fierce; from L. ferocem. Its doublet is *farouche*, q. v.

Férocité, *sf.* ferocity; from L. ferocitatem.

FERRAILLE, *sf.* old iron. See *fer*.—Der. *ferrail*ler, *ferrail*leur.

Ferrugineux, *adj.* ferrugineous; from L. ferruginosus, deriv. of ferruginem.

Fertile, *adj.* fertile; from L. fertilem.—Der. *fertil*iser, *fertil*isation.

Fertilité, *sf.* fertility; from L. fertilitatem.

Férule, *sf.* a ferule, rod; from L. ferula.

Fervent, *adj.* fervent; from L. ferventem.

Ferveur, *sm.* fervour; from L. fervorem.

FESSE, *sf.* a buttock; from L. fissa, from fissus, partic. of findere.

† **Festin**, *sm.* a feast; from It. *festino*. —Der. *festin*er.

Festival, *sm.* a festival; from L. festivalis*, deriv. of festivus.

† **Feston**, *sm.* a festoon; from It. *festone*. —Der. *feston*ner.

FESTOYER, *va.* to entertain, feast; from L. festicare*, der. from **festum**. For loss of medial **c** see *affouage*; for **i**=*oi* see *boire*.

FÊTE, *sf.* a festival, feast, holiday; formerly *feste*, from L. **festa**, pl. of **festum**. For loss of *s* see Hist. Gram. p. 81.—Der. *f*ê*ter*.

† **Fétiche**, *sm.* a Fetiche; a name given by the Portuguese to the rough idols worshipped by the inhabitants of the West African coast. It comes from Port. *feitiço*. *Fetiche* is a doublet of *factice*, q. v.—Der. *fétich*isme.

Fétide, *adj.* fetid; from L. fetidus.—Der. *fétidité*.

FÉTU, *sm.* straw, bit of straw; formerly *festu*, Prov. *festuc*, from L. **festucus**, masc. form of **festuca**. For **-ucus**=*-u* see § 237; for loss of *s* see Hist. Gram. p. 81.

FEU, *sm.* fire; from L. **focus**. For loss of **c** see *ami*; for **o**=*eu* see § 76.

FEU, *adj.* late, lately dead; formerly *feü* (in fem. *feüde*, in St. Alexis), from L. **fatutus***, deriv. of **fatum**. *Feu* means properly one who has fulfilled his fate. **Fa(t)utus** loses its medial **t** (see *abbaye*), and changes **-utus** into *-u* (see § 201), whence *faü*, whence *feü*, by softening *a* into *e* (see § 54).

Feudataire, *sm. f.* feudatory; from L. feudatarius*, a term of feudal law, der. from feudum, a fief. For etymology of feudum see *fief*.

Feudiste, *sm.* a feudist; from L. feudista*, der. from feudum, see *fief*.

FEUILLE, *sf.* a leaf; from L. **folia**, pl. of **folium**. For **li**=*il* see *ail*; for **o**=*eu* see § 76.—Der. *feuill*age, *feuill*er, *feuill*ée, *feuill*u, *feuill*aison, *feuill*et, *feuill*eter, *feuill*eton.

FEUILLETTE, *sf.* a measure of wine (30·8 gallons). Origin unknown.

FEURRE, *sm.* straw. Sp. *forro*, It. *fodero*, word of Germ. origin, O. Scand. *fodr*. For **dr**=*rr* see § 168; for **o**=*eu* see § 76.

FEUTRE, *sm.* felt; formerly *feltre*, It. *feltro*, from L. **filtrum***, a medieval word. **Filtrum** is of Germ. origin, Neth. *vilt*, Germ. *filz*. *Feutre* is a doublet of alchemist's word *filtre*. **Filtrum** becomes *feltre*, then *feutre*. For **i**=*e* see *mettre*; for *el*=*eu* see *agneau*.—Der. *feutr*er, *feutr*age.

FÈVE, *sf.* a bean; from L. **faba**. For **a**=*e* see § 54; for **b**=*v* see § 113.—Der. *fév*erole.

FÉVRIER, *sm.* February; from L. **februarius, febrarius***. For **b**=*v* see § 113; for **-arius**=*-ier* see § 198.

FI, *interj.* fie! (onomatopoetic). See § 34.

Fiacre, *sm.* a hackney-coach, cab; a word of hist. origin (see § 33): it dates from A. D. 1640, when the first carriages for hire were stationed in Paris, at the Hotel de Saint Fiacre. Ménage wrote in 1650: FIACRE. *On appelle ainsi à Paris depuis quelques années un carosse de louage, à cause de l'image Saint Fiacre qui pendoit pour enseigne à un logis de la rue Saint-Antoine, où on louoit ces sortes de carrosses. C'est dont je suis témoin oculaire.*

FIANCER, *va.* to affiance, betroth. It. *fidansare*, from L. **fidantiare***, found in some

medieval Lat. documents. **Fidantiare** is der. through **fidantia** from **fidantem**, partic. of **fidare*** (see *fier*). **Fi(d)antiare** becomes *fi-ancer*. For loss of medial **d** see § 120; for **-tiare**=*-cer* see *agencer*. —Der. *fiancée*, *fiançailles*.

Fibre, *sf.* a fibre; from L. **fibra**.—Der. *fibreux*, *fibrille*, *fibrine*.

FICELLE, *sf.* a string, twine; from L. **filicellum***, dim. of **filum**. **Filĭcéllum** is contrd. regularly into **fil'cellum** (see § 52), whence *filcelle**, whence *ficelle*.—Der. *ficeler*.

FICHER, *va.* to drive in (as a nail), fix (eyes on); from L. **figicare***, der. from **figere**. **Figĭcáre** is contrd. regularly into **fig'care** (see § 52), whence *ficher*. For **ca**=*che* see § 126 and § 54.—Der. *fiche* (verbal subst.), *fichu*.

Fictif, *adj.* fictitious; from L. **fictivus***, deriv. of **fictus**.

Fiction, *sf.* a fiction; from L. **fictionem**.

Fidéicommis, *sm.* a trust (in law); from L. **fideicommissum**.

Fidéjusseur, *sm.* a 'fideijussor,' guarantor; from L. **fidejussorem**.

Fidèle, *adj.* faithful; from L. **fidelis**. Its doublet is *féal*, q. v.

Fidélité, *sf.* fidelity; from L. **fidelitatem**. Its doublet is *fealté*, q. v.

Fiduciaire, *sm.* a fiduciary; from L. **fiduciarius**.

FIEF, *sm.* a fief; in 11th cent. *fied*, Low L. **feodum**, from O. H. G. *feod*, possessions, goods, properly cattle. For **eo**=*ieu* see in detail under *dieu*; *ieu* (which is found in the form *fieu* in several medieval texts) is reduced to *ie* in a very unusual way. Next, for *d*=*f* see § 121; this resolution of a dental into a labial is found in **sitis**, *soif*; **judaeus**, *juif*; **viduus**, *veuf*; **modus**, *mœuf*, and in all Norman names of places ending in *-beuf*, derived from a Lat. type **bodus**, as Marbodus, *Marbeuf*; Pampodus, *Paimbeuf*, etc.—Der. *fieffé* (which formerly was a subst. signifying one who possesses a fief: in the 18th cent. the phrase *un huissier* **fieffé** was used. Later the word became an adj. used to strengthen an insulting epithet, as *un coquin* **fieffé**, *un ignorant* **fieffé**, etc.).

FIEL, *sm.* gall, bile; from L. **fel**. For **e**=*ie* see § 56.—Der. *enfieller*.

FIENTE, *sf.* dung. Prov. *fenta*, Cat. *fempta*, from L. **fimitus*** der. from **fimum**. **Fimĭtus**, contrd. regularly into **fim'tus** (see § 51), becomes *fiente*. For **i**=*e* see *mettre*; for *e*=*ie* see § 56; for **m**=*n* see *changer*.—Der. *fienter*.

FIER, *va.* to trust. Sp. *fiar*, It. *fidare*, from L. **fidare*** (found in this sense in a 13th-cent. document 'habeant perfectam fidem, ita ut omnes . . possint se in illis **fidare**'). For loss of medial **d** see § 120.—Der. *défier*, *confier*, *méfier*.

FIER, *adj.* proud, haughty; from L. **ferus**. For **e**=*ie* see § 56.

FIERTÉ, *sf.* pride; from L. **feritatem**. **Ferĭtátem** is contrd. regularly (see § 52) into **fer'tatem**, whence *fierté*. For **e**=*ie* see § 56; for **-atem**=*-é* see § 230.

FIÈVRE, *sf.* a fever; from L. **febris**. For **e**=*ie* see § 56; for **b**=*v* see § 113.—Der. *fivreux*.

FIFRE, *sm.* a fife. Of Germ. origin (*tfiffer* in the Germ. patois of Switzerland).

Figer, *va.* to congeal, curdle; from L. **figere**.

† **Figue**, *sf.* a fig; a word introd. in this form from Prov. *figa*, which from L. **fica**, fem. of *ficus*. The more correct O. Fr. rendering of **fica** was *fie* (see *affouage*).—Der. *figuier*.

Figure, *sf.* a face; from L. **figura**.—Der. *figurine*, *figuratif*.

Figurer, *va.* to figure, form; from L. **figurare**.—Der. *figurant*, *configuration*, *défigurer*, *transfigurer*, *figuré* (partic. subst.).

FIL, *sm.* thread; from L. **filum** (used also for a sword's edge by Ennius).—Der. *filer*, *fileur*, *fileuse*, *filandière*, *enfiler*, *faufiler*, *effiler*, *affiler*; *file* (properly ranged along a thread, whence *filer*, *défiler*), *filet*, *filière*, *filoche*, *filon*, *filasse*, *filandreux* (from *filandres*, deriv. of *filer*), *filage*.

Filament, *sm.* a filament; from L. **filamentum***, from **filare**, from which verb come also the non-classical forms **filator***, **filatura***, whence *filateur* and *filature*.—Der. *filamenteux*.

Filateur, *sm.* a spinner. See *filament*. Its doublet is *fileur*.

Filature, *sf.* spinning. See *filament*.

Filial, *adj.* filial; from L. **filialis**.

Filiation, *sf.* filiation, affiliation; from L. **filiationem**.

FILIÈRE, *sf.* a draw-plate. See *fil*.

† **Filigrane**, *sm.* filigree-work; introd. for It. *filigrana*.

FILLE, *sf.* a girl, female, maid, daughter; from L. **filia**. For **lia**=*lle* see *ail*.—Der. *fillette*.

FILLEUL, *sm.* a god-son; from L. **filiolus**,

(dim. of **filius**). We may see under the words *commère, compère, marraine, parrain* how the Church gave the name of father (*père*) and mother (*mère*) to those who held the child at the baptismal font as sponsors; she has also given the name of **filiolus**, = darling little son, to the baptised infant. For **olus** = *eul* see *aïeul*; for **li** = *ll* see *ail.*

FILOCHE, *sf.* a network. See *fil.*—Der. *ef-filocher.*

FILON, *sm.* a vein, course, lode. See *fil.*

† **Filoselle**, *sf.* floss-silk; from It. *filugello.*

FILOU, *sm.* a pickpocket, sharper. Its doublet is *fileur*, q. v.—Der. *filou*ter, *filou*terie.

FILS, *sm.* a son; from L. **filius.** For the continuance of the **s** see § 149.

Filtre, *sm.* a philtre, love-potion; from the pharmacy of the middle ages, which used filtrum, originally a bit of felt, then of stuff or linen, through which liquids were strained. For etymology of filtrum see *feutre* (which is its doublet).—Der. *filtrer, filtr*ation, in*filtre.*

FIN, *sm.* an end; from L. **finis.**—Der. *afin, enfin.* From O. Fr. verb *finer*, to bring to an end, finish, then to pay, comes, through the partic. *finant*, the deriv. *finance.*

FIN, *adj.* fine, slender; from L. **finitus**, finished, perfected, hence by extension refined, then keen, sly. This word, while still Lat. displaced its accent from **fínitus** to **fínitus**; it then dropped the two final short syllables, see §§ 50, 51.—Der. *fin*essé, *fin*aud, *fin*asser, *fin*asserie, a*ffin*er, a*ffin*age, a*ffin*eur, raf*fin*er, raf*fin*eur, raf*fin*erie.

Final, *adj.* final; from L. finalis.—Der. *finalité.*

FINANCE, *sf.* cash, fine, finance. See *fin.*—Der. *financer, financier.*

FINASSER, *vn.* to finesse. See *fin.*

FINAUD, *adj.* cunning, sly. See *fin.*

FINESSE, *sf.* fineness, delicacy, subtlety. See *fin.*

FINI, *sm.* finish (in art). See *finir.*

FINIR, *va.* to finish; from L. **finire** (sm.).—Der. *fini* (partic. subst.), *définir.*

FIOLE, *sf.* a phial, bottle; from L. **phiala.** For **ph** = *f* see *coffre*; for **a** = *o*, in an unusual way, see *taon.*

† **Fioritures**, *sf.* graces (in music); from It. *fioriture.*

Firmament, *sm.* firmament; from L. firmamentum.

† **Firman**, *sm.* a firman; of Oriental origin, Pers. *firman*, an order signed by the Grand Vizier.

Fisc, *sm.* the treasury; from L. fiscus.

Fiscal, *adj.* fiscal; from L. fiscalis (sm.).—Der. *fiscalité.*

Fissure, *sf.* a fissure; from L. fissura.

Fistule, *sf.* a fistula; from L. fistula.—Der. *fistul*eux.

Fixe, *adj.* fixed; from L. fixus.—Der. *fix*er (whose doublet is *ficher*, q. v.), *fix*ation, *fix*ité.

Flaccidité, *sf.* flaccidity, flabbiness; from L. flacciditatem*, from flaccidus.

FLACON, *sm.* a bottle, flagon; from L. **flasconem***, found in Merov. and Carol. documents. We may quote from Flodoard: 'Vas, quod vulgo **flasconem** vocant, vini a se benedicti plenum dedit.' **Flasconem** is a dim. of **flasca**, used for a phial in Isidore of Seville. **Flasconem** becomes *flacon* by dropping the **s** (see Hist. Gram. p. 81).

Flagellation, *sf.* whipping, scourging; from L. flagellationem.

Flageller, *vq.* to scourge; from L. flagellare.—Der. *flagell*ant.

FLAGEOLET, *sm.* a flageolet. See *flûte.*—Der. *flageol*er (from *flageol**, see *flute*).

FLAGORNER, *va.* to fawn on. Origin unknown.—Der. *flagornerie, flagorneur.*

Flagrant, *adj.* flagrant; from L. flagrantem.

FLAIR, *sm.* scent (of dogs). See *flairer.*

FLAIRER, *va.* to scent, smell; in O. Fr. in neut. sense of exhaling an odour; from L. **flagrare**, by reduction of **gr** to *r* (see § 168), whence **flarare**, whence *flairer.* For **r** = **l** see § 154; for **a** = *ai* see § 54. *Flairer* is a doublet of *fleurer*, q. v.—Der. *flair* (verbal subst.), *flair*eur.

FLAMANT, *sm.* a flamingo; formerly *flammant*, a name given from the flaming colour of the bird's plumage. Its doublet is *flambant.*

FLAMBE, *sf.* the German iris (for *flamble*); from L. **flammula**, dim. of **flamma.** For regular contr. of **flámmŭla** to **flam'la**, then to **flamble**, see § 51. For change of **ml** into *mbl* see *absoudre*; for loss of **l** see *able.*—Der. *flamb*er, *flamb*eau.

FLAMBEAU, *sm.* a torch. See *flambe.*

FLAMBER, *vn.* to flame. See *flambe.*—Der. *flamb*oyer.

Flamberge, *sf.* a sword, a word of hist. origin, being the name of the sword of Renard de Montauban, in medieval romance; hence by extension applied to any sword.

FLAMME, *sf.* a flame; from L. **flamma**. — Der. *flamm*èche, en*flamm*er.

FLAN, *sm.* a custard, tart. O. Fr. *flaon*, It. *fiadone*, from L. **flatonem*** (a soufflet in Fortunatus), der. from **flatus**. For loss of medial **t** of **flatonem** see *abbaye*.

FLANC, *sm.* flank, side (soft, weak, i. e. the soft part of the body); from L. **flaccus**. A similar metaphor exists in Germ., where we have *weiche* (the flank), from *weich*, soft. On such analogies see § 13. **Flaccus** becomes *flanc* by adding **n**, see *concombre*.— Der. *flanq*uer, ef*flanq*ué.

Flandrin, *sm.* a lanky lad, a word of hist. origin (see § 33), being a nickname given to the Flemings, then used of any tall and meagre man, like them.

FLANELLE, *sf.* flannel. Origin unknown.

FLÂNER, *vn.* to stroll. Origin unknown.— Der. *flân*eur.

FLAQUE, *sf.* a puddle, pool; of Germ. origin, Flem. *vlaque*, the sea.

FLASQUE, *adj.* lanky, soft, flabby; from L. **flaxidus***, a transformation of **flaccidus**. **Flaxidus**, = **flacsidus**, is transposed to **flascidus** (see *lâche* and § 170), **flasquidus**; whence *flasque* by dropping the atonic syllables (see §§ 50, 51).

FLATTER, *va.* to flatter. Origin unknown. —Der. *flatter*ie, *flatt*eur.

FLÉAU, *sm.* a flail, scourge. O. Fr. *flael*, Prov. *flagel*, It. *flagello*, from L. **flagellum**. For loss of medial **g** see *allier*; for **a** = *e* see § 54; for **el** = *au* see *agneau*. *Fléau* is a doublet of *flagelle*.

FLÉBILE, *adj.* lamentable, weak; from L. **flebilis**. Its doublet is *faible*, q. v.

FLÈCHE, *sf.* an arrow, point, pinnacle; formerly *flesche*; of Germ. origin, M. H. G. *flitsch* = *flîche*.

FLÈCHE, *sf.* a flitch of bacon; formerly *flesche*; of Germ. origin, Dan. *flesk*.

FLÉCHIR, *va.* to bend; from L. **flectere**. For **e** = *i* see § 58; for **ct** = *ch* see *allécher*.—Der. *fléch*issement, *fléch*isseur.

Flegme, *sm.* phlegm; from L. flegma.— Der. *flegm*atique.

FLÉTRIR, *va.* to blast, wither; formerly *flestrir*, from O. Fr. *flestre*, *flaistre*. *Flaistre* corresponds to a L. **flaccaster***, deriv. of **flaccere** (i. e. to be flaccid, faded, withered). **Flaccaster** becomes **flacaster**, then loses its medial **c** regularly (see *affouage*), whence *flaistre*. For **a** = *ai* see § 54.

FLÉTRIR, *va.* to dishonour, brand, properly with a hot iron; to burn, dry up; in which way it is connected with *flétrir* 1.—Der. *flétr*issure.

FLEUR, *sm.* a flower; from L. **florem**. For **o** = *eu* see § 79.—Der. *fleur*on, *fleur*ette, *fleur*iste, *fleur*et, *fleur*aison.

FLEUR, *sm.* level with, in the phrase *à fleur de*. Of Germ. origin, Germ. *flur*.—Der. af*fleur*er, ef*fleur*er.

FLEURDELISER, *va.* to brand with a fleur-de-lys; der. from *fleur de lis*, q. v.

†**Fleuret**, *sm.* a foil, dagger, a word created in the 16th cent. to answer to It. *fioretto*.

FLEURIR, *va.* to flower, flourish; from L. **florere**. For **e** = *i* see § 58; for **o** = *eu* see § 79. *Fleurir* is a doublet of *florir*, q.v.— Der *fleur*aison.

FLEUVE, *sm.* a river; from L. **fluvius**. For **u** = *eu* see *beugler*.

Flexibilité, *sf.* flexibility; from L. flexibilitatem.

Flexible, *adj.* flexible; from L. flexibilis.

Flexion, *sf.* flexion, bending; from L. flexionem.

†**Flibustier**, *sm.* a buccaneer, freebooter; formerly *fribustier*, a naval term of Germ. origin, Dutch *vrybuiter*, a marauder; Engl. *freebooter*.

†**Flint-glass**, *sm.* flintglass. From Engl. *flintglass*.

FLOCON, *sm.* a flake, flock; dim. of root *floc**, remaining in Prov. *floc*; from L. floccus.—Der. *floc*onneux.

FLORAISON, *sf.* efflorescence. See *florir*.

Flore, *sf.* Flora; from L. Flora.

Floréal, *adj.* floral, deriv. of florem.

†**Florin**, *sm.* a florin; from It. *fiorino*.

FLORIR, *vn.* to bloom, flower; from L. florere. For **e** = *i* see § 58.—Der. *flor*aison.

FLOT, *sm.* a wave; from L. **fluctus**. For **u** = *o* see § 97; for **ct** = *t* see § 168.— Der. *flot*ter, *flot*tage, *flot*taison (whose doublet is *fluctuation*, q. v.)

FLOTTER, *va.* to float. See *flot*.—Der. *flot*te (verbal subst.), *flot*tille, *flot*teur.

FLOU, *sm.* softness of touch; formerly *flo* (weak), a word of Germ. origin, Flem. *flauw*. For **au** = *o* = *ou* see *alouette*.—Der. *flu*et.

Fluctuation, *sf.* a fluctuation; from L. fluctuationem. Its doublet is *flottaison*.

Fluctueux, *adj.* fluctuating; from L. fluctuosus. For **-osus** = *-eux* see § 229.

Fluer, *vn.* to flow, run; from L. fluere.

FLUET, *adj.* mean, thin, lanky. *Fluet*, in Lafontaine *flouet*, is a dim. of *flou*, q. v.

Fluide, *adj.* fluid; from L. fluidus.—Der. *fluidité*.

Fluor, *sm.* (Chem.) fluorine, the presumed root of the fluorhydric acid; formerly a name given by alchemists to all mineral acids, because of their fluidity: from L. fluorem.

FLÛTE, *sf.* a flute; formerly *flaüte*, It. *flauta*; verbal subst. of O. Fr. *flaüter* (to blow into a wind instrument). *Flaüter* is from L. **flatuare**, deriv. of **flatus**, by transposition of **u**: **flautare** for **flatuare**. **Flauta** *, or rather its masc. **flautus** *, gives the dim. **flautiolus** *. This, by consonification of **io** into *jo* (see *abréger*), has produced Prov. *flaujol*, O. Fr. *flajol*, *flageol*. *Flageol* disappeared at end of the 16th cent., but left its dim. *flageolet*.—Der. *flûteur*, *flûtiste*.

Fluvial, *adj.* fluvial; from L. fluvialis.

Flux, *sm.* flux, flow; from L. fluxus.

Fluxion, *sf.* fluxion, inflammation; from L. fluxionem.—Der. *fluxionnaire*.

†**Foc,** *sm.* a jib-sail; from Dutch *fok*.

†**Foetus,** *sm.* a fœtus; from L. **foetus**.

FOI, *sf.* faith; from L. **fidem**. For **i**=*oi* see *boire*; for loss of **d** see *alouette*.

FOIE, *sm.* liver. It. *fegato*, from L. **ficatum**, found in Marcellus Empiricus. The accent has been misplaced (**fícatum** for **ficátum**). **Fícatum** then loses its atonic syllable (see § 51), then is reduced to **fica**, whence *foie* by loss of medial **c**, see *affouage*. For **i**=*oi* see *boire*.

FOIN, *sm.* hay; from L. **foenum**. For **oe**=**e** see § 105; for **e**=*oi* see § 63.

FOIRE, *sf.* a fair. Sp. *feria*, from L. **feria**, found in medieval documents, as 'Quod nullus in regno potest facere **feriam** sine permissu Regis.' **Feriae**, properly holidays, has taken the sense of fair, because medieval fairs were held on saints' days. For **e**=*oi* see § 61. *Foire* is a doublet of *férie*, q. v.

FOIS, *sf.* time. Prov. *fes*, It. *vece*, from L. **vice**. For **v**=*f* see § 140; for **i**=*oi* see *boire*; for **c**=*s* see *amitié*.

FOISON, *sf.* abundance; from L. **fusionem**, pouring forth with plenty. For **u**=*oi*, by attraction of the *i*, see *buis*. *Foison* is a doublet of *fusion*, q. v.—Der. *foisonner*.

FOL, *adj.* mad, crazy; from L. **follus** *, found in a Lat. document, A.D. 879. **Follus** is properly one who grimaces, moves affectedly, and is connected with L. **follere** *, which is from **follis**, a grimace made by puffing out the cheeks, used by Juvenal. The idea of motion survives in the phrases *feu follet*, *esprit follet*.—*Fol* is a doublet of *fou*, q. v.—Der. *folie*, *follet*, *folâtre*, *folichon*, af*fol*er.

FOLÂTRE, *adj.* foolish. See *fou*.—Der. *folâtrer*.

FOLIE, *sf.* folly. See *fol*.

Folio, *sm.* a folio, a Lat. word, abl. of folium. Its doublet is *feuille*, q. v.

FOLLET, *adj.* wanton, playful. See *fol*.

Folliculaire, *sm.* a pamphleteer; der. from *follicule*, used by Voltaire to signify a small sheet of paper. *Follicule* is an absurd word, made out of the L. folium.

Follicule, *sf.* a follicle; from L. folliculus.

Fomenter, *va.* to foment; from L. fomentare.—Der. *fomentation*.

FONCER, *va.* to bottom a cask. See *fond*.—Der. *foncé*, en*foncer*, dé*foncer*.

FONCIER, *adj.* landed. See *fonds*.

Fonction, *sf.* a function; from L. functionem.—Der. *fonctionner*, *fonctionnaire*, *fonctionnement*.

FOND, *sm.* a bottom, foundation; from L. **fundus**. For **u**=*o* see § 97. O. Fr. form was *fonds* for the nom., whence *fonser* *, now written *foncer*. For this nominatival *s* see Hist. Gram. p. 89.—Der. *effondrer* (see *fondrière*).

Fondamental, *adj.* fundamental; from L. fundamentalis *, der. from fundamentum.

Fondateur, *sm.* a founder; from L. fundatorem.

Fondation, *sf.* a foundation; from L. fundationem *.

Fondement, *sm.* a fundament; from L. fundamentum.

Fonder, *va.* to found; from L. fundare.

FONDRE, *va.* to melt; from L. **fúndĕre**. For **u**=*o* see § 97. For loss of **ĕ** see § 51.—Der. *fonte* (partic. subst., see *absoute*), *fondeur*, *fonderie*, re*fondre*.

FONDRIÈRE, *sf.* a slough, bog; der. from *fondrer*, an O. Fr. verb which survives in its compd. *effondrer*. *Fondrer* is from *fond*. For the addition of *r* see *chanvre*.

FONDS, *sm.* ground, soil, landed property, funds, cash; from L. **fundus**. For **u**=*o* see § 97.—Der. *foncier*.

Fongibles, *adj.* that which being lent or leased may be replaced by other like things; from L. fungibiles.

Fongueux, *adj.* fungous, upstart; from L. fungosus.

FONTAINE, *sf.* a fountain; from L. **fontana** *; from **fontem.** There are several examples of **fontana** in 9th-cent. documents. For **a**=*ai* see § 54.—Der. *fontainier.*

Fontange, *sf.* a top-knot, a word of hist. origin (see § 33), being a form of coiffure introduced by Mlle. de Fontange, A.D. 1679.

FONTE, *sf.* melting, founding. See *fondre.*

†**Fontes,** *sf.* holster (of a saddle), introd. in 16th cent. from It. *fonda.*

Fonts, *sm. pl.* the baptismal font; from L. fontes; der. from fons.

For, *sm.* a tribunal; from L. forum. Its doublet is *fur,* q. v.

FORAGE, *sm.* boring, drilling. See *forer.*

FORAIN, *adj.* foreign; from L. **foraneus** *, that which is without, strange, foreign. **Foraneus** * is from **foras.** Travelling pedlars are called *forains* in opposition to home-staying traders.

FORBAN, *sm.* a pirate, bandit, one out of the pale of law, who is under ban. See *ban.*

†**Forçat,** *sm.* a convict; from Prov. *forcat,* which from L. **fortiatus** *; see *forcer.* Its doublet is *forcé.*

FORCE, *sf.* force, strength; from L. **fortia** *; used in the Germanic Laws as in this passage in the Lex Bajuariorum 11, 5: 'Si cui Deus dederit **fortiam** et victoriam.' For **tia**=*ce* see *agencer.*

FORCENÉ, *sf.* a madman; formerly *forsené,* It. *forsennato,* properly one out of his senses; compd. of *for,* which is from L. **foris,** and O. Fr. *sené,* der. from *sen,* which means sense, reason, judgment, in O. Fr. *Sen* is of Germ. origin, O. H. G. *sin.*

†**Forceps,** *sm.* a forceps; from L. **forceps.**

FORCER, *va.* to force, break open, oblige, impose by force; der. from **fortia** *; see *force.* For **-tia**=*-ce* see *agencer.*—Der. *eforcer,* *renforcer.*

FORCES, *sf. pl.* shears; from L. **fórcipes,** contr. regularly (see § 51) into **forc'pes,** whence *forces,* by assimilation of **pc** into **c** (see § 168).

FORCLORE, *va.* to forclose; from L. **foris** and **claudere,** lit. to exclude from. For the changes see *clore.*

Forer, *va.* to bore; from L. forare.—Der. *forage, foret.*

FORESTIER, *adj.* of forests; der. from *forest,* O. Fr. form of *forêt.* See *forêt.*

FORET, *sm.* a drill. See *forer.*

FORÊT, *sf.* a forest; formerly *forest,* from L. **forestis** *, which in Carolingian documents means an open piece of ground over which the rights of the chase are reserved. Medieval writers oppose the **forestis** or open wood, wherein the lord has sole hunting rights, to the walled-in wood, the **parcus.** **Forestis** is from **foris,** out of, i. e. not shut. There is a medieval document which clearly draws this distinction:—'**Forestis** est ubi sunt ferae non inclusae; **parcus** locus ubi sunt ferae inclusae.' From the special sense of unenclosed woodland the word came to signify any kind of forest. For loss of *s* see Hist. Gram. p. 81.

FORFAIRE, *va.* to forfeit; from L. **foris** and **facere,** properly to do things contrary to what is right, to act criminally. For the letter-changes see *faire.*—Der. *forfait* (verbal (subst.), *forfaiture.*

FORFAIT, *sm.* a crime. See *forfaire.*

FORFAIT, *sm.* a contract, properly a thing done at a settled price; from L. **forum factum** *, from **forum,** a price, and **factum.** For letter-changes see *fait.* Of the sense of price given to **forum** take some examples from medieval Lat.: 'Quod victualia eis vendantur et tradantur ad rationabilem **forum.**' (Ordoun. des Rois de France.) 'Again, in a document of A.D. 742: 'Ut per omnes civitates legitimum **forum** et mensura fiat, secundum abundantiam temporis.'

†**Forfanterie,** *sf.* boasting, bragging; from It. *furfanteria.*

FORGE, *sf.* a forge. Prov. *faurga,* from L. **fabrica.** For regular contr. of **fábrica** into **fabr'ca** see § 51; for **br**=*ur* see *aurone,* whence *faurca.* For **c**=*g* see *adjuger,* whence *faurga,* whence *forge* by *au*=*o,* see *alouette. Forge* is a doublet of *fabrique,* q. v.

FORGER, *va.* to forge. Prov. *faurgar,* from L. **fabricare.** For the regular contr. of **fabricáre** into **fabr'care** see § 52. For letter-changes see *forge.*—Der. *forgeron, forgeur.*

FORJETER, *vn.* to project; from L. **foris** and **jeter.**

Formalité, *sf.* formality. See *formel.*

Format, *sm.* size (of books); from L. formatus. Its doublet is *formé.*

Formateur, *adj.* creative; from L. formatorem.

Formation, *sf.* a formation; from L. formationem.

Forme, *sf.* form; from L. forma.

Formel, *adj.* formal; from L. formalis.—Der. *formalité*, *formal*isme, *formal*iste, *formal*iser.

Former, *va.* to form; from L. formare.

Formidable, *adj.* formidable; from L. formidabilis.

Formule, *sf.* a formula; from L. formula.—Der. *formul*er, *formul*aire.

Forniquer, *va.* to fornicate; from L. fornicari.—Der. *fornic*ateur, *fornic*ation.

FORS, *prep.* save, except; from L. **foris**. Its doublet is *hors*, q. v.

FORT, *adj.* strong; from L. **fortis**.—Der. *fort* (sm.), *fort*in.

† **Forte**, *adv.* (Mus.) forte; from It. *forte*.

FORTERESSE, *sf.* a fortress. Prov. *fortalessa*, Sp. *fortalezza*, from L. **fortalitia***, der. from **fortis**, used for a strong work. We find in a 13th-cent. chronicler the phrase 'Consules occurrebant et regi **fortalitia** tradebant.' For **l**=*r* see § 157; for atonic **a**=*e* see § 54; for **-itia**=*-esse* see § 245.

Fortification, *sf.* fortification; from L. fortificationem.

Fortifier, *va.* to fortify; from L. fortificare.

Fortuit, *adj.* fortuitous, casual; from L. fortuitus.

Fortune, *sf.* fortune; from L. fortuna.—Der. in*fortune*.

Fortuné, *adj.* happy; from L. fortunatus.—Der. in*fortuné*.

FOSSE, *sf.* a pit, grave; from L. **fossa**.—Der. *foss*ette, *foss*oyer.

FOSSÉ, *sm.* a ditch, drain; from L. **fossatum***, der. from **fossa**. **Fossatum** is found in the Lex Longobardorum: 'Si quis **fossatum** in terra alterius fecerit.' For **-atum**=*-é* see § 201.

Fossile, *adj.* fossil; from L. fossilis.

FOSSOYER, *va.* to ditch, dig a trench round. See *fosse*.—Der. *fossoy*eur, *fossoy*age.

FOU, *sm.* a madman; a softened form of its doublet *fol*, q. v. For **l**=*u* see *agneau*.

FOUACE, *sf.* a buttered roll. Prov. *fogassa*, It. *foccacia*, from L. **focacia**, fem. of **focacius**, used of bread baked under the ashes: 'Subcinericius, cinere coctus et reversatus ipse est et **focacius**,' says Isidore of Seville. **Focacius** is der. from **focus**. **Focacia** becomes *fouace*. For loss of medial **c** see *affouage*; for **o**=*ou* see § 81; for **-cia**=*-ce* see *agencer*. *Fouace* is a doublet of *fougasse*.

FOUAGE, *sm.* hearth-penny. Prov. *foguatge*, from L. **focaticum*** (a tax on every hearth), from **focus**. Ducange quotes a passage, 'Forma litterarum quae mittitur praedictis super **focatico**.' For letter-changes see *affouage*.

FOUAILLER, *va.* to whip away. See *fouet*.

† **Foudre**, *sm.* a tun (for liquids); from Germ. *fuder*.

FOUDRE, *sm.* a thunderbolt; formerly *foldre*, from L. **fulgurem**. For regular contr. of **fúlgurem** into **fulg'rem** see § 51; hence **ful'rem**, by reduction of **gr** to **r**, see § 168. Lastly **ful'rem** becomes *foldre*. For **u**=*o* see § 97; for **lr**=*ldr* see *absoudre*. *Foldre* softens *ol* into *ou* (see *agneau*), hence *foudre*.—Der. *foudr*oyer.

FOUET, *sm.* a whip, properly a bundle of twigs; dim. of *fou*, properly a branch of the beech, then branch of any tree. O. Fr. *fou*, originally *fau*, is from L. **fagus**. For **a**=*au*=*o* see *taon* and *alouette*; for loss of medial **g** see *allier*.—Der. *fouet*ter: from prim. *fou* comes *fou*ailler.

FOUGER, *va.* to grub (of boars); from L. **fodicare**. For regular contr. into **fod'care** see § 52, whence *fouger*; for **dc**=*c*=*g* see *adjuger*; for **o**=*ou* see § 81.

FOUGÈRE, *sf.* fern. O. Fr. *feugère*, from L. **filicaria** *, der. from **filicem**. For regular contr. of **filĭcária** into **fil'caria** see § 52; hence **filgeria**. For **c**=*g* see *adjuger*; for **a**=*e* see § 54. **Filgeria** is found in an 11th-cent. document: 'Dedit perpetualiter . . . percursum centum porcorum in glande et **filgeria**.' **Filgeria** becomes *felgère* (for **i**=*e* see *mettre*), then *feugère* (for *el*=*eu* see *agneau*).

† **Fougue**, *sf.* fury, fire, spirit; from It. *foga*.—Der. *fougu*eux.

FOUILLER, *va.* to excavate, dig; from. L. **fodiculare**, frequent. of **fodicare***. For regular contr. of **fodicŭláre** into **fodic'lare** see § 52. **Fodiclare** loses its medial **d**, see *accabler*, and becomes *fouiller*. For **cl**=*il* see *abeille*; for **o**=*ou* see § 81.—Der. *fouille* (verbal subst.). For the compd. *farfouiller*, see that word.

FOUINE, *sf.* a beech-martin; formerly *foine*, originally *faine*, It. *faina*, Cat. *fagina*, from L. **fagina** *, der. from **fagus**. The word **fagina** is used for the beech-martin in the following article of the Council of Tarragon: 'Nulli canonici vel clerici . . . vestes rubeas vel virides nec forraturas pellium de martis, de **faginis** . . . portare praesumant.' For letter-changes see *faine*.

FOUINE, *sf.* a fork; for *fousine*, from L. **fuscina**. For the regular contr. of **fúscĭna** into **fus'na** see § 51; hence

*fouisne** (see *buis* and *accouder*), then *fouine* (see Hist. Gram. p. 81).

FOUIR, *va.* to dig; from L. **fodere**, found in the form **fodire** in a document of A.D. 470. For **fodĕre** = **fodire** see *accourir*. **Fo(d)ĕre** becomes *fouir*. For loss of medial **d** see *accabler*; for **o** = *ou* see § 81; for **e** = *i* see § 60.

Foulard, *sm.* a silk handkerchief. Origin unknown.

FOULE, *sf.* a crowd. See *fouler*.

FOULER, *va.* to press, tread. It. *follare*, from L. **fullare***; in Class. Lat. we only find the deriv. **fullonem**. For **u** = *ou* see § 97.—Der. *foule* (verbal subst.), *foul*eur, *foul*erie, *foul*ure, re*fouler*.

FOULON, *sm.* a fuller; from L. **fullonem**. For **u** = *o* see § 97.

FOULQUE, *sf.* a coot; from L. **fulica**. For regular contr. of **fúlica** into **ful'ca** see § 51; for **u** = *ou* see § 97.

FOUR, *sm.* an oven; formerly *for*, originally *forn*, It. *forno*, from L. **furnus**. For **u** = *o* see § 97; for **o** = *ou* see § 81; for **rn** = *n* see *abour*.—Der. from O. Fr. form *fournel* (whence *fourneau*; for *el* = *eau* see *agneau*), *fournée*, *fourn*ier, *fourn*age, *fourn*il, en*fourn*er.

† **Fourbe**, *adj.* cheating; introd in 16th cent. from It. *furbo*.—Der. *fourbe*, *fourb*erie.

FOURBIR, *va.* to furbish; of Germ. origin, O. H. G. *furban*. For **u** = *ou* see § 97.—Der. *fourb*issage, *forb*issure, *fourb*isseur.

FOURBU, *adj.* foundered, having foot disease; formerly *forbu*, partic. of O. Fr. verb *forboire*, to drink hard. It was believed that this disease was caused by giving horses too much water after a long journey. For etymology of *forboire* see *boire*; *for* is from L. **foris**. For *forbu* = *fourbu* see § 81.

FOURCHE, *sf.* a fork; from L. **furca**. For **u** = *ou* see § 97; for **c** = *ch* see § 126.—Der. *fourch*ette, *fourch*on, *fourch*u, *fourch*er, *four*gon (a poker).

FOURGON, *sm.* a van, carriage. Origin unknown.

FOURMI, *sm.* an ant; formerly *formi*, from L. **formicus***, masc. form of **formica**. For **-icus** = *-i* see § 212; for **o** = *ou* see § 81.

FOURMILLER, *vn.* to swarm (with); from L. **formiculare***, der. from **formicula**, used by Apuleius for a small ant. For regular contr. into **formiclare** see *accointer*; hence *fourmiller*. For **o** = *ou* see § 81; for **cl** = *il* see *abeille*.—Der. *fourmil*ière, *fourmill*ement.

FOURMILLON, *sm.* an ant-lion; from L. **formiculonem***, deriv. of **formicula**. For letter-changes see *fourmiller*.

FOURNAISE, *sf.* a furnace. It. *fornace*, from L. **fornacem**. For **o** = *ou* see § 81; for **c** = *s* see *amitié*; for **a** = *ai* see § 54.

FOURNEAU, *sm.* a stove (for cooking), furnace. See *four*.

FOURNÉE, *sf.* a batch, baking. See *four*.

FOURNIER, *sm.* a (public) baker. See *four*.

FOURNIL, *sm.* a bakehouse. See *four*.

FOURNIR, *va.* to furnish; formerly *fornir*, Prov. *formir* and *fromir*, a word of Germ. origin, O. H. G. *frumjan*, to furnish, procure. The Germ. radical first becomes *fromir*, by **u** = *o* (see § 97) then *formir* by transposing *r* (see *âpreté*), hence *fornir* (for *m* = *n* see *changer*); lastly *fornir* softens **o** into *ou* (see § 81).—Der. *fourni*ment, *fourni*sseur, *fourni*ture.

FOURRAGE, *sm.* forage; formerly *forrage*, from O. Fr. *forre*, which from **fodrum**, in Carolingian documents. In a Chartulary of Louis the Pious, A.D. 796, we find: 'Inhibuit a plebeiis . . . annonas militares quas vulgo **fodrum** vocant, dari.' **Fodrum** is of Germ. origin, answering to Goth. *fôdr*. **Fodrum** becomes *forre* by changing **dr** into *rr* (see § 168), hence deriv. *forrage*, whence *fourrage* (see § 81).—Der. *fourrag*er, *fourrag*ère, *fourrag*eur.

FOURREAU, *sm.* a sheath, case, frock; formerly *fourrel*; for *el* = *eau* see *agneau*. *Fourrel* is dim. of O. Fr. *fourre*. *Fourre* is of Germ. origin, answering to Goth. *fodr*. For *dr* = *rr* see § 168; for *o* = *ou* see § 81.—From O. Fr. *forre* comes va. *fourrer*, to thrust, poke, as with a *fourreau*.

FOURRER, *va.* to thrust, poke, stuff in.—Der. *fourré*, *fourr*ure, *fourr*eur.

FOURRIER, *sm.* formerly an officer of the royal household, employed to see to quarters and food, a courier, properly one who sees to the forage. From L. **fodrarius***, used of one who looks after forage in Carol. documents, as e. g. in Hincmar, Opusc. 5: 'De coercendis militum rapinis: Et mitte homines secundum consuetudinem praedecessorum vestrorum, qui in longius pergant propter **fodrarios**.' **Fodrarius** is from **fodrum**, see under *fourrage*. **Fodrarius** becomes *fourrir*. For **o** = *ou* see § 81; for **dr** = *rr* see § 168; for **-arius** = *-ier* see § 198. The place where these *fourriers* lodged was called *fourrière*, a word applied later to the pound in

which strayed beasts are put and kept for a time.

FOURRURE, *sf.* fur. See *fourrer.*

FOURVOYER, *va.* to mislead; formerly *forvoyer*, to go out of the way, compd. of *for* (L. **foris**) and *voyer* (deriv. from *voie*). For **o**=*ou* see § 81.—Der. *fourvoiement.*

FOYER, *sm.* a fire-grate; from L. **focarium**, der. from **focus**. We find in a medieval glossary the following: 'Igniarium: **focarius** locus in quo fit ignis.' **Focarium** losing its medial **c** (see *affouage*) becomes *foyer* by changing **-arium** into *-ier* (see § 198).

† **Frac**, *sm.* a dress-coat, frock; from Germ. *frack.*

† **Fracasser**, *sm.* to shatter; introd. in the 16th cent. from It. *fracassare.*—Der. *fracas.*

Fraction, *sf.* a fraction; from L. fractionem.—Der. *fraction*naire, *fraction*ner, *fraction*nement.

Fracture, *sf.* a fracture; from L. fractura.—Der. *fracture*r.

Fragile, *adj.* frail; from L. fragilis. Its doublet is *frêle*, q. v.

Fragilité, *sf.* fragility, frailty; from L. fragilitatem.

Fragment, *sm.* a fragment; from L. fragmentum.

FRAI, *sm.* spawn. See *frayer.*

FRAIRIE, *sf.* an entertainment, merry-making; properly a meeting, assembly, then a pleasure party; from L. **fratia**. For **tr**=*r* see § 168; for **a**=*ai* see § 54.

FRAIS, *adj.* fresh. Prov. *fresc*, It. *fresco*, a word of Germ. origin, A.S. *fresc.* For *e*=*oi*=*ai* see §§ 60, 63; for *sc*=*s* see *bois.* The Germ. form *fresc* was Latinised into **frescus** by the Gallo-Romans, whence fem. **fresca** became *fresche* by changing **c** into *ch* (see § 126); *fraische* became *fraîche* by loss of *s* (see Hist. Gram. p. 81).—Der. *fraîcheur*, *fraîchir*, ra*fraîchir.*

FRAIS, *sm. pl*, cost, expense; pl. of O. Fr. *frait*, which is from L. **fredum***, a fine, in the Germanic laws, as in the Ripuarian Code: '**Fredum** autem non illi judici tribuat, qui culpam commisit, sed illi qui solutionem recipit.' **Fredum**, of Germ. origin, answers to Dan. *fred*, Germ. *friede*, and signifies rightly a payment for having broken the public peace. *Frais* is a doublet of *fresque.* **Fredum** becomes *frait.* For **e**=*oi*=*ai* see §§ 60, 63.—Der. *défrayer.*

FRAISE, *sf*, a strawberry; from L. **fragea**, deriv. of **fragum***. For **ea**=*ia* see *abréger*; for **gia**=*se* see *agencer*: cp. also *gesier* from gigerium, *gencive* from gingiva. For **a**=*ai* see § 54.—Der. *fraisier.*

FRAISE, *sf.* a fringe, lacework; introd. from Sp. *freso.*—Der. *fraiser.*

FRAISE, *sf.* a ruffle (a term used by butchers). Origin unknown.

FRAMBOISE, *sf.* a raspberry; of Germ. origin, Dutch *brambezie*, a blackberry. For *b*=*v*=*f*, an unique change at the beginning of a word, see *avant* and *bœuf*; for *e*=*oi* see § 63.—Der. *framboisier*, *framboiser.*

FRANC, *sm.* a franc, value 9.69 pence; so called from the old device on it, *Francorum Rex.*

FRANC, *adj.* free, exempt; from L. **francus***, meaning 'free' in Merov. documents. This sense remains in such phrases as *franc de port*, etc. **Francus** is from O.H.G. *franco.*—Der. *franchir* (to free oneself, to leap over an obstacle), *franchise*, af*franchir.*

FRANÇAIS, *sm.* a Frenchman, *sf.* a Frenchwoman; formerly *françois*, from L. **francensis***, deriv. of *Franc*, as the name of a people, with suffix **-ensis**, used in Lat. to express nationality. **Francensis**, regularly reducing **ns** to **s** (see *aîné*), became **francēsis**, thence *françois*, then *français* (for **e**=*oi*=*ai* see §§ 60, 63).—Der. *franciser*, *francisation.*

FRANCHIR, *va.* to leap over. See *franc.*

FRANCHISE, *sf.* franchise, freedom (of a city). See *franc.*

FRANGE, *sf.* a fringe; formerly *fringe*, Wallachian *frimbie*, from L. **fimbria***. For transposition of **r** see *âpreté*, whence **frimbia**, whence the Wallachian *frimbie.* **Frimbia** consonifies **ia** into *ge* (see *abréger*), loses **b** (see *abréger*), whence *fringe*; changes **m** into *n* (see *changer*), hence *frange.* For **in**=*en*=*an* see *andouille.*—Der. *franger.*

† **Frangipane**, *sf.* frangipane; from It. *frangipane.*

FRAPPER, *va.* to strike. Prov. *frappar*, It. *frappare*, from Scand. *hrappa*, to handle roughly, thence by extension to strike. For *hr*=*fr* cp. *freux*, *hrûc*; *froc*, *hroch*; *frimas*, *hrim.*—Der. *frappe* (verbal. subst.), *frappement*, *frappeur.*

† **Frasque**, *sf.* a farce; from It. *frasca.*

Fraternel, *adj.* fraternal; from L. fraternalis.

Fraternité, *sf.* fraternity; from L. fraternitatem.—Der. *fraterniser.*

Fratricide, (1) *sm.* fratricide (the act); from L. fratricidium. (2) *sm.* a fratricide, (the person); from L. fratricida.

Fraude, *sf.* fraud; from L. fraudem.—Der. *fraud*er, *fraud*eur.

Frauduleux, *adj.* fraudulous; from L. fraudulosus.

FRAYER, *va.* to trace out (a road), to mark out; formerly *froyer*, from L. fricare. For **icare** = *oyer* see *employer*; for *oy* = *ay* see § 63.—Der. *frai* (verbal subst.).

FRAYEUR, *sf.* fright, fear; formerly *froyeur*, from L. **frigorem** (shuddering caused by fright). **Frigorem** loses its medial **g** (see *allier*) and becomes *frayeur*. For **o** = *eu* see § 79; for **i** = *oi* see *boire*; for **oi** = *ai* see § 63.

FRÉDAINE, *sf.* a frolic. Origin unknown.

FREDONNER, *va.* to hum. Origin unknown.—Der. *fredonne*ment.

† **Frégate**, *sf.* a frigate; introd. in 16th cent. from It. *fregata*.

FREIN, *sm.* a bridle; from L. **frenum**. For **e** = *ei* before **n**, **m**, cp. plenum, *plein*; see § 61.

† **Frelater**, *va.* to sophisticate, adulterate. This word signified formerly to decant, transfuse; from Flem. *verlaten*, by metathesis of *verlaten* into *vrelaten* (see *âpreté*).—Der. *frelat*eur, *frelat*age.

FRÊLE, *adj.* frail; formerly *fraile*, from L. **fragilis**. For regular contr. of **frágĭlis** into **frag'lis** see § 51; hence *fraile*. For **gl** = *il* see *cailler*; for **ai** = *é* see § 112, note 1, and § 114. *Frêle* is a doublet of *fragile*, q. v.—Der. *frel*on (properly an insect whose body is frail and feeble; a hornet, drone).

FRELON, *sm.* a hornet. See *frêle*.

FRELUCHE, *sf.* a tuft (of silk, etc.). Origin unknown.—Der. *freluq*uet.

FRELUQUET, *sm.* a coxcomb. See *freluche*.

FRÉMIR, *vn.* to shudder at; from L. **fremere**. For change of accent (**fremére** for **frémĕre**) see *accourir*; for **e** = *i* see § 59.—Der. *frém*issement.

FRÊNE, *sm.* an ash; formerly *fresne*, It. *frassino*, from L. **fraxinus**, by regular change from **fraxinus** to **frassinus** ('Quomodo vadit ad caput **frassinorum**,' says Ducange). **Frássĭnus**, contrd. (see § 51) into **frass'nus**, becomes *fresne*. For **a** = *e* see § 54; for loss of *s* see Hist. Gram. p. 81.

Frénésie, *sf.* a phrensy; from L. phrenesis.

Frenétique, *adj.* frantic; from L. phreneticus.

Fréquence, *sf.* frequency; from L. frequentia.

Fréquent, *adj.* frequent; from L. frequentem.

Fréquenter, *va.* to frequent; from L. frequentare.—Der. *fréquent*ation, *fréquent*atif.

FRÈRE, *sm.* a brother; from L. **fratrem**. For **tr** = *r* see § 168; for **a** = *e* see § 54.—Der. con*frère*, con*frér*ie.

FRESAIE, *sf.* a white owl; in Poitevin patois *presaie*, in Gascon *bresague*, from L. **praesaga** * (properly a bird of ill omen). For **ae** = *e* see § 103; for **p** = *f* see *chef*; for loss of **g** see *allier*; for **a** = *ai* see § 54.

† **Fresque**, *sf.* a fresco; introd. in 16th cent. from It. *fresco*. Its doublet is *frais*, q. v.

FRESSURE, *sf.* pluck (of animals). Origin unknown.

FRET, *sm.* freight (of a ship); of Germ. origin, O. H. G. *freht*.—Der. *fréter*, *fréteur*, af*fréter*.

FRÉTILLER, *va.* to frisk, wriggle; from L. **frictillare***, der. of **frictare***, frequent. of **fricare**. For **ct** = *t* see § 168; for **i** = *e* see *mettre*.—Der. *frétille*ment.

FRÉTIN, *sm.* fry, small fry, trash. Origin unknown.

FRETTE, *sf.* a hoop (in building), curbing. Origin unknown.—Der. *fretter*.

FREUX, *sm.* a rook; of Germ. origin, O. Sax. *hróc*. For *hr* = *fr* see *frapper*; for **o** = *eu* see § 79.

Friable, *adj.* friable; from L. friabilis.—Der. *friabilité* (from L. friabilitatem, deriv. of friabilis).

FRIAND, *smf.* an epicure. See *frire*.—Der. *friand*ise, af*friand*er.

FRICANDEAU, *sm.* a fricandeau (in cookery). Origin unknown.

FRICASSER, *va.* to fricassee, metaph. to squander. Origin unknown.—Der. *fricassée*.

FRICHE, *sf.* waste (of land). Origin unknown.—Der. *défricher*.

FRICOT, *sm.* a ragout, stew. Origin unknown.—Der. *fricoter*, *fricoteur*.

Friction, *sf.* friction; from L. frictionem. Its doublet is *frisson*, q. v.—Der. *friction*ner.

FRILEUX, *adj.* chilly. O. Fr. *frilleux*, from L. **frigidulosus**, deriv. of **frigidulus**. Under *froid* we see that **frigidus** was found in popular Lat. in the form **frigdus**; which shows that the contr. from **frigidulosus** into **frig'dulosus** had taken place

in the Lat. of the time of the later Empire. **Frigdulosus** reduced **gd** to **d** (see *amande*), then **fridŭlōsus** was regularly contrd. (see § 52) into **frid'losus**, whence *frileux* by assimilating **dl** into *ll*, then into *l* (see § 168), and by **-osus** = *-eux* (see § 229).

FRIMAS, *sm.* hoar frost; der. from O. Scand. *hrim*. For *hr* = *fr* see *frapper*.—Der. *frim*aire.

FRIME, *sf.* a pretence, sham. Origin unknown.—Der. *frim*ousse.

FRINGALE, *sf.* a sudden hunger; in Norm. patois *frainvale*, a corruption of *faimvalle*, 'hungry-evil' (a veterinary term).

FRINGANT, *adj.* dapper, brisk; der. from *fringuer*. Origin unknown.

FRIPE, *sf.* a rag, scrap. See *friper*.—Der. *fripi*er, *frip*erie.

FRIPER, *va.* to rumple, squander, swallow down. Origin unknown.—Der. *frip*on.

FRIPON, *sm.* (also *adj.*) a knave, cheat, originally a gourmand; der. from *friper*.—Der. *fripon*nerie, *fripon*ner, *fripon*neau.

FRIRE, *va.* to fry; from L. **frigere**. For regular contr. of **frígĕre** into **frig're** see § 51; whence *frire* by reduction of **gr** to *r*, see Hist. Gram. p. 81.—Der. *fri*and (from *friant*, partic. of *frire*, like *riant* from *rire*. *Friand* means properly anything appetising, thence, by a remarkable extension of meaning, an epicure. The old form of *friand* is always *friant*, showing that the above is the correct etymology).

†**Frise**, *sf.* (Archit.) a frieze; from It. *fregio*.

Frise, *sf.* woollen frieze; a word of hist. origin, see § 33. It came from Friesland.

Frise (Cheval de), *sf.* a military term, so called because it was first used in defensive warfare in the province of Friesland.

FRISER, *va.* to frizz, curl (hair). Origin unknown.—Der. *fris*ure, *fris*on, *fris*otter, *défris*er.

FRISSON, *sm.* a shivering, shudder; formerly *friçon*, from L. **frictionem**, found in Gregory of Tours: 'Ita sospitati est restitutus ut nec illas, quas vulgo **frictiones** vocant, ultra perferret.' For **-ctionem** = *-çon* see § 232; for *friçon* = *frisson* see *agencer*. *Frisson* is a doublet of *friction*, q. v.—Der. *frisson*ner, *frisson*nement.

FRITURE, *sf.* frying; from L. **frictura***. For **ct** = *t* see *affûté*.

Frivole, *adj.* frivolous; from L. **frivolus**.—Der. *frivol*ité.

FROC, *sm.* a frock, coat; in Low Lat. **hrocus**, from O. H. G. *hrock*. For **hr** = *fr* see *frapper*.—Der. *froc*ard, *défroque*, *défroquer*.

FROID, *adj.* cold; from L. **frigdus**, used popularly at Rome for **frigidus**. 'Frigida non fricda,' says the Appendix ad Probum. We also find **frigdor** for **frigidor**, **frigdosus** for **frigidosus**, &c. For this loss of **i** see § 52. **Frigdus** becomes *froid* by **gd** = *d* (see *amande*), **i** = *oi* (see § 74).—Der. *froid*eur, *froid*ure, *refroid*ir.

FROISSER, *va.* to bruise, rub violently; from L. **frictiare***, der. from **frictus**, partic. of **fricare**. For **-ctiare** = *-sser* see *agencer*; for **i** = *oi* see § 74.—Der. *froiss*ement, *froiss*ure.

FRÔLER, *va.* to graze; from L. **frictulare**, dim. of **frictare***, frequent. of **fricare**. **Frictulare** becomes **frituláre** by **ct** = **t** (see *affûté*); **fritŭláre**, regularly contrd. (see § 52) to **frit'lare**, changes **i** into **o** (see *frotter*), whence *frot'ler*, whence *frôler*, by assimilating *tl* into *l* (see § 168).—Der. *frôl*ement.

FROMAGE, *sm.* cheese; formerly *formage*, Prov. *formatge*, from L. **formaticum** (= caseum in Merov. and Carol. documents. In the Glosses of Reichenau, 8th cent., we have 'caseum = **formaticum**'). **Formaticum** is properly something made in a form. Papias quotes **formaticum** as a popular word: 'caseus vulgo **formaticum**.' Ducange quotes a 9th-cent. passage to like effect: 'Ova manducant et **formaticum**, id est, caseum.' **Formaticum** becomes *formage* by **-aticum** = *-age* (see § 248); then *fromage* by transposing **r** (see *âpreté*).—Der. *fromag*er, *fromag*erie.

FROMENT, *sm.* wheat; from L. **frumentum**. For **u** = *o* see *annoncer*.

FRONCER, *va.* to wrinkle up, frown; from L. **frontiare***, der. from **frontem**. For **-tiare** = *-cer* see *agencer*.—Der. *fronce* (verbal subst.), *froncement*, *froncis*, *défroncer*.

FRONDE, *sf.* a sling; from L. **funda**. For **u** = *o* see *annoncer*; for intercalated *r* see *chanvre*.—Der. *fronde*r, *fronde*ur.

FRONT, *sm.* forehead, front; from L. **frontem**.—Der. *frontal*, *fronteau*, *fronton*, *affront*, *affronter*, *confronter*, *effronté*, *effronterie*.

FRONTIÈRE, *sf.* a frontier; from L. **fronteria***, a word used for a boundary line between two countries in medieval documents, literally the face-to-face boundaries between two countries: from **frontem**. For **e** = *ie* see § 56.

Frontispice, *sm.* a frontispiece; from L. **frontispicium** *.

FRONTON, *sm.* a frontal, pediment. See *front.*

FROTTER, *vn.* to rub; from L. **frictare** *, frequent. of **fricare**. For **ct** = *tt* see § 168; for **i** = *o* cp. **ordino**, *ordonne*; **frictulare**, *fróler.*—Der. *frott*ement, *frott*age, *frott*eur, *frott*oir.

† **Fructidor**, *sm.* Fructidor (the 12th month in the Republican Calendar, from Aug. 18 to Sept. 16); der. from L. **fructus.**

Fructification, *sf.* fructification; from L. fructificationem.

Fructifier, *vn.* to fructify; from L. fructificare.

Fructueux, *adj.* fruitful; from L. fructuosus. For **-osus** = *-eux* see § 229.

Frugal, *adj.* frugal; from L. frugalis.

Frugalité, *sf.* frugality; from L. frugalitatem.

Frugivore, *adj.* frugivorous; from L. frugem and vorare.

FRUIT, *sm.* fruit; from L. **fructus.** For **ct** = *it* see *attrait.*—Der. *fruit*ier, *fruit*erie.

FRUSQUIN, *sm.* in pl., sticks and stems, one's goods and chattels. Origin unknown.

† **Fruste**, *adj.* defaced (of coins, etc.); from It. *frusto.*

Frustration, *sf.* frustration; from L. frustrationem.

Frustrer, *va.* to defraud, frustrate; from L. frustrari.

Fugace, *adj.* fugitive, transient; from L. fugacem.

Fugitif, *adj.* fugitive, *sm.* a fugitive; from L. fugitivus.

† **Fugue**, *sf.* a fugue; from It. *fuga.* Its doublet is *fuie.*

FUIR, *vn.* to flee; from L. **fugĕre.** For regular contr. into **fug're** see § 51, whence *fuir.* For **gr** = *ir* see *accueillir* and *buis.*—Der. *fuite* (partic. subst., see *absoute*), *fuy*ard, s'en*fuir.*

FUITE, *sf.* flight. See *fuir.*

Fulgural, *adj.* fulgurous; from L. fulguralis.

Fulguration, *sf.* lightning; from L. fulgurationem.

Fuligineux, *adj.* fuliginous; from L. fuliginosus.

Fulminer, *va.* to fulminate; from L. fulminare.—Der. *fulmin*ant, *fulmin*ation.

FUMER, *vn.* to smoke, *va.* to dry by smoke; from L. **fumare.**—Der. *fumée* (partic. subst.), *fum*age, *fum*et, *fum*eur, *fum*oir, *fum*eron, *fum*iste, en*fum*er, par*fum*er.

FUMEUX, *adj.* smoky; from L. **fumosus.** For **-osus** = *-eux* see § 229.

FUMIER, *sm.* dung; formerly *femier*; from L. **fimarium** *, deriv. of **fimus.** For **-arius** = *-ier* see § 198; for **i** = *e* = *u* see *affubler.*

Fumigation, *sf.* fumigation. See *fumiger.*

Fumiger, *va.* to fumigate; from L. fumigare.—Der. *fumig*ation, *fumig*atoire.

Funambule, *sm.* a rope-dancer, *adj.* dancing on the rope; from L. funambulus.

Funèbre, *adj.* funeral; from L. funebris.

Funérailles, *sf. pl.* funeral; from L. funeralia *. For **-alia** = *-aille* see *ail.*

Funéraire, *adj.* funeral; from L. funerarius.

Funeste, *adj.* fatal, baleful; from L. funestus.

Funin, *sm.* a hawser; dim. of *fune*, which from L. funis.

FUR, *sm.* in proportion; a pleonastic expression, for *fur* means price, measure, proportion. *Fur* is from L. **forum**, in sense of price; see *à forfait.* For **o** = *u* see *curée*; cp. *mesure.* *Fur* is a doublet of *for*, q. v.

FURET, *sm.* a ferret; dim. of *fur* *; a root answering to L. **furo**, in Isidore of Seville.—Der. *furet*er (properly to hunt with the ferret, then to rummage).

FURETER, *vn.* to ferret, rummage. See *furet.*—Der. *furet*eur.

Fureur, *sm.* fury; from L. furorem.

Furibond, *adj.* furious; from L. furibundus.

Furie, *sf.* fury; from L. furia.

Furieux, *adj.* furious; from L. furiosus. For **-osus** = *-eux* see § 229.

Furoncle, *sm.* a gathering, boil; from L. furunculus.

Furtif, *adj.* furtive; from L. furtivus.

FUSAIN, *sm.* spindlewood, a tree whose wood makes good spindles (*fuseau*). *Fusain* answers to a Lat. **fusanus** *, deriv. of **fusus.** For **-anus** = *-ain* see § 194. The word is also used for the charcoal used by draughtsmen, which is made of spindlewood.

FUSEAU, *sm.* a spindle, distaff; formerly *fusel.* For *el* = *eau* see *agneau.* *Fusel* represents L. **fusellus** *, from **fusus.**

FUSÉE, *sf.* a spindleful; properly the ball of thread on the spindle, then a piece of artillery of that shape. In its first sense *fuseau* comes from L. **fusata** *, which has

the same meaning. 'Portans secum duas **fusatas** fili,' says a document of A.D. 1355. For **-ata** = *-ée* see § 201.

Fuser, *va.* to fuse; from L. fusare*, deriv. of partic. fusus, from fundere.

Fusible, *adj.* fusible; from L. fusibilis.—Der. *fusibilité* (from fusibilitatem*, from fusibilis).

FUSIL, *sm.* a steel (to strike flint with), tinderbox, hammer (of a gun), then a musket, by extension. *Fusil* is in It. *focile*, from L. **focile***, steel (to strike fire with), from **focus**. For **o** = *u* see *curée*; for **c** = *s* see *amitié*.—Der. *fusillier*, *fusillade*, *fusilier*.

Fusion, *sf.* fusion; from L. fusionem. Its doublet is *foison*, q. v.—Der. *fusionner*.

Fustiger, *va.* to beat, whip; from L. fustigare.—Der. *fustigation*.

FUT, *sm.* a cask; formerly *fust*; properly wood (as in the phrase *le fût d'une lance*), from L. **fustis**. For loss of *s* see Hist. Gram. p. 81.—Der. *futaie*, *futaille* (a little cask), *fûté* (crafty, one who has experience, has suffered, in O. Fr. one who has been beaten with a *fût* or stick), a*fût* (compd. of *à* and *fût*, i. e. = *au bois*, properly the leaning up against a tree to watch game; thence a gun-carriage).

FUTAIE, *sf.* a forest. See *fût*.

FUTAILLE, *sf.* a small cask. See *fût*.

† **Futaine**, *sf.* fustian; formerly *fustaigne*; introd. in middle ages, through Genoese commerce, from It. *fustagno*.

FÛTÉ, *adj.* crafty. See *fut*.

Futile, *adj.* futile; from L. futilis.

Futilité, *sf.* futility; from L. futilitatem.

Futur, *adj.* future; from L. futurus.

FUYANT, *adj.* flying, fleeting, fading. See *fuir*.

FUYARD, *sm.* a fugitive. See *fuir*.

G.

† **Gabarre**, *sf.* a storeship, lighter; from It. *gabarra*.—Der. *gabarier*, *gabarit* (a model for the construction of these ships, then used for any naval model).

GABELLE, *sf.* gabel, salt-tax; originally any kind of tax, a word of Germ. origin, Engl. *gabel*, *gavel*, A. S. *gafol*. *Gabelle* is a doublet of *cabale*, q. v.—Der. *gabeleur*, *gabelou*, *gabeler*, *gabelage*.

GABER, *va.* to mock at, gibe at. It. *gabbare*; of Germ. origin, O. Scand. *gabba*, to deceive.

† **Gabier**, *sm.* a topman; introd. from It. *gabbiere*.

† **Gabion**, *sm.* a gabion; introd. from It. *gabbione*.—Der. *gabionner*.

Gâche, *sf.* a staple. Origin unknown.—Der. *gâchette*.

GÂCHER, *va.* to bungle; formerly *gascher*; properly to temper mortar: of Germ. origin, O. H. G. *waskan*, to wash; whence in Low Lat. a form **wascare***, whence *gascher*, by regular transformation. For initial **w** = *gu* = *g* before *a*, as in wadiare, *gager*; weidaniare*, *gagner*; wantus, *gant*; warant, *garant*; warten, *garder*; warenna, *garenne*; warôn, *garer*; warnian, *garnir*; wastel, *gâteau*; welk, *gauche*; wafer, *gaufre*; walu, *gaule*; waso, *gazon*. *gu* remains before *e*: werra, *guerre*; werjan, *guérir*; wahten, *guetter*. For **ca** = *che* see §§ 126 and 54; for loss of *s* see Hist. Gram. p. 81.—Der. *gâche* (verbal subst.), *gâcheur*, *gâcheux*, *gâchis*.

GÂCHETTE, *sf.* a tumbler (term of gunnery). See *gâche*.

Gade, *sm.* a codfish; from Gr. γάδος.

GADOUE, *sf.* a clearing out (of cesspools, etc.). Origin unknown.—Der. *gadouard*.

GAFFE, *sf.* a boat-hook; of Celtic origin, Gael. *gaf*.—Der. *gaffer*.

GAGE, *sm.* a pledge, forfeit. See *gager*.—Der. *gagiste*.

GAGER, *va.* to wager, hire, pay. Prov. *gatjar*, from L. **wadiare***, found in Germanic codes: it is der. from **wadium***, found in the same codes in sense of a pledge. **Wadium** is of Germ. origin, and answers to Goth. *vadi*. **Wadiare**, regularly transformed (see *abréger*, and Hist. Gram. p. 65) into **wadjare**, becomes *gager*. For **dj** = *g* see *ajouter*; for **w** = *g* see *gâcher*.—Der. *gage* (verbal subst.), *gagerie*, *gageur*, *gageure*, *engager*, *dégager*.

GAGNAGE, *sm.* pasture land, pasturage. See *gagner*.

GAGNER, *va.* to earn; formerly to make profit out of cultivation, originally to make profit by pasturing cattle; hence the word first means to pasture: this sense is kept in *gagnage*, q. v., and in such hunting phrases as *le lièvre gagne*, *le cerf gagne*, i.e. the hare, stag, feeds. *Gagner*, in O. Fr. *gaagner*, Prov. *gazanhar*, It. *guadagnare*, O. Sp. *guadanar*, is of Germ. origin, O. H. G. *weidanjan*, to pasture cattle. This form answers to the Low Lat. form **weidaniare** *. For loss of medial **d** see *accabler*; for **w** = *g* see *gâcher*; for **ni** = *gn* see *cigogne*. *Gaagner* had formed the O. Fr. verbal subst. *gaaing*, now contrd. into *gain*.

GAI, *adj.* gay, blithe; of Germ. origin, O. H. G. *gâhi*, lively, alert, whence later gay.—Der. *gaieté*, *égayer*.

† **Gaiac**, *sm.* guiac, holywood; a word introd. from St. Domingo.

GAIETÉ, *sf.* gaiety. See *gai*.

GAILLARD, *sm.* sprightly, merry. Origin unknown.—Der. *gaillardise*, *ragaillardir*.

GAIN, *sm.* earnings, profits. See *gagner*.

GAÎNE, *sf.* a sheath; from L. **vagina**. For **-agina** = *-aine* see *faîne*. The form **vaina** became *gaîne* by changing the initial **v** into *g*, as in vastare, *gâter*, and Hist. Gram. p. 64. *Gaîne* is a doublet of *vagine*.—Der. *gaînier*, *gaînerie*, *engainer*, *rengainer*, *dégainer*.

† **Gala**, *sm.* a gala; introd. from It. *gala*.

GALANT, *adj.* worthy, good, gallant; partic. of verb *galer*, meaning in O. Fr. to rejoice. This word is of Germ. origin, from A. S. *gál*.—Der. *galanterie*, *galantin*, *galantiser*.

Galantine, *sf.* a galantine (dish of turkey or veal, fish, with herbs, etc.); found in medieval documents. For the insertion of *n* see *concombre*. *Galatina* is a corruption of *gelatina* (see *gélatine*). For this word see an example in the Philippide of Guillaume le Breton (liv. x.): 'Millia salmonum murenarumque ministrat Britigenis, quos inde procul commercia mittunt Chara diu, dum servat eis **Galatina** vigorem.' A MS. account-book of A.D. 1240 gives the same sense to the word: 'De duodecim lampredis portatis in **galatina**.'

Galaxie, *sf.* a galaxy; from Gr. γαλαξία.

Galbanum, *sm.* galbanum; from L. galbanum.

† **Galbe**, *sm.* (Archit.) entasis, entour; *garbe* in Ronsard (16th cent.): from It. *garbo*.

GALE, *sf.* scab (on fruit, etc), itch; properly a hardness of skin, thence a cutaneous disorder which makes the skin hard and thick: from L. **callus**. **Callus** is found in sense of the itch in medieval Lat. We find its deriv. **callosus** in sense of scurfy in an 11th-cent. document: 'Insuper expertus **calloso** corpore lepram.' For **c** = *g* see *adjuger*.—Der. *galeux* (whose doublet is *calleux*).

† **Galega**, *sm.* (Bot.) goatsbeard; from Sp. *gallega*.

Galène, *sf.* (Min.) galena; from L. galena.

† **Galère**, *sf.* galley; introd. in 16th cent. from It. *galera*.—Der. *galérien*.

† **Galerie**, *sf.* a gallery; introd. from It. *galleria*.

GALERNE, *sf.* the north-west wind; of Celtic origin, Bret. *gwalern*.

GALET, *sm.* a pebble, shovel-board. Origin unknown.—Der. *galette* (which has the flat and round shape of the *galet*).

GALETAS, *sm.* a garret. Origin unknown.

GALIMATIAS, *sm.* nonsense. Origin unknown.

GALION, GALIOTE, *sm.* a galleon; from O. Fr. *galée*. Origin unknown.

GALIOTE, *sf.* a galliot. See *galion*.

Galle, *sf.* an oak-apple, gall; from L. galla.—Der. *gallique*.

Gallican, *adj.* Gallican; from L. gallicanus *, from gallus.

Gallinacé, *adj.* gallinaceous; from L. gallinaceus.

† **Gallon**, *sm.* a gallon; from Engl. *gallon*.

GALOCHE, *sf.* a galoshe; properly a shoe with a wooden sole: from L. **calopedia** *, used often for a wooden shoe in medieval writers. **Calopedia** is from Gr. καλοπόδιον. **Calopĕdia** is contr. (see § 52) into **calop'dia**, which is transformed regularly (see *abréger*) into **calopd'ja**, whence *galoche*. For **c** = *g* see *adjuger*; for **pd** = *d* see *hideux*; for **dja** = *che* see *ajouter* and *abréger*.

GALONNER, *va.* to lace (with gold, silver, etc.). Origin unknown.—Der. *galon*.

GALOPER, *vn.* to gallop. Prov. *galaupar*; of Germ. origin, Goth. *gahlaupan* * (compd. of *hlaupan*, to run, and the prefix *ga*. For *au* = *o* see *alouette*.—Der. *galop* (verbal subst.), *galopin*, *galopade*.

Galoubet, *sm.* a kind of flute. Origin unknown.

Galvanique, *adj.* galvanic; of hist. origin (see § 33), from Galvani, the Italian physician, who discovered the phenomenon named after him in A.D. 1780.

Galvauder, *va.* to throw into disorder. Origin unknown.

†**Gambade**, *sf.* a gambol; introd. from It. *gambata*.—Der. *gambader*.

†**Gambit**, *sm.* gambit (chess); from It. *gambetto*.

GAMELLE, *sf.* a platter, bowl; from L. **camella**. For **c**=*g* see *adjuger*.

GAMIN, *sm.* an urchin, street boy. Origin unknown.—Der. *gamin*er, *gamin*erie.

Gamme, *sf.* (Mus.) gamut, scale; named after the Gr. letter gamma. Guy of Arezzo used to end the series of seven notes of the musical scale by this mark γ. He named the notes *a, b, c, d, e, f, g*, and the last of the series has given its name to the whole scale.

†**Ganache**, *sf.* the lower jaw, a dunce; from It. *ganascia*.

Ganglion, *sm.* a ganglion; from L. ganglionem.

Gangrène, *sf.* a gangrene; from L. gangraena.—Der. *gangréneux*, *gangrener*.

†**Gangue**, *sf.* (Min.) gangue, veinstone; from Germ. *gang*.

GANSE, *sf.* bobbin. Origin unknown.

GANT, *sm.* a glove; from L. **wantus***. In Karl's Capitularies we have '**wantos** in aestate,' and in the Acta Sanctorum, 'chirothecas quas vulgo **wantos** vocant.' **Wantus** is of Germ. origin, answering to Swed. *wante*. **Wantus** becomes *gant* by changing **w** into *g* (see *gâcher*). Der. *gantier*, *ganter*, *ganterie*, *ganteler* (through *gantel**).

GARANCE, *sf.* (Bot.) madder. Origin unknown.—Der. *garancer*.

GARANT, *sm.* a guarantee, voucher, surety. Low L. **warantus**; of Germ. origin, Engl. *warrant*, Fries. *warend*. For **w**=*g* see *gâcher*.—Der. *garantir*, *garantie*.

†**Garcette**, *sf.* (Naut.) a gasket; from Sp. *garceta*.

GARÇON, *sm.* a boy; dim. of *gars*. Origin unknown.

GARDER, *va.* to guard, keep, take care of; of Germ. origin, O. H. G *warten*, to watch over. For **w**=*g* see *gâcher*.—Der. *garde* (verbal subst.), *gard*eur, *gard*ien, re*garder*. re*gard*.

GARDIEN, *sm.* a guardian. See *garder*.

GARDON, *sm.* a roach. Origin unknown.

GARE, *sf.* a basin (river), railway platform, terminus. See *garer*.

GARENNE, *sf.* a warren, properly a district in which the rights of hunting were reserved, originally a prohibition to hunt in a wood. *Garenne*, in medieval L. **warenna**, is of Germ. origin, from O. H. G. *warón*, to forbid. **Warenna** becomes *garenne* by **w**=*g*, for which see *gâcher*.—Der. *garenn*ier.

GARER, *va.* (Naut.) to put into dock; of Germ. origin, O.H.G. *warón*.—Der. *gare* (verbal subst.), *égarer*.

Gargariser, *va.* to gargle; from L. gargarizare.

Gargarisme, *sm.* gargling; from L. gargarisma.

GARGOTE, *sf.* a cook-shop. Origin unknown.—Der. *gargot*ier, *gargot*er, *gargot*age.

GARGOUILLE, *sf.* a gargoyle. Origin unknown.—Der. *gargouill*er, *gargouill*ement, *gargouill*is, *gargouill*ade.

Gargousse, *sf.* a cartridge. Origin unknown.

GARNEMENT, *sm.* a scapegrace, worthless fellow. See *garnir*.

GARNIR, *va.* to garnish, furnish; of Germ. origin, A. S. *warnian*, to take care, defend. For *w*=*g* see *gâcher*.—Der. *garni*ture, *garn*ement (properly that which seems to defend, protect; so *mauvais garnement* is that which defends badly, i.e. is worth nothing, thence by extension a bad fellow), *garni*son (from *garnir*, in its first sense of to defend), *garni*saire, *garni* (partic. subst.).

GARNISON, *sf.* a garrison. See *garni*.

GARNITURE, *sf.* garnishing, set, furniture, lining. See *garnir*.

GAROU (LOUP), *sm.* a were-wolf, in medieval mythology a man who is changed into a wolf and roams at night. *Garou*, O. Fr. *garoul*, is from **gerulphus**, found in medieval Lat. Gervasius Tilberiensis says of this imaginary creature, 'Vidimus enim frequenter in Anglia per lunationes homines in lupos mutari, quod hominum genus **gerulphos** Galli nominant, Angli vero were-vulf dicunt.' **Gerulphus** is of Germ. origin, and answers to Swed. *varulf*. *Varulf* is compd. of *var* (a man) and *ulf* (a wolf), and means a man-wolf. **Gerulphus** produced O. Fr. *garoul*. For **e**=*a* see *amender*; for **u**=*ou* see § 90; for **lph**=*l* cp. Radulphus, *Raoul*; for **oul**=*ou* cp. St. Ulfus, *St. Ou*.

GARROT, *sm.* a packing-stick. Origin unknown.—Der. *garrott*er.

GARROT, *sm.* withers (of a horse). Origin unknown.

GARROTTER, *va.* to bind with strong cords, tie down. See *garrot*.

GARS, *sm.* a boy. See *garçon*.

GASCON, *adj.* Gascon; from L. **Vasconem**,

an inhabitant of Vasconia. For **v**=*g* see *gaîne*.—Der. *gasconner*, *gasconnade*.

GASPILLER, *va.* to throw into confusion, squander, waste; of Germ. origin, A. S. *gaspillan*, to waste, spend.—Der. *gaspilleur*, *gaspillage*.

Gaster, *sm.* (Med.) gaster; from Gr. γαστήρ. —Der. *gastrique*, *gastrite*.

Gastralgie, *sf.* (Med.) gastralgia; stomachache; from Gr. γαστραλγία.

Gastrique, *adj.* gastric. See *gaster*.

Gastrite, *sf.* (Med.) gastritis. See *gaster*.

Gastronomie, *sf.* gastronomy; from Gr. γαστρονομία.—Der. *gastronome*, *gastronomique*.

GÂTEAU, *sm.* a cake; formerly *gasteau*, originally *gastel* (for *el*=*eau* see *agneau*). *Gastel* is of Germ. origin, answering to O. H. G. *wastel*. For *w*=*g* see *gâcher*.

GÂTER, *va.* to spoil; formerly *gaster*, from L. **vastare**. For **v**=*g* see *gaîne*; for loss of *s* see Hist. Gram. p. 81.—Der. *dégât*.

GAUCHE, *sf.* left hand (lit. the weak hand); *adj.* left, awkward; fem. form of *gauc* *, originally *galc* *, a form of Germ. origin, answering to O. H. G. *welk*, which becomes *galc*. For *w*=*g* see *gâcher*; for *e*=*a* see *amender*; for *al*=*au* see *agneau*. Thus the left hand properly means the weak hand, which has not the qualities of strength, agility, address, attributed to the right hand. Strange as this origin may seem, it is quite certain, and is confirmed by the existence of analogous metaphors in other languages. Thus in It. the left hand is *stanca*, the fatigued, or *manca*, the defective; Mod. Prov. calls it *mau seneco*, the decrepit hand.—Der. *gaucher*, *gaucherie*, *gauchir*.

GAUCHIR, *vn.* to turn aside, shuffle. See *gauche*.—Der. *gauchissement*.

GAUDE, *sf.* (Bot.) mignonette; of Germ. origin, Germ. *waude*. For *w*=*g* see *gâcher*.

Gaudir, *vpr.* to rejoice, mock (at); from L. gaudere. Its doublet is *jouir*, q. v.—Der. *gaudriole* (for *gaudiole*).

Gaudriole, *sf.* a broad jest. See *gaudir*.

GAUFRE, *sf.* a honeycomb, wafer (cake); formerly *gafre*. Of Germ. origin, Engl. *wafer*, Germ. *waffel*. For *w*=*g* see *gâcher*. —Der. *gaufrer*, *gaufrier*, *gaufrure*.

GAULE, *sf.* a long pole, switch; formerly *waule*. Of Germ. origin, Fries. *walu*. For *w*=*g* see *gâcher*.—Der. *gauler*.

GAULOIS, *adj.* Gaulish, olden, rude, patriarchal; deriv. of *Gaule*, which from L. **Gallia**. For **al**=*au* see *agneau*.

GAUPE, *sf.* a slattern, slut. Origin unknown.

† **Gausser**, *vpr.* to mock, banter; introd. from Sp. *gozar*, *gozarse*.—Der. *gausseur*, *gausserie*.

Gavotte, *sf.* a gavot. Of hist. origin, see § 33. Originally a dance of the Gavotes, i. e. people of Gap.

Gaz, *sm.* gas. Of hist. origin, see § 33. It was invented in the 16th cent. by the alchemist Van-Helmont. — Der. *gazeux*, *gazéifier*, *gazeiforme*, *gazier*, *gazomètre*.

Gaze, *sf.* gauze. Of hist. origin, see § 33; a fabric first made at Gaza in Palestine.—Der. *gazer*.

† **Gazelle**, *sf.* a gazelle. Of Oriental origin, introd. from Africa by St. Louis' Crusaders. It is the dim. of Ar. *ghaza*.

† **Gazette**, *sf.* a gazette; introd. from It. *gazetta*.—Der. *gazetier*.

Gazomètre, *sm.* a gasometer; from *gaz* (q. v.), and from Gr. μέτρον.

GAZON, *sm.* turf, grass, sod; formerly *wason*. Of Germ. origin, O. H. G. *waso*. For *w*=*g* see *gâcher*.—*Gazon* is a doublet of *vase*, q. v.—Der. *gazonner*, *gazonnement*.

GAZOUILLER, *va.* to twitter; secondary form of O. Fr. *gaziller*; dim. of *gaser*, which is for *jaser*. — Der. *gazouillement*, *gazouillis*.

GÉAI, *sm.* a jay; formerly *gai*, which is in fact the adj. *gai*, for the jay gets its name from its chattering ways. The O. Sp., which uses *gayo* for both jay and gay, confirms this origin.

GÉANT, *sm.* giant. It. *gigante*, from L. **gigantem**. For loss of medial **g** see Hist. Gram. p. 82; for **i**=*e* see *mettre*.

Géhenne, *sf.* Gehenna; from L. gehenna, found in Tertullian, who had transcribed this word from the Septuagint γέεννα, which is the Heb. *gehinnom*, the place of eternal doom. For this word see § 30. *Géhenne* is a doublet of *gêne*, q. v.

GEINDRE, *vn.* to moan; from L. **gemere**, by regular contr. (see § 51) of **gémĕre** into **gem're**, whence *geindre*. For **e**=*ei* see § 61; for **m**=*n* see *changer*; for **nr**=*ndr* see *absoudre*. *Geindre* is a doublet of *gémir*, q. v.

Gélatine, *sf.* gelatine; from L. gelatina *, der. from gelatus (congealed). — Der. *gélatineux*.

GÉLER, *va.* to freeze; from L. **gelare**.—Der. *gelée* (partic. subst.), *gelif*, *gelive*, *engelure*, *dégeler*, *congeler*.

GELIF, GELIVE, *adj.* split by frost (of trees, etc.). See *geler*.

GELINE, *sf.* a hen, fowl; from L. **gal-**

lina. For **a**=*e* see § 54.—Der. *gelinotte*.

GELINOTTE, *sf.* a fowl fattened in the yard, hazel-hen. See *géline*.

Gémeau, *sm.* in pl. twins; formerly *gemel*; from L. gemellus. For **el**=*eau* see *agneau*. Mod. Fr. only uses the word in the sing. in astronomical phrases, as *gémeau occidental, gémeau oriental*, i. e. Castor and Pollux. *Gémeau* is a doublet of *jumeau*, q. v.

Géminé, *adj.* (Bot.) geminate, double; from L. geminatus.

GÉMIR, *vn.* to groan; from L. **gemere**. In this case the accent is displaced from **gémĕre** to **gemére**, as in *accourir*. For **e**=*i* see *accomplir*. *Gémir* is a doublet of *geindre*, q. v.—Der. *gémissement*.

Gemme, *sf.* a gem; from L. gemma.

Gémonies, *sf.* the Gemonian stairs (in Roman antiquities); from L. gemoniae (sc. scalae).

GENCIVE, *sf.* the gum (in the mouth); from L. **gingiva**. For **g**=*c* see *fraise*; for **i**=*e* see *admettre*.

GENDARME, *sm.* a gendarme, man at arms; formerly *gent d'arme*. See under *gens, de* and *arme*.—Der. *gendarmerie, gendarmer* (se).

GENDRE, *sm.* a son-in-law; from L. **gener**, by regular contr. (see § 51) of **genĕrum** into **gen'rum**, whence *gendre*. For **nr**=*ndr* see *absoudre*.

GÊNE, *sf.* formerly torture: *mettre à la gêne* was = *donner la question*, to put to torture. It is easy to see how the word has gradually lost its strength: *gêne*, whose doublet is *gehenne*, is from L. **gehenna**, the place of torment in Tertullian; thence any punishment, torture.—Der. *gêner*.

Généalogie, *sf.* a genealogy; from L. genealogia.—Der. *généalogique, généalogiste*.

GÊNER, *va.* to vex, torment, incommode. See *gêne*.

Général, *adj.* general; from L. generalis.—Der. *général* (sm.), *généralat, généraliser, généralité*.

Généraliser, *va.* to generalise. See *général*.—Der. *généralisation*.

Généralissime, *sm.* a generalissimo; from L. generalissimus*, superl. of generalis.

Générateur, *sm.* a generator; from L. generatorem.

Génération, *sf.* a generation; from L. generationem.

Généreux, *adj.* generous; from L. generosus. For **-osus**=*-eux* see § 229.

Générique, *adj.* generic; from L. generic*us*.

Générosité, *sf.* generosity; from L. generositatem.

Genèse, *sf.* genesis; from Gr. *γένεσις*.

†**Genet,** *sm.* a jennet (Spanish horse); from Sp. *ginete*, a light-armed horseman.

GENET, *sm.* the broom; formerly *genest*, from L. **genista**. For **i**=*e* see *mettre*; for loss of *s* see Hist. Gram. p. 81.

†**Genette,** *sf.* a genet. Of Oriental origin. Ar. *djerneith*.

GENÉVRIER, *sm.* a juniper tree. See *genièvre*.

Génie, *sm.* genius; from L. genius.

GENIÈVRE, *sm.* a juniper; formerly *genèvre*, from L. **juniperus**. Regularly contr. into **junip'rus**, after the law of Lat. accent (see § 51), it becomes *genèvre*. For **p**=*v* see § 111; for **u**=*e* see *chapeler*; for **j**=*g* cp. junicem, *génisse*; jacere, *gésir*. For *genèvre*=*genièvre*, see *arrière*.—Der. *genévrier*.

GÉNISSE, *sf.* a heifer; from L. **junicem**. For **u**=*e* see *chapeler*; for **j**=*g* see *genièvre*; for **c**=*ss* see *amitié*.

Génital, *adj.* genital; from L. genitalis.

Génitif, *sm.* the genitive; from L. genitivus.

Géniture, *sf.* offspring, child; from L. genitura.

GENOU, *sm.* a knee; formerly *genouil*, from L. **genuculum**, dim. of **genu**. **Genuculum** signifies a knee in the Germ. codes: 'Si tibia subtus **genuculo** media incisa fuerit,' says the Lex Frisonum, 22, 60. **Genuculum** becomes *genouil* by **-uculum**=*-ouil*, see § 258. For *genouil*=*genou* see Hist. Gram. p. 191.—From O. Fr. *genouil* comes *agenouiller, genouillère*.

Genre, *sm.* a kind, description; from L. genere, abl. of genus.

GENS, *smf. pl.* people; pl. of *gent*, q. v.

GENT, *sf.* a nation; from L. **gentem**.—Der. *gens*.

GENT, *adj.* fair, comely, pretty; from L. **genitus**, of good birth, then gracious, charming. For regular contr. of **genĭtus** into **gen'tus** see § 51.—Der. *agencer* (from a form **agentiare***, deriv. of **gentus*** for **genĭtus**. See *agencer*).

Gentiane, *sf.* the gentian; from L. gentiana.

Gentil, *adj.* pretty; from L. gentilis.—Der. *gentillesse, gentillâtre*.

GENTILHOMME, *sm.* a nobleman, person

of quality; compd. of *homme* and *gentil*, in sense of a person of good birth.—Der. *gentilhomm*erie, *gentilhomm*ière.

Gentillâtre, *sm.* a lordling. See *gentil*.

Gentillesse, *sf.* prettiness, gracefulness. See *gentil*.

Génuflexion, *sf.* a genuflection; from L. genuflexionem *.

Géodésie, *sf.* geodesy; from Gr. γεωδαισία.

Géognosie, *sf.* geognosy; from Gr. γῆ and γνώσις.—Der. *géodés*ique.

Géographie, *sf.* geography; from L. geographia.—Der. *geograph*ique, *géographe*.

GEÔLE, *sf.* a gaol; formerly *gaiole*. It. *gabbiola*, from L. **caveola**. *Geôle* (a prison, properly a cage) still had both senses in the middle ages; in the 13th cent. people spoke of the *geôle d'un oiseau* as well as of the *geôle d'un prisonnier*. **Caveola**, which consonified **eo** into **io** (see *abréger*) and changed **c** into *g* (see *adjuger*), became *gaviola*, found in the form **gabiola** in a charter of A.D. 1229: 'Ipsos quittamus ab omni . . . custodia villae, turris et **gabiolae**, ab exercitu,' etc. **Gabiola** becomes *jaiole*. For loss of medial **b** see *aboyer*; for **g**=*j* see *jumeau*. O.Fr. *jaiole* becomes *jeole*: for *ai*=*ae*=*e* see § 103; and lastly *geôle*, see *geniève*. In the sense of a birdcage *geôle* has produced the compd. *engeôler*, now spelt *enjôler*, which in the middle ages = *mettre en cage*. Cp. Sp. *enjaular*, der. from *jaula*, a cage. *Engeôler* in fowler's language meant to lure a bird into a snare or cage by help of other birds. From this technical sense the word came metaph. to mean 'to cajole.' 'take in by flattering words.' The spelling *engeôler*, which is etymol. correct, and indicates the origin of the word, continued down to the beginning of the 18th cent.—Der. *geôl*ier.

Géologie, *sf.* geology; from Gr. γῆ and λόγος.—Der. *géolog*ique, *géolog*ue.

Géomancie, *sf.* geomancy; from L. geomantia.—Der. *géomanc*ien.

Géomètre, *sm.* a geometrician; from L. geometra.—Der. *géométr*al.

Géométrie, *sf.* geometry; from L. geometria.—Der. *géométr*ique.

Géranium, *sm.* a geranium; from L. geranium.

GERBE, *sf.* a sheaf. O.Fr. *garbe*, from O.H.G. *garba*.—Der. *gerbée*, *gerber*.

GERCER, *va.* to chap, crack (in cold weather); formerly *garcer*, from L. **carptiare***, deriv. of **carptus**, partic. of **carpere**, to break, split. **Carptiare** becomes *garcer*. For **c**=*g* see *adjuger*; for **-tiare**=*-cer* see *agencer*; *garcer* becomes *gercer* by **a**=*e*, see § 54.—Der. *gerç*ure.

Gérer, *va.* to administer, manage; from L. gerere.—Der. *gér*ant.

GERFAUT, *sm.* a gerfalcon; formerly *gerfauc*, originally *gerfalc*; of Germ. origin, Germ. *gerfalk*. For *al*=*au* see *agneau*.

Germain, *adj.* german (cousin); from L. germanus.

† **Germandrée**, *sf.* (Bot.) germander (for *gelmandrée*); from It. *calamandrea*.

GERME, *sm.* a germ; from L. **germen**.

GERMER, *vn.* to shoot, bud; from L. **germinare**, by regular contr. (see § 52) of **germ'nare** into **germ'nare**, whence *germer*. For **mn**=*n* see *allumer*.

Germinal, *adj.* germinal, *sm.* Germinal (the 7th month in the French calendar, Mar. 21 to April 19).

Germination, *sf.* germination; from L. germinationem.

Gérondif, *adj.* gerundive; from L. gerundivus.

GÉSIER, *sf.* the gizzard; from L. **gigerium**, unused sing. of **gigeria**. For **i**=*e* see *mettre*; for **g**=*s* see *fraise*; for **e**=*ie* see § 56.

GÉSIR, *vn.* to lie (infinitive of *gît*, *gisais*, etc.); from L. **jacere**. For **j**=*g* see *geniève*; for **a**=*e* see § 54; for **c**=*s* see *amitié*; for **e**=*i* see § 59.—Der. *gés*ine.

Gestation, *sf.* gestation; from L. gestationem.

Geste, *sm.* a gesture; from L. gestus.

Gesticuler, *vn.* to gesticulate; from L. gesticulari.—Der. *gesticul*ation, *gesticul*ateur.

Gestion, *sf.* administration; from L. gestionem.

Gibbosité, *sf.* gibbousness; from L. gibbositatem *, from gibbosus.

GIBECIÈRE, *sf.* a game-pouch; der. from O.Fr. *gibecer*. Cp. *grimacière* from *grimacer*. See *gibier*.

GIBELET, *sm.* a gimlet. Origin unknown.

GIBELOTTE, *sf.* a gibelotte, rabbit-stew. Origin unknown.

† **Giberne**, *sf.* a cartridge-box; introd. in 16th cent. from It. *giberna*.

GIBET, *sm.* a gibbet. Origin unknown.

GIBIER, *sm.* game. Origin unknown.

GIBOULÉE, *sf.* a shower, hail-storm. Origin unknown.

GIBOYER, *vn.* to hunt. See *gibier*.—Der. *giboy*eur, *giboy*eux.

†**Gigantesque**, *adj.* gigantic; introd. from It. *gigantesco.*

GIGOT, *sm.* a leg of mutton. See *gigue.*

GIGUE, *sf.* a leg. Origin unknown.—Der. *gigot.*

GIGUE, *sf.* a jig, a dance to the sound of the *gigue*, an O. Fr. name for a stringed instrument. *Gigue* is of Germ origin, M. H. G. *gîge*, Germ. *geige*, a violin.

GILET, *sm.* a waistcoat. See *gille.*—Der. *gilet*ière.

GILLE, *sm.* a clown (at a theatre). As a proper name *Gille* represents the L. **Aegidius**; 'Sanctus **Aegidius**' is in Fr. *Saint Gilles.* But why is the theatre clown called *Gille*? We know not.—Der. *gilet* (originally a sleeveless waistcoat worn by clowns on the stage. A similar metaphor is found under *jaquette*, q. v.).

GIMBLETTE, *sf.* a kind of cake. Origin unknown.

GINGEMBRE, *sm.* ginger; in Joinville *gingimbre*, originally *gingibre*, from L. **zinziberum.** For regular contr. to **zinzib'rum** see § 51; hence *gingibre* by **z**=*g*, see *jaloux.* For intercalated **m** (*gingimbre*) see *lambruche*; for *i*=*e* (*gingembre*) see *mettre.*

†**Girafe**, *sf.* a giraffe; of Oriental origin. Ar. *zurâfa.* For **z**=*g* see *gingembre.*

†**Girandole**, *sf.* a girandole, spring (of guns); from It. *girandola.*

Girasol, *sm.* a girasol; from L. gyrare and sol.

Giratoire, *adj.* gyral; from L. gyratorius*, deriv. of gyratus, partic. of gyrare.

GIROFLE, *sm.* a clove; corruption (for *cheriofle* see § 172) of L. **caryophyllum.** Contrd., according to the Gr. accent (*καρυόφυλλον*, see § 51), into **caryoph'lum**, whence *girofle.* For **ph**=*f* see *coffre*; for **c**=*g* see *accointer.* For the unwonted phenomenon of **a**=*i* see *aimant*; **io**=*o* is still more rare.—Der. *giroflier*, *giroflée.*

GIRON, *sm.* lap. Before it received its present sense it signified the part of the dress between the girdle and the knees: in medieval Lat. the word was **giro**, signifying the lower part of the tunic; 'Mox cum sinistra manu **girones** albas accipiens, et ante se tenens, spargit ante se aquam benedictam,' a passage quoted by Ducange. The L. **giro*** is of Germ. origin, M.H.G. *gêre*, a skirt.

GIROUETTE, *sf.* a vane, weathercock; from O. Fr. *girer*, which is from L. **gyrare.**

GISANT, *adj.* lying (ill, dead); from L. **jacentem.** For **a**=*i* see *aimant*; for **c**=*s* see *amitié*; for **j**=*g* see *geniève.*

GISEMENT, *sm.* bearing (in geology, navigation), der. from *gésir* (q. v.); *gisement* is for *gésement*, see *accomplir.*

GÎTE, *sm.* home, lodging, site, seat, form, gist; formerly *giste*, Low L. **gista**, originally *gesta*, representing L. **jacita***, a sleeping place, partic. of **jacere. Jácĭta**, regularly contr. (see § 51) into **jac'ta**, becomes Low L. **gesta** by **j**=*g*, see *geniève*; by **c**=*s*, see *amitié*; by **a**=*e*, see § 54. **Gesta** becomes O. Fr. *giste* by **e**=*i*, see § 59, and lastly *gîte* by loss of *s* see Hist. Gram. p. 81.—Der. *gît*er.

GIVRE, *sm.* rime, hoar frost. Origin unknown,

GIVRE, *sf.* a snake. O. Fr. *guivre*, from L. **vipera***, by regular contr. of **vípĕra** into **vip'ra**, whence *guivre.* For **v**=*gu* see *gaîne*; for **p**=*v* see § 111.

Glabre, *adj.* (Bot.) glabrous, unbearded; from L. glaber.

GLACE, *sf.* ice; from L. **glacia***, a secondary form of **glacies**, found in Graeco-Lat. glossaries in the middle ages. For **cia**=*ce* see *agencer.*—Der. *glaçon*, *glacer*, *glacier*, *glacière*, *glacis.*

Glacial, *adj.* glacial; from L. glacialis.

Gladiateur, *sm.* a gladiator; from L. gladiatorem.

GLAÏEUL, *sm.* (Bot.) a gladiolus; from L. **gladiolus.** For **glad-íŏ-lus**=**glad-ĭo-lus** see *aieul*; hence *glaïeul*, by loss of medial **d** (see *accabler*), and by **-íolus**=*-ieul* (see § 253).

GLAIRE, *sf.* glair, a term used by binders, signifying properly white of egg: the sense of 'glairous humour' comes from the likeness of this humour to the white of egg. It comes from L. **clara** in the phrase '**clarium** ovi,' used in some Low Lat. documents. For **cl**=*gl* and for **a**=*ai* see § 54. This derivation is confirmed by It. *chiara*, Sp. and Port. *clara.*—Der. *glair*eux.

GLAISE, *sf.* loam, clay; from L. **glitea***, found in a medieval glossary. **Glitea** is from **glitem**, found in Isidore of Seville, signifying thick clay. **Glitea** becomes regularly **glitia** (see § 58), whence *glaise.* For **tia**=*se* see *agencer*; for **i**=*ai* see § 69 note 2—Der. *glaiser*, *glaiseux*, *glaisière.*

GLAIVE, *sm.* a sword; from L. **gladius.** For loss of **d** see *accabler*; for insertion of *v* see *corvée.*

GLAND, *sm.* an acorn; from L. **glandem**. —Der. *glande* (from its likeness to an acorn), *glandée*.

GLANDE. *sf.* (Anat.) a gland. See *gland*.

Glandule, *sf.* (Anat.) a glandule; from L. glandula. Its O. Fr. doublet is *glandre*. —Der. *glandul*eux, *glandul*aire.

GLANER, *va.* to glean; from L. **glenare***, found in some 6th-cent. documents. Thus we read 'Si quis in messem alienam **glenaverit**' in a document of A.D. 561. Origin unknown. For **e**=*a* see *amender*. —Der. *glane* (verbal subst.), *glan*eur, *glan*ure, *glan*age.

GLAPIR, *vn.* to yelp; of Germ. origin, Neth. *klappen*. For **cl**=*gl* see *aigle*.—Der. *glap*issement.

GLAS, *sm.* a knell, passing-bell, also written *clas* in O. Fr.; from L. **classicum**, which in Class. Lat. was the signal by the trumpet to call troops together; in Eccles. Lat. the bell calling the monks to church, which latter sense is seen in the following: 'Ad matutinum primo totum **classicum** pulsetur, et, remanente **classico**, duo minora signa sonent, donec fratres ad ecclesiam conveniant.' We even find '**classicum** mortuorum'=*glas des trépassés*, the passing bell. **Classicum** becomes *glas* by loss of last two atonic syllables, see §§ 50, 51; for **cl**=*gl* see *aigle*.

Glauque, *adj.* glaucous; from L. glaucus.

Glèbe, *sf.* glebe, soil; from L. gleba.

† **Glette**, *sf.* litharge; from Germ. *glütte*.

GLISSER, *vn.* to slip, slide; of Germ. origin, Neth. *glitsen*.—Der. *glis*soire, *glis*sade, *glis*seur, *glis*sement,

Globe, *sm.* the globe; from L. globus.—Der. en*glob*er.

Globule, *sm.* a globule; from L. globulus. Der. *globul*eux, *globul*aire.

GLOIRE, *sf.* glory; from L. **gloria**. For transposition of **i** see *chanoine*.

Glorieux, *adj.* glorious, boastful; from L. gloriosus. For **-osus**=*-eux* see § 229.

Glorifier, *va.* to glorify; from L. glorificare.—Der. *glorific*ation.

Gloriole, *sf.* vainglory; from L. gloriola.

Glose, *sf.* a gloss, carping, a parody; from L. glossa.—Der. *glos*er, *glos*eur, *glos*sateur.

Glossaire, *sm.* a glossary; from L. glossarium.

Glossateur, *sm.* a glossologist. See *glose*.

Glotte, *sf.* (Anat.) glottis; from Gr. γλωττίς.

GLOUSSER, *vn.* to cluck; formerly *gloucer*, from L. **glociare***, deriv. of **glocire**. For **ciare**=*cer* see *agencer*; for **o**=*ou* see *affouage*; for **cer**=*sser* see *agencer*.—Der. *glous*sement.

GLOUTERON, *sm.* (Bot.) a burdock; corruption of O. Fr. *gletteron*. *Gletteron* is der. from *glette* (cp. *moucheron* from *mouche*, *aileron* from *aile*). O. Fr. *glette*, a burdock. The word is of Germ. origin, Germ. *klette*. For *cl*=*gl* see *aigle*.

GLOUTON, *sm.* a glutton; from L. **glutonem**, found in Festus. For **u**=*ou* see § 90.—Der. *glouton*nerie.

GLU, *sf.* birdlime, glue. Prov. *glut*, from L. **glutem**, found in Ausonius. For loss of **t** see *aigu*.—Der. *glu*au, *glu*ant, engl*u*er.

GLUI, *sm.* thick straw. Origin unknown.

Gluten, *sm.* gluten; from L. gluten.—Der. *glutin*eux.

Glyptique, *adj.* glyptic (art of engraving figures on stone); from Gr. γλυπτός.

Gnome, *sm.* a gnome; a word made by Paracelsus from Gr. γνώμη.

Gnomique, *adj.* gnomic; from Gr. γνωμικός.

Gnomon, *sm.* a gnomon, dial-pointer; from L. gnomon.—Der. *gnomon*ique.

GO (TOUT DE), *adv.* freely, unceremoniously. See *gober*.

GOBELET, *sm.* a goblet; dim. of O. Fr. *gobel*. *Gobel* is from L. **cupellum**, masc. form of **cupella**, used in Apicius. For **c**=*g* see *adjuger*; for **u**=*ou* see *annoncer*; for **p**=*b* see § 111.

GOBELOTTER, *vn.* to tipple; from *gobelot**, dim. of *gobel* (see *gobelet*).

GOBER, *va.* to swallow greedily; of Celtic origin, Gael. *gob*, the mouth, whence *gober*.

GOBERGER, *vpr.* to amuse oneself, take one's ease. Origin unknown.

GODAILLER, *vn.* to tipple; der. from O. Fr. *godet* (cp. *criailler* from *crier*, etc.). Origin unknown.

GODELUREAU, *sm.* a coxcomb, fop, simpleton. Origin unknown.

GODER, *vn.* to be creased, puckered (of clothes). Origin unknown.

GODET, *sm.* a drinking cup; dim. of root *got*, which still survives in the Saintonge patois. *Got* is from L. **guttus**, found in Pliny. For **u**=*o* see *annoncer*; for **t**=*d* see § 117.

GODIVEAU, *sm.* a forcemeat pie. Origin unknown.

GODRON, *sm.* (Archit.) a round plait, godroon. Origin unknown.—Der. *godron*ner.

GOËLAND, *sm.* a gull; formerly *goiland*; of Celtic origin, Kymr. *guilan*. The root *guil* has produced both *goëland* and *goëlette*, which is properly a sea-swallow, then metaph. a light bark.

GOËLETTE, *sf.* a schooner. See *goëland.*

GOÉMON, *sm.* sea-weed. Origin unknown.

GOGO, *adj.* in clover. Origin unknown.

GOGUENARD, *adj.* bantering, *sm.* a jester, banterer: from O. Fr. *gogue*, pleasantry, which survives in deriv. *goguette*. Origin unknown.—Der. *goguenarder*, *goguenard-erie.*

GOGUETTE, *sf.* a merry creature. See *goguenard.*

GOINFRE, *sm.* a gormandizer. Origin unknown.—Der. *goinfrer*, *goinfrerie.*

GOÎTRE, *sm.* a goitre, swelled neck; formerly *goetre*, from L. **gutter***, another form of **guttur**. **Gutter** properly signifies a throat, but is used for a goitre in late Lat. We find its deriv. **gutturosus**, for a goitre, in Ulpian: 'Si quis natura **gutturosus** sit, aut oculos eminentes habeat, sanus videtur;' and the Scholiast on Juvenal's line, 'Quis tumidum **guttur** miratur in Alpibus?' has this note: 'Tanquam si in Alpibus **gutturosos** homines admireris.' **Gutter**, by **u**=*o* (see *annoncer*) and by metathesis of **e**, becomes *goetre.*—Der. *goîtreux.*

† **Golfe**, *sm.* a gulf; from It. *golfo*. Its doublet is *gouffre*, q. v.

Gomme, *sf.* gum; from L. gummi. For **u**=*o* see *annoncer.*—Der. *gommer*, *gommeux*, *gommier.*

GOND, *sm.* a hinge; formerly *gon*, from L. **gumphus***, a nail, piece of iron used as a hinge, which from Gr. γόμφος. **Gumphus**, which is found also in form **gonfus** in several 11th-cent. documents, becomes *gon* in O. Fr. For **u**=*o* see *annoncer*; for **m**=*n* see *changer*; for **ph**=*f* see *coffre*; for **lph**=*lf*=*l*, see *garou.*

† **Gondole**, *sf.* a gondola; from It. *gondola.*—Der. *gondolier.*

† **Gonfalon**, *sm.* a gonfalon; from It. *gonfalone.*—Der. *gonfalonnier.*

GONFLER, *va.* to inflate, swell out; from L. **conflare**, which in the Latin of the late Empire signifies to swell out. For **c**=*g* see *adjuger.*—Der. *gonflement*, *dégonfler.*

GORET, *sm.* a porker, young pig; dim. of O. Fr. *gore*, signifying a sow. Origin unknown.

GORGE, *sf.* the throat; from L. **gurges**, properly a whirlpool, then a throat; for the change of meaning by way of metaphor see § 14. For **u**=*ou* see § 90.—Der. *gorgerette*, *gorger*, *dégorger*, *égorger*, *engorger*, *regorger*, *rengorger*, *gorgée* (partic. subst.).

GOSIER, *sm.* the throat, gullet; deriv. of O. Fr. *gueuse*. Origin unknown. *Gueuse* gives us another deriv., the vn. *s'égosiller*, to tire the throat.

Gothique, *adj.* Gothic; from L. gothicus, from Gothus.

† **Gouache**, *sf.* water body-colour; from It. *guazzo.*

† **Goudron**, *sm.* tar; corruption of *goudran*, It. *catrame*, a word of Oriental origin, Ar. *gatran.*—Der. *goudronner.*

GOUFFRE, *sm.* a whirlpool; originally *golfre**, It. *golfo*, from Gr. κόλπος. For **ol**=*ou* see *agneau*; for **p**=*f* see *chef*; for the intercalated *r* see *chauvre.* *Gouffre* is a doublet of *golfe*, q. v.—Der. *engouffrer.*

GOUGE, *sf.* a gouge; from L. **guvia***, a chisel, in Isidore of Seville, lib. xix., De Instrumentis Lingariis: 'Cauterium gallis **guvia.**' **Guvia** is regularly transformed (see *abréger*) into **guv'ja**, whence *gouge.* For **vj**=*j* see *abréger*; for **o**=*ou* see *affouage.*

GOUJAT, *sm.* an army servant, a blackguard. Origin unknown.

GOUJON, *sm.* a gudgeon. It. *gobio*, from L. **gobionem.** For consonification of **io** into *jo* (**gobjonem**) see *abréger*; for **bj**=*j* see *abréger*; for **o**=*ou* see *affouage.*

GOULÉE, *sf.* a mouthful; from *goule*, the throat in O. Fr., der. from L. **gula.** For **u**=*ou* see § 90.—Der. (from O. Fr. *goule*) *goulet*, *goulette*, *goulotte*, *goulu.*

GOULET, GOULOT, *sm.* neck (of a bottle). See *goulée.*

GOULOTTE, *sf.* a gullet. See *goulée.*

GOULU, *sm.* a glutton, *adj.* greedy. See *goulée.*

GOUPILLE, *sf.* a small pin; formerly *coupille*, from L. **cuspicula**, dim. of **cuspis.** For **-icula**=*-ille* see § 257; for **u**=*ou* see § 90; for **c**=*g* see *adjuger*; for loss of **s** see Hist. Gram. p. 81.

GOUPILLON, *sm.* holy water brush; deriv. of *goupil*, a fox. *Goupillon*, originally a fox's brush, came to its present sense because these brushes were like those of foxes. *Goupil*, O. Fr. a fox, is the L. **vulpeculus***, dim. of **vulpes.** For **-eculus**=*-il* see § 256; for **v**=*g* see *gaine*; for **ul**=*ou* see *agneau.*

GOURD, *adj.* benumbed. Sp. *gordo*, from L. **gurdus***, heavy, clumsy. For **u**=*ou* see § 90.—Der. *dégourdir*, *engourdir*, *engourdissement.*

GOURDE, *sf.* a gourd; formerly *gouourde* and *gougourde*, from L. **cucurbita.** For regular contr. of **cucúrbita** into **cu-**

curb'ta see § 51, hence *gougourde*. For **bt**=*tt* see § 168; for *tt*=*d* see § 117; for **c**=*g* see *adjuger*; for **u**=*ou* see § 90. From *gougourde* comes the O. Fr. *gouourde*, then *gourde*, by loss of medial *g*, see *allier*. *Gourde* is a doublet of *cucurbite*.

† **Gourdin**, *sm.* a cudgel, club; from It. *cordino*, the rope's-end with which galley-slaves were punished.

GOURGANDINE, *sf.* a street-walker. Origin unknown.

GOURMADE, *sf.* a punch, blow. See *gourmer*.

GOURMAND, *sm.* a gourmand, glutton, *adj.* gluttonous. Origin unknown.—Der. *gourmand*ise.

GOURMANDER, *va.* to scold; from *gourmé*, q.v.

GOURMANDISE, *sf.* gluttony. See *gourmand*.

GOURME, *sf.* mumps, glanders. Origin unknown.

GOURMÉ, *p.p.* affectedly grave, curbed. See *gourmer*.—Der. *gourmander*.

GOURMER, *va.* properly to put the curb chain on a horse, to beat. Origin unknown. —Der. *gourm*ette, *gourm*ade.

GOURMET, *sm.* a judge of wines, connoisseur in food; originally a wine-merchant's man, in 13th cent. a lad generally. *Gourmet*, formerly *groumet*, is a dim. of *groume*, found for a boy in O. Fr. documents; of Germ. origin, Neth. *grom*. For **o**=*ou* see *affouage*; for transposition, *groumet*=*gourmet*, see *âpreté*.

GOURMETTE, *sf.* a curb-chain. See *gourmer*.

† **Gousse**, *sf.* a pod; in 16th cent *gosse*, from It. *guscio*, Milanese *gussa*.

GOUSSET, *sm.* the armpit. Origin unknown.

GOUT, *sm.* taste; formerly *goust*, It. *gusto*, from L. **gustus**. For **u**=*ou* see § 90; for loss of *s* see Hist. Gram. p. 81.—Der. *goût*er, *dégoût*er, *ragoût*er, *goût*er (verbal subst.).

GOUTTE, *sf.* a drop; from L. **gutta**. The sense of 'gout' comes from the old belief that these joint-pains are caused by drops (*gouttes*) of humour, which swell the limbs. —Der. *gouttel*ette, *goutteux*, *gouttière*, *dégoutter*, *égoutter*, *égoût*.

GOUVERNAIL, *sm.* a helm; from L. **gubernaculum**. For **-aculum**=*-ail* see § 255; for **u**=*ou* see § 90; for **b**=*v* see § 113.

GOUVERNER, *va.* to govern; from L. **gubernare**. For **u**=*ou* see § 90; for **b**=*v* see § 113.—Der. *gouverne* (verbal subst.), *gouvern*ement, *gouvern*ante.

GOUVERNEMENT, *sm.* government. See *gouverner*.

GOUVERNEUR, *sm.* a governor, ruler; formerly *gouverneür*, Prov. *governador*, It. *governatore*, from L. **gubernatorem**. For **-atorem**=*-eur* (through *ador*, *edor*, *edur*, *eür*, *eur*) see under *empereur*; for **u**=*ou* see § 90; for **b**=*v* see § 13.

Grabat, *sm.* a pallet; from L. grabatus.

GRABUGE, *sm.* a quarrel. Origin unknown.

GRÂCE, *sf.* grace, favour; from L. **gratia**. For **-tia**=*-ce* see *agencer*.—Der. *disgrâce*.

Gracier, *va.* to pardon; from L. gratiare*, der. from gratia.

Gracieux, *adj.* gracious; from L. gratiosus. For **-osus**=*-eux* see § 229.

Gracieuseté, *sf.* graciousness, courtesy; from L. gratiositatem. For **-atem**=*-é* see § 230.

Gracilité, *sf.* shrillness; from L. gracilitatem.

Gradation, *sf.* gradation; from L. gradationem.

Grade, *sm.* grade, rank; from L. gradus. —Der. *gradé*, *grad*in.

Gradé, *adj.* that has a rank. See *grade*.

Gradin, *sm.* a step. See *grade*.

Graduation, *sf.* graduation. See *graduer*.

Graduel, *adj.* gradual; from L. gradualis*, from gradus.

Graduel, *sm.* a gradual; from Eccles. L. graduale (properly verses of the Psalms of Degrees, which the Levites are said to have sung on the fifteen steps of the Temple). *Graduel* is a doublet of O. Fr. *grael*.

Graduer, *va.* to graduate; from L. graduare*, from gradus.—Der. *gradu*ation.

GRAILLER, *vn.* to call in the dogs (with the horn); from O. Fr. *graile*, a trumpet, which from L. **gracilis**, properly clear, shrill; then a horn, in medieval Lat. texts. So we have *clairon* from the adj. *clair*. There is an example of **gracilis** in this sense in the Chronicle of Walter the Chancellor: 'Libetque preconari voci tropatula ut universi, audito primo sonitu **graciles**, festinent bellicis indui.' And again: '**Gracilibus**, tibiis, tubis clangentibus.' For **gracilis**=*graile* see *grêle*.—Der. *graill*ement.

GRAILLON, *sm.* broken meat. Origin unknown.

GRAIN, *sm.* grain: from L. **granum**. For

-anum = *-ain* see § 194.—Der. *grain*ier, *gren*er, *gren*u, *égren*er, *gren*eler, *gren*aille.

GRAINE, *sf.* seed, set, race, eggs (of silk-worms); from L. **grana***, a fem. form of **granum**. For -ana = *-aine* see § 194.—Der. *grain*etier.

GRAISSE, *sf.* fat, grease. See *gras*.—Der. *grais*ser, *grais*seux.

GRAISSER, *va.* to grease. See *graisse*.—Der. *grais*sage.

† **Gramen**, *sm.* (Bot.) grass; from L. **gramen**.

Graminée, *sf.* (Bot.) grass, *adj.* grassy, gramineal; from L. graminea*.

Grammaire, *sf.* grammar; from L. gram-maria,* a hypothetical form, composed of L. gramma, a letter, and the suffix **arius**. —Der. *grammair*ien.

Grammatical, *adj.* grammatical; from L. grammaticalis*, der. from grammatica.

Gramme, *sm.* a weight, gramme (15.438 grains troy); from Gr. γράμμα.

GRAND, *adj.* great; from L. **grandis**.—Der. *grand*elet, *grand*eur.

† **Grandesse**, *sf.* grandeeship (Spanish title); from Sp. *grandeza*.

GRANDEUR, *sf.* greatness. See *grand*.

† **Grandiosé**, *adj.* grand, *sm.* grandeur; from It. *grandioso*.

GRANDIR, *vn.* to grow great; from L. **grandire**.

Grandissime, *adj.* superlatively great; from L. grandissimus.

GRAND'MÈRE, *sf.* a grandmother. See *grand* and *mère*. See also Hist. Gram. p. 103.

GRANGE, *sf.* a barn. Sp. *granja*, from L. **granea***, der. from **granum**. **Granea*** is thus used in the Germanic Codes: 'Si enim domum . . . incenderit aut . . . **graneam** vel cellaria,' in the Lex Alemannorum, 81, 2. **Granea** becomes first **grania**, then *granja*, then *grange*; see §§ 243, 244.—Der. eng*ranger*.

† **Granit**, *sm.* granite; from It. *granito*.—Der. *granit*ique.

Granulation, *sf.* granulation. See *granuler*.

Granuler, *va.* to granulate; der. from *granule*, which is from L. granulum, dim. of granum.—Der. *granul*ation.

Granuleux, *adj.* grained, granular; der. from *granule*.

Graphique, *adj.* graphic; from Gr. γραφικός.

Graphomètre, *sm.* a graphometer; from Gr. γραφή and μέτρον.

GRAPPE, *sf.* a bunch; properly a hook, then clustered fruit *Grappe* in sense of 'hook' remains in some special uses, as grappe *de maréchal ferrant*, etc., and in the deriv. *grappin*. *Grappe* is of Germ. origin, Germ. *krappen*. For *k* = *g* see *adjuger*.—Der. *grapp*iller, *grapp*illeur, *grapp*illon, *grapp*in, *égrapp*er.

GRAPPILLER, *va.* to glean. See *grappe*.

GRAPPILLON, *sm.* a cluster of grapes. See *grappe*.

GRAPPIN, *sm.* a grapnel. See *grappe*.

GRAS, *adj.* fat. O. Fr. *cras*, from L. **crassus** (in Martial), a word in form **grassus** in the 17th cent. in Isidore of Seville. For **c** = **g** see *adjuger*. *Gras* is a doublet of *crasse*, q. v.—Der. *grais*se, *grais*ser, *grais*seux, *gras*souillet, *gras*seyer, *gras*seyement.

GRATERON, *sm.* (Bot.) scratchweed. See *gratter*.

† **Graticuler**, *va.* to square; from It. *graticolare*. Its doublet is *griller*, q. v.

Gratification, *sf.* gratification; from L. gratificationem.

Gratifier, *va.* to gratify; from L. gratificari.

GRATIN, *sm.* the burnt part (of food). See *gratter*.

† **Gratis**, *adv.* gratis; from L. **gratis**.

Gratitude, *sf.* gratitude; from L. gratitudinem.

GRATTER, *va.* to scratch. It. *grattare*, from L. **cratare**, found in the Germanic codes: 'Si quis alium unguibus **cratave**rit, ut non sanguis, sed tumor aquosus decurrat,' in the Lex Frisonum, app. 5. **Cratare** is of Germ. origin, answering to Icel. *kratta*. **Cratare** becomes *gratter* by **c** = *g*, see *adjuger*.—Der. *gratt*elle, *grat*eron, *gratt*oir, *grat*in, *égrat*igner, *égrat*-ignure.

Gratuit, *adj.* gratuitous; from L. gratuitus.—Der. *gratuité*.

Grave, *adj.* grave; from L. gravis. Its doublet is *grief*, q. v.—Der. *gravit*er.

GRAVELEUX, *adj.* gravelly. See *gravier*.—Der. *gravel*ure.

GRAVELLE, *sf.* gravel. See *gravier*.

† **Graver**, *va.* to engrave; of Germ. origin, Neth. *graven*.—Der. *grav*eur, *grav*ure.

GRAVIER, *sm.* gravel; from O. Fr. *grave*, rough sand mixed with stones. Origin unknown. This word *grave* has left other derivatives: *grav*ois, *grav*elle, *grav*eleux, eng*grav*er, as well as *grève*, which is a softened form of O. Fr. *grave*. For **a** = *e* see § 54.—Der. *grav*ats, *grav*ois, *grav*atier.

GRAVIR, *va.* to climb. It. *gradire*, from L. **gradire** * (lit. to climb by steps), from **gradus**. **Gradire** becomes *gravir* by loss of medial **d** (**gra'ire**), see *accabler*, and by intercalation of an euphonic *v*, see *corvée*.

Gravité, *sf.* gravity; from L. gravitatem.

Graviter, *vn.* to gravitate. See *grave*.—Der. *gravit*ation.

GRAVOIS, *sm.* rubbish. See *gravier*.

Gravure, *sf.* engraving. See *graver*.

GRÉ, *sm.* will, inclination, taste. Prov. *grat*, It. *grato*, from L. **gratum**. For **-atum** = *-é* see § 201.—Der. *agréer*, *malgré*, q. v.

Grec, *adj.* Greek; from L. graecus.

GREDIN, *sm.* a scoundrel. Origin unknown.—Der. *gredin*erie.

GRÉEMENT, *sm.* rigging. See *gréer*.

GRÉER, *va.* to rig; of Germ. origin, Goth. *ge-raidjan*, to get ready. For *geraidjan* = *g'raidjan* see *briller*; for loss of *d* see *accabler*.—Der. *agrès*, *gréement*, *gréeur*.

GREFFE, *sf.* a record-office; in Low Lat. **graphium** (see *greffier*), a style, for writing with. For **ph** = *f* see *coffre*; for **a** = *e* see § 54. From *greffe*, in sense of a stiletto, comes the verb *greffer*, to graft with a *greffe*.

GREFFE, *sf.* (Bot.) a graft. See *greffe*r.

GREFFER, *va.* to graft. See above.—Der. *greffe* (verbal subst.), *greffeur*, *greffoir*.

GREFFIER, *sm.* clerk to a court, registrar; from L. **graphiarius**, a word found in medieval documents: 'Guillelmus christianissimi regis consiliarius et status regni a secretis, ut etiam dicti ordinis S. Michaelis ab actis seu **graphiarius**;' from an act of A.D. 1550. **Graphiarius** is from **graphium**, a style. **Graphiarius** becomes *greffier*. For **a** = *e* see § 54; for **ph** = *f* see *coffre*; for **-arius** = *-ier* see § 198.

† **Grège**, *adj.* raw (of silk); from It. *greggia* (*seta greggia*, raw silk).

GRÉGEOIS, *adj.* Greek (fire), wildfire; formerly *feu grézois*, an inflammable substance invented in the 7th cent. by Callinicus of Heliopolis; so called from the Byzantines (or, as they were named in the middle ages, the *Grégeois*) who employed it. As late as Scarron we find *Grégeois* used for *Grecs*. *Grégeois* represents L. **graecensis**, der. from **graecus**. **Graecencis** becomes *grézois* by **ns** = *s*, see *aîné*; by **e** = *oi*, see § 62; by **c** = *z*, see *amitié*. Lastly *grézois* becomes *gregois*, just as *zelosus* becomes *jaloux* (q. v.)

† **Grègue**, *sf.* breeches; formerly *greguesque*, from It. *grechesco*. Its doublets are *grièche*, *grecque*.

GRÊLE, *adj.* slender, slim; formerly *graile*, It. *gracile*, from L. **gracilis**. For regular contr. of **gracĭlis** into **grac'lis**, see § 51, hence O. Fr. *graile* by **cl** = *il*, see Hist. Gram. p. 71.

GRÊLE, *sf.* hail; formerly *gresle*, a word whose radical *grès-* is found in *grèsil*, sleet. The origin of this common root *grès-* is unknown.—Der. *grêl*on, *grêl*er.

† **Grelin**, *sm.* a wallfish; from Germ. *greling*.

GRÊLON, *sm.* a great hailstone. See *grêle*.

GRELOT, *sm.* a hawker's bell, dim. of *grele*.

GRELOTTER, *va.* to shiver with cold. See *grelot*.

† **Grenade**, *sf.* a pomegranate, grenade (military); from Prov. *granada*, which from L. granata for granatum. The suffix *ade* shows that the word did not come direct from Lat. to Fr.; for had it done so, its form would have been *grenée*, the suffix **ata** always = *ée* in Fr., see § 201.—Der. *grenad*ier, *grenad*ine. (From *grenade*, in sense of a projectile, comes *grenad*ier.)

GRENADIER, (1) *sm.* (Bot.) a pomegranate-tree. See *grenade*. (2). *sm.* a grenadier (military). See *grenade*,

GRENAILLE, *sf.* a minute grain; dim. of *grain*.—Der. *grenaill*er.

† **Grenat**, *sm.* a garnet; from It. *granato*.

GRENER, *vn.* to seed, *va.* to granulate. See *graine*.—Der. *grener*, *grené* (partic. subst.).

GRÈNETIER, *sm.* a seedsman; from *grenette*, dim. of *graine*.—Der. *grènet*erie.

GRÈNETIS, *sm.* the milled edge (of coins), a punch; deriv. of *grenet*, dim. of *graine*, q. v.

GRENETTE, *sf.* the Avignon berry; dim. of *graine*.

GRENIER, *sm.* a granary, loft; from L. **granarium**. For **-arium** = *-ier* see § 198; for atonic **a** = *e* see § 54.

GRENOUILLE, *sf.* a frog. O. Fr. *renouille*, It. *ranocchia*, from L. **ranuncula**, fem. form of **ranunculus**, used by Cicero, der. from **rana**. **Ranuncula** becomes **ranucula** by **nc** = *c* (see *coque*), then *renouille* by **ucula** = *ouille* (see § 258), and atonic **a** = *e* see § 54. *Renouille* becomes *grenouille* by the altogether unusual prefix of a *g*, see Hist. Gram. p. 79, note 2.—Der. *grenouill*et, *grenouill*ette (see *renoncule*), *grenouill*ère.

GRENU, *adj.* corned, granular; deriv. of *grain* (*un épi grenu*, an ear full of grain).

GRÈS, *sm.* sandstone, gritstone; of Germ.

origin, O. H. G. *gries*, gravel.—Der. *grés-il*, *gres*serie.

GRÉSIL, *sm.* sleet. See *grès*.—Der. *grésil-ler*, *grésil*lement.

GREVE, *sf.* a strand. See *gravier*.

GREVER, *va.* to burden, injure; from L. **gravari**. For **a**=*e* see § 54.—Der. *dé-grever*.

GRIBLETTE, *sf.* a hash of meat. Origin unknown.

GRIBOUILLER, *va.* to daub, scrawl. Origin unknown.—Der. *gribouill*age, *gribouill*ette.

GRIÈCHE, *adj.* prickly, importunate; from L. **graeca**. For **ae**=**e**=*ie* see § 104; for **ca**=*che* see §§ 126, 54. *Grièche* is a doublet of *grègue*, *grècque*, q. v. *Grièche* is only used in two compds., *pie-grièche*, *ortie-grièche*, which is called in Eng. *greek nettle*.

GRIEF, *adj.* grievous; fem. *grieve*, whence *grièvement*. *Grief* is used, as late as Bossuet, as an adj. meaning hard, painful; from L. **gravis**. For **v**=*f* see § 142; for **a**=*e* see § 51, whence O. Fr. *gref* which becomes *grief* by change of **e** into *ie*, see *arrière*. *Grief* is a doublet of *grave*. q. v.

GRIEF, *sm.* a wrong, injury; from L. **grave***, by changing **ave** into *ief* (for details see above).

GRIEVETÉ, *sf.* gravity, enormity; from L. **gravitatem**. For **a**=*e* see § 51; for **e**=*ie* see *arrière*; **i**=*e* see *mettre*; for **-atem**=*-é* see § 201.

GRIFFE, *sf.* a claw; of Germ. origin, O. H. G. *grif*, anything to seize with, then in medieval Germ. texts a claw. — Der. *griffer*, *griffade*, *griffonner*, *griffonneur*, *griffonnage*.

GRIFFON, *sm.* a griffin. Port. *gripho*, der. (with suffix *on*) from L. **gryphus**. For **ph**=*f* see *coffre*.

GRIGNOTER, *vn.* to nibble; der. from *grigner*, cp. *trembloter* from *trembler*. The O. Fr. *grigner*, to show one's teeth, is of Germ. origin, O. H. G. *grînan*.

GRIGOU, *sm.* a poor wretch. Origin unknown.

GRIL, *sm.* a gridiron; formerly *grëil*, originally *graïl*, from L. **craticulum**, masc. form of **craticula**, a gridiron (in Martial). **Craticulum** becomes *graïl* by loss of medial **t** (see *abbaye*), and by **c**=*g* (see *adjuger*). The form **graticula** for **craticula** is found in medieval Graeco-Lat. glossaries. For **-iculum**=*-il* see § 257, and cp. **periculum**, *péril*. *Graïl* becomes *grëil* by *a*=*ei*, see § 51; then *gril* by *ei*=*i*, see § 102, note 1.—Der. *griller*, *grillade*.

GRILLE, *sf.* a grate; formerly *greïl*, originally *graïl*, from L. **craticula***, deriv. of *crates*. **Craticula** is written **graticula** in medieval Lat. texts: we find 'Unam **graticulam** . . . abstulit,' in an act of A. D. 1353. For **craticula**=*grille* see *gril*. —Der. *griller* (whose doublet is *craticuler*), *grillage*.

GRILLON, *sm.* a cricket; dim. of L. **grillus**.

GRIMACE. *sf.* a grimace; of Germ. origin, O. Scand. *grima*, a mask.—Der. *grimacer*, *grimacier*.

GRIMAUD, *sm.* an urchin. See *grime*.

† **Grime**, *sm.* a dotard (theatrical term), introd. in modern times from It. *grimo*.—Der. se *grimer*, *grimaud*.

GRIMOIRE, *sm.* a conjuring book. Origin unknown.

GRIMPER, *vn.* to climb, clamber; formerly *gripper*, in double sense of climbing, gripping hold to climb, then grasping, seizing: of Germ. origin, Neth. *grippen*. For intercalated *m* see *lambruche*. *Grimper* is a doublet of *gripper*, q. v.

GRINCER, *vn.* to gnash (with the teeth); of Germ. origin, O. H. G. *gremizôn*, through intermediate forms *grem'zon*, *grenzon*. For **m**=*n* see *changer*. *Grincer* is a doublet of *grincher*.—Der. *grincement*.

GRIOTTE. *sf.* (Bot.) a griotte cherry; corruption of O. Fr. *agriotte*, dim. of Gr. ἀγρίος. The marble called *griotte* is so named from its being cherry-coloured.

GRIPPER, *vn.* to grip, seize; of Germ. origin, O. Norse *gripa*.—Der. *grippe*.

GRIS, *adj.* grey; of Germ. origin, O. H. G. *grîs*, used of the hair.—Der. *grisâtre*, *grisaille*, *griser*, *grison*.

GRISONNER, *vn.* to grow grey; deriv. of *grison*. See *gris*.

GRIVE, *sf.* a thrush. Origin unknown.—Der. *grivelé*.

GRIVOIS, *smf.* a jolly comrade. Origin unknown.

† **Grog**, *sm.* grog; from Eng. *grog*.

GROGNER, *vn.* to growl, grumble; secondary form of *grognir**. So also It. has *grugnare* and *grugnire*, which is from L. **grunnire** (said of pigs). For **nn**=*gn* see *cligner*; for **u**=*o* see *annoncer*.—Der. From *groigner*, O. Fr. form for *grogner*, comes the verbal subst. *groing*, now written *groin*; for the connection between *groin* and *groigner* cp. *soin* and *soigner*, *témoin* and *témoigner*, *loin* and *éloigner*,

etc. Other deriv. are *grogner*, *grognement*, *grognard*, *grognon*, *grognonner*.

GROIN, *sm.* a snout. See *grogner*.

GROMMELER, *vn.* to grumble, formerly *grummeler*; of Germ. origin, O.Germ. *grummeln*.

GRONDER, *vn.* to mutter, scold, grumble; from L. **grundare***, a hypothetical secondary form of **grundire**. For **u**=*o* see *annoncer*. — Der. *grondeur*, *grondement*, *grond*erie.

† **Groom**, *sm.* a groom; from Eng. *groom*.

GROS, *adj.* large, bulky; from L. **grossus**. — Der. *gross*eur, *grossesse*, *grossier*, *grossir*, *dégrossir*, *grossoyer*, *grosse*, *grossissement*.

GROSEILLE, *sf.* a gooseberry. Sp. *grosella*, of Germ. origin (O. H. G. *kraüsel*, in the compd. *krausselbeere*). For **c**=*g* see *adjuger*; for **au**=*o* see § 106.— Der. *groseill*ier.

GROSSIER, *adj.* coarse. See *gros*. — Der. *grossièr*eté.

† **Grotesque**, *adj.* grotesque; from It. *grotesco*.

GROTTE, *sf.* a grotto. Prov. *cropta*, from L. **crypta**, which became **crupta** by **y**=**u**, § 101. **Crupta**, by **c**=**g** (see *adjuger*) becomes **grupta**, a form found in a Carolingian document: 'Insuper eidem contuli **gruptas** eremitarum . . . cum omnibus ad dictas **gruptas** pertinentibus,' is in a Chartulary of A.D. 887. **Grupta** becomes *grotte* by **u**=*o* see *annoncer*, and **pt**=*tt*, see § 168. *Grotte* is a doublet of *crypte*, q. v.

GROUILLER, *vn.* to stir, move. Origin unknown.—Der. *grouill*ement.

GROUP, *sm.* a bag of money. Origin unknown.

† **Groupe**, *sf.* a group; from It. *groppo*. —Der. *grouper*, *groupe*ment.

GRUAU, *sm.* oatmeal; formerly *gruel*, from **grutellum**, found in medieval Lat. **Grutellum** is a dim. of **grutum**, in a Carolingian text. **Grutum** is of Germ. origin, A. S. *grút*, groats. **Grutellum** becomes *gruel* by dropping medial **t** (see *abbaye*), then *gruau* by *el*=*au* (see *agneau*).

GRUE, *sf.* a crane; from L. **grua**, a fem. form of **grus**, found in the Salic Law, 7, 6: 'Si quis gallum aut gallinam furaverit, vel cygnum aut **gruam** domesticam.' The word has also the sense of a crane to lift weights: so also Gr. γέρανος and Engl. *crane* have both senses.

GRUGER, *va.* to crunch. Origin unknown.

GRUME, *sf.* bark (on forest trees). Origin unknown.

GRUMEAU, *sm.* a clod, lump; formerly *grumel*, from L. **grumellus**, dim. of **grumus**, a little lump. For *el*=*eau* see *agneau*—Der. (from O.Fr. *grumel*) *grumel*er, *grumel*eux.

GRUYER, *adj.* one who has the right to forest wood (a feudal term). Of Germ. origin, O. Germ. *grus*, used for an orchard. —Der. *gruer*ie.

† **Gruyère**, *sm.* Gruyere cheese; of hist. origin, see § 33; from Gruyère in Switzerland, where this cheese is made.

GUÉ, *sm.* a ford. Sp. *vado*, from L. **vadum**. For **v**=*gu* see *gaîne*; for **-atum**=*-é* see § 201; for loss of **d** see *aigu*.—Der. *gué*able.

GUÈDE, *sf.* wood. O. Fr. *guaide*; originally *waide*. Of Germ. origin, Germ. *waid*. For *w*=*gu* see *gâcher*.

GUENILLE, *sf.* a rag, tatters. Origin unknown.

GUENON, *sf.* a pouched monkey. Origin unknown.

GUEPE, *sf.* a wasp; formerly *guespe*, originally *wespe*. It. *vespa*, from L. **vespa**. For **v**=*gu* see *gaîne*; for loss of *s* see Hist. Gram. p. 81.—Der. *guêp*ier.

GUÈRE, *adv.* little, but little, not very. Prov. *gaigre*. The word means 'much' in O. Fr.: *S'il eust guère vécu, il eust conquis toute l'Italie*, says a 14th-cent. chronicle. *Guère* is of Germ. origin, answering to O. H. G. *weigaro**, much. This contr. into *weig'ro* becomes *guère*. For *w*=*gu* see *gâcher*; for *gr*=*r* see *aigrette*: the *gr* remains in old Prov. *gaigre*.—Der. *na*guère, q. v.

GUÉRET, *sm.* a fallowland, field. Prov. *garag*, from L. **veractum***, a Low Lat. form, representing L. **vervactum***, fallow land, by the unique reduction of **rv** into **v** in the middle of a word. **Veractum** by **ct**=*t* (see § 168) gives us Fr. *guéret*. For **v**=*gu* see *gaîne*; for **actum**=*eit*=*et* see *attrait* and *affeté*.

Guéridon, *sm.* a round table. Origin unknown.

GUÉRIR, *vn.* to heal; its primitive sense is 'to defend' in very old Fr. documents. *Guérir*, formerly *guarir*, originally *warir*, is of Germ. origin, Goth. *warjan*, to defend. For *w*=*gu* see *gâcher*.—Der. *guér*ison, *guér*issable.

† **Guérite**, *sf.* a sentry box; from Sp. *garita*.

GUERRE, *sf.* war. It. *guerra*. Of Germ. origin, O. H. G. *werra*, a quarrel. For *w*=*gu* see *gâcher*.—Der. *guerr*ier, *guerr*oyer, a*guerr*ir.

GUET, *sm.* a watch, guard. See *guetter.*—Der. *guet*-apens (formerly *guet*-apensé, compd. of *guet*, and adj. *apensé*, which answers to a form **appensatus***, hung up, prepared. *Guet*-apens means properly an ambuscade).

GUÊTRE, *sf.* a gaiter. Origin unknown.

GUETTER, *va.* to watch, look out; formerly *guaiter*, It. *guatare.* Of Germ. origin, O.H.G. *wahtan.* For *w*=*gu* see *gâcher.*—Der. *guet* (verbal subst.), *guetteur*, a*guets* (verbal subst. of O. Fr. verb *aguetter*).

GUEULE, *sf.* mouth; from L. **gula.** For **u**=*eu* see *beugler.* *Gueule* is a doublet of *goule.*—Der. *gueuler.*

†**Gueules,** *sm. pl.* gules (heraldry). Of oriental origin (§ 31), as are many heraldic terms; from Pers. *ghul*, a rose.

†**Gueuse,** *sf.* cast-iron; of Germ. origin, like many other metallurgic terms; from Germ. *guss* (§ 20).

GUEUX, *sm.* a beggar. Origin unknown. Its doublet is *queux.*—Der. *gueuse*, *gueuser*, *gueuserie.*

GUI, *sm.* mistletoe. O.Fr. *guis* and *vis*, It. *visco*, from L. **viscum.** For **v**=*gu* see *gaîne*; for **sc**=*s* see *bois*; hence O.Fr. forms *vis* and *guis.*

GUICHET, *sm.* a wicket; the original sense being a gate, as in *les guichets du Louvre*, etc. In O.Fr. it signifies a little gate. *Guichet*, formerly *vicket*, is of Germ. origin; *vicket* is dim. of O. Nors. *vik*, a lurking-place. *Vicket* becomes *guichet* by *v*=*gu*, see *gaîne*; and by *c*=*ch* see § 126.—Der. *guichetier.*

†**Guide,** *sm.* a guide; introd. from It. *guida.*—Der. *guider*, *guidon.*

Guider, *va.* to guide. See *guide.*

GUIGNE, *sf.* (Bot.) a kind of cherry; formerly *guine*, originally *guisne.* Of Germ. origin, O.H.G. *wîhsela*, a sour cherry. *Wihs(e)la*, contr. to *wihs'la* becomes *guisne.* For *w*=*gu* see *gâcher*; for *l*=*n*, *guisne* for *guisle*, see *quenouille.* O.Fr. *guisne* becomes successively *guine* (see Hist. Gram. p. 81) and *guigne* (see *cligner*).

GUIGNER, *va.* to glance, peep at. Origin unknown.

†**Guignon,** *sm.* ill luck; from Sp. *guiñon.*

GUILLEDOU, *sm. pl.* places of ill repute. Origin unknown.

Guillemet, *sm.* an inverted comma; of hist. origin, see § 33. *Guillemet* is the name of the 16th-cent. printer (Guillaumet or Guillemet), who first introduced this symbol.

GUILLERET, *adj.* brisk, lively. Origin unknown.

Guillocher, *va.* to 'guilloche,' engine-turn; of hist. origin see § 33. *Guillocher* is from Guilloche, the name of the inventor of this kind of ornament.

Guillotine, *sf.* guillotine; of hist. origin, see § 33. *Guillotine* is from M. Guillotin, a Fr. physician, who invented this instrument.—Der. *guillotiner.*

GUIMAUVE, *sf.* (Bot.) mallow, marsh mallow; formerly *mauve*, from L. **bismalva**, found (8th cent.) in the Capitulary de Villis. **Bismalva** is contr. from **ibiscum-malva***, compd. of **ibiscum**, the mallow (in Pliny), and of **malva**, which means the same thing. For **sc**=*s* see *bois.* **Bismalva** losing its **s** (see Hist. Gram. p. 81) becomes *vimauve* by **b**=*v*, see *avant*, and by **al**=*au*, see *agneau.* *Vimauve* becomes *guimauve* by *v*=*gu*, see *gaîne.*

GUIMBARDE, *sf.* a van, a jew's-harp. Origin unknown.

GUIMPE, *sf.* a wimple; formerly *guimple.* Of Germ. origin, O.H.G. *wimpal.* *Wimp(a)l* contrd. into *wimp'l* becomes *guimple.* For *w*=*gu* see *gâcher.*

GUINDER, *va.* to hoist oneself, strain; of Germ. origin, O.H.G. *windan.* For *w*=*gu* see *gâcher.*

†**Guinée,** *sf.* a guinea; from Engl. *guinea.*

GUINGUETTE, *sf.* a public house, villa. Origin unknown.

GUIPURE, *sf.* guipure (thread of silk lace); der. from O.Fr. verb *guiper.* Of Germ. origin, Goth. *veipan*, to weave. For *v*=*g* see *gaîne* and *gâcher.*

†**Guirlande,** *sf.* a garland; from It. *ghirlanda.*—Der. en*guirlander.*

GUISE, *sf.* manner, way, wise; of Germ. origin, O.H.G. *wisa.* For *w*=*gu* see *gâcher.*—Der. dé*guiser.*

†**Guitare,** *sf.* a guitar; from Sp. *guitarra.* Its doublet is *cithare*, q. v.—Der. *guitariste.*

Gustation, *sf.* taste; from L. gustationem.

†**Gutta-percha,** *sf.* gutta-percha; from Engl. *gutta-percha.*

Guttural, *adj.* guttural; from L. gutturalis*; der. from guttur.

Gymnase, *sm.* a gymnasium; from L. gymnasium.—Der. *gymnasiarque*, *gymnaste.*

Gymnastique, *adj.* gymnastic; from L. gymnasticus.

Gymnique, *adj.* (Anat.) gymnic; from L. gymnicus.

Gymnosophiste, *sm.* a gymnosophist; from L. gymnosophista.

Gynécee, *sm.* a woman's workshop, quarter; from L. gynaeceum.

Gypse, *sm.* (Min.) gypsum.—Der. *gypseux*.

H.

Habile, *adj.* able; from L. habilis.

Habileté, *sf.* ability; from L. habilitatem. For -atem=*-é* see § 230.

Habiliter, *va.* to qualify (legal); from L. habilitare, to qualify, in the Notae Tironis.—Der. *réhabiliter*.

Habiller, *va.* to dress; a very ill-formed deriv. from L. habilis, properly to make fit for, put into right state, thence dress.—Der. *habillement*, *habilleur*, *déshabiller*.

Habit, *sm.* dress; from L. habitus (used for dress by Virgil).

Habitacle, *sm.* an abode; from L. habitaculum.

Habitation, *sf.* habitation; from L. habitationem.

Habiter, *va.* to inhabit; from L. habitare.—Der. *habitable*, *habitant*.

Habitude, *sf.* habit, use; from L. habitudinem.

Habituel, *adj.* habitual; from L. habitualis*; der. from habitus.

Habituer, *va.* to habituate; from L. habituare*, from habitus.

† **Hâbler**, *va.* to boast, brag; from Sp. *hablar* (§ 26, note 2).—Der. *hâbleur*, *hâblerie*.

HACHE, *sf.* a hatchet; of Germ. origin, O. H. G. *hacco*. For *cc*=*ch* see § 126.—Der. *hachette*, *hachereau*, *hacher*, *hachoir*, *hachure*, *hachis*.

HACHURE, *sf.* hatching (engraving). See *hache*.

HAGARD, *adj.* haggard, wild. We have seen (§ 13) that this word was at first only applied to the falcon: the *faucon hagard* was one which had not been caught till after more than one 'mewing,' in which case the bird is untameable. *Faucon hagard* means lit. a hedge-falcon, which has never moulted in a cage. For etymology see *haie*.

Hagiographe, *sm.* a hagiographer; from Gr. ἁγιογράφος.—Der. *hagiographie*.

HAIE, *sf.* a hedge; from L. haga*, found in very old medieval texts, as e. g. 'Quod totam dictam plateam . . . includere possint fossato et haga.' Haga is of Germ. origin answering to O. H. G. *haga*. L. ha(g)a loses its medial g (see *allier*), and becomes haia, found (9th cent.) in the Capitularies of Charles the Bald, tit. xxxvi.: 'Quicumque istis temporibus castella et firmitates et haias sine nostro verbo fecerint.' For a=*ai* see § 54.—Der. from a Lat. form haga the adj. *hagard* (used of birds that live in the hedges, wild).

HAILLON, *sm.* rag, tatters; of Germ. origin, dim. of a hypothetical root *haille*, which answers to O. H. G. *hadil*, a rag, by contr. of *had(i)l* into *had'l*, and by *dl*=*ll* (see § 168), and by *a*=*ai* (see § 54).

HAÏNE, *sf.* hatred. See *haïr*.—Der. *haineux*.

HAÏR, *va.* to hate; in 11th cent. *hadir* (in the poem of St. Alexis), of Germ. origin, A. S. *hatian*. For *t*=*d* see *aider*. O. Fr. *hadir* becomes *hair* by loss of *d*, see *accabler*.—Der. *haine* (formerly *haïne*, der. from *haïr*, like *saisine* from *saisir*), *haïssable*.

HAIRE, *sf.* a hair-shirt; of Germ. origin, O. Scand. *hæra*.

HALBRAN, *sm.* (Ornith.) a young wild-duck; of Germ. origin, Germ. *halbente*, through hypothetical M. H. G. form *halberent*, whence *halbran*.—Der. *halebrené*.

HÂLE, *adj.* sunburnt, swarthy. See *hâler*.

HALEINE, *sf.* breath; formerly *aleine* (for *h* prefixed see *envahir*), verbal subst. of O. Fr. verb *alener*, to breathe, which is for *aneler*, from L. anhelare, by transposition of liquids *n* and *l* (see *sangloter*). For e=*ei* before *n* see *frein*.

HALENER, *va.* to scent the breath of, wind (hunting), formerly *alener*. See *haleine*.

HALER, *va.* to haul, hale; of Germ. origin, Engl. *to hale*, O. Nors. *hâla*.—Der. *halage*.

HÂLER, *va.* formerly to dry up, to sunburn. The sun burns (*hâle*) the skin, i. e. dries it up. *Hâler* is of Germ. origin, der. from Flem. *hael*, dry. The adj. *hâle* is found in O. Fr., meaning 'dried up.' The place where hemp is dried at a farm is still called the *hâloir*.—Der. *hâle* (verbal subst.).

HALETER, *vn.* to pant. It. *alitare*, from L. **halitare** (used by Ennius).

Hallali, an onomatopoetic word. See § 45.

HALLE, *sf.* a market; of Germ. origin, Germ. *halle*, a hall, covered market, which latter is also the proper meaning of Fr. *halle*.—Der. *hall*age.

† **Hallebarde**, *sf.* a halberd; introd. from It. *alabarda*.—Der. *hallebardier*.

HALLIER, *sm.* a thicket; der. from a form *halle**, which is from L. **hasla***, branches, in the Germanic Codes. Origin unknown. For loss of **s** see Hist. Gram. p. 81.

Hallucination, *sf.* a hallucination; from L. hallucinationem.

Halo, *sm.* a halo; from Gr. ἅλως.

HALTE, *sf.* a halt. O. Fr. *halt*; of Germ. origin, Germ. *halt*.

Haltères, *sm. pl.* weights used by jumpers to help them in making long leaps; from Gr. ἁλτῆρες.

† **Hamac**, *sm.* a hammock; introd. from Sp. *hamaca*.

Hamadryade, *sf.* a hamadryad; from Gr. ἁμαδρυάδες.

HAMEAU, *sm.* a hamlet; formerly *hamel* (for *el*=*eau* see *agneau*). O. Fr. *hamel* is dim. of *ham**, which is of Germ. origin, A. S. *ham*, a dwelling.

HAMEÇON, *sm.* a fish-hook; from L. **hamicionem***, dim. of **hamus**. For **cio**=*ço* see *agneau*; for **i**=*e* see *mettre*.

HAMPE, *sf.* a staff, handle; for *hampte**, *hanthe**, of Germ. origin, O. H. G. *hanthabe*, properly that which the hand holds, a handle, by contr. of *hanthabe* into *hant'be*, and then, very irregularly *hant'pe*, *hamt'pe*.

HANAP, *sm.* a goblet; of Germ. origin, O. H. G. *hnap*.

HANCHE, *sf.* the hip, haunch; of Germ. origin, O. H. G. *ancha*, the leg, then the haunch. For addition of *h* see *envahir*. *Hanche* is a doublet of *anche*.

† **Hanebane**, *sf.* henbane; from Engl. *henbane*.

HANGAR, *sm.* a shed, cart-shed; formerly *angar*, properly a shed to shelter implements and utensils. The Gr. ἄγγαρος, an express, had, through the form ἀγγαρία, produced the L. **angaria**, meaning the obligation to furnish to the Emperors the means of transport, then a station at which the imperial carriers changed horses; hence deriv. **angarium**, a covered place, shed to shoe the carriers' horses in. '**Angarium** est locus ubi sufferuntur equi,' says a Low Lat. document. **Angarium** is extended from its special sense of a shoeing-shed, to every kind of shed for implements or carts. For addition of *h* see *envahir*; in the 17th cent. it was still written *angar*.

HANNETON, *sm.* a beetle, chafer, cock-chafer; formerly *haneton*, dim. of a root *hane**, of Germ. origin, answering to provincial Germ. *hahn*, in the compd. *weiden hahn*, a cock-chafer, a word used in many provinces in Germany.

HANSE, *sf.* the Hanse; from O. H. G. *hansa*, an association.—Der. *hanséatique*.

HANTER, *va.* to haunt, frequent. Origin unknown.

HAPPE, *sf.* the bed of an axletree, cramp-iron, bill; of Germ. origin; O. H. G. *happa* a sickle.

HAPPER, *va.* to snap, snatch at; of Germ. origin, Neth. *happen*, to bite, then to snap.

† **Haquenée**, *sf.* a nag, hackney; from Sp. *hacanéa*.

HAQUET, *sm.* a dray, a wretched horse, screw. *Panser un haquet* was a phrase in 15th cent. *Haquet* is a dim. of O. Fr. *haque*, a hack, which is of Germ. origin, Engl. *hack*, a horse.

† **Harangue**, *sf.* a harangue; formerly *arengue*, introd. from It. *aringa*, which is of Germ. origin, Germ. *hring*. Its doublets are *rang*, *ranz*, q. v.—Der. *haranguer*.

HARAS, *sm.* a stud; formerly *faras*, a troop of horses; of Oriental origin, Ar. *faras*, a horse, whence the collective sense. For *f*=*h* see § 143.

HARASSER, *va.* to harass. Origin unknown.

HARCELER, *va.* to harass, torment; formerly *herceler*, from *herce*, a form of O. Fr. *herse*. *Herceler* is to vex, as the *herce* (harrow) vexes the ground. In Engl. we also find the word 'harrow' in both senses.

HARDE, *sf.* a herd, flock; of Germ. origin, Germ. *herde*.

HARDE, *sf.* a leash (for hunting dogs). See *hart*.

HARDES, *sf. pl.* clothes; formerly *fardes*. Origin unknown. For *f*=*h* see § 143.

HARDI, *adj.* bold, daring; partic. of O. Fr. verb *hardir*, of Germ. origin, O. H. G. *hartjan*, to harden. For *t*=*d* see § 117.—Der. *hardi*esse, en*hardir* (from O. Fr verb *hardir*).

HARDIESSE, *sf.* boldness. See *hardi*.

† **Harem**, *sm.* a harem; of Oriental origin Ar. *charam*.

HARENG, *sm.* a herring; formerly *harenc* of Germ. origin, O. H. G. *harinc*.—Der *harengère*.

HARGNEUX, *adj.* surly, crabbed; from O.Fr. verb *hargner*, to quarrel. *Hargner* is of Germ. origin, O. H. G. *harmjan*, to quarrel, scold.

HARICOT, *sm.* (1) a bean, (2) a stew. Origin unknown.

HARIDELLE, *sf.* a jade, hack. Origin unknown.

† **Harmonica**, *sf.* a harmonica; from Germ. *harmonika*: name and instrument came from Germ. at the beginning of the present century.

Harmonie, *sf.* harmony; from L. harmonia.—Der. *harmonieux*, *harmoniste*.

Harmonieux, *adj.* harmonious. See *harmonie*.

Harmonique, *adj.* harmonic; from L. harmonicus.

HARNACHER, *va.* to harness. See *harnais*. —Der. en*harnacher*.

HARNAIS, *sm.* harness, trappings; formerly the full fitting out of a knight and his horse. Originally *harnais* signified only the harness, armour, of a knight, which sense remains in the phrase *blanchir sous le harnais*. *Harnais*, formerly *harnas*, is of Celtic origin, Low Bret. *harnez*, Kymr. *haiarnez*, implements of iron, and thence armour.—Der. *harnacher* (formerly *harnascher*, Prov. *arnascar*, from O.Fr. form *harnasc* *).

HARO, *sm.* hue and cry. Origin unknown.

HARPE, *sf.* a harp; from L. **harpa**, found in Fortunatus (6th cent.): 'Romanusque lyra, plaudet tibi Barbarus **harpa**.' **Harpa** is of Germ. origin, answering to Scand. **harpa**, Germ. *harfe*.—Der. *harpiste*.

HARPER, *va.* to seize with the nails; of Germ. origin, O. H. G. *harfan*, to seize. —Der. *harpon*.

Harpie, *sf.* a harpy; from L. harpyia.

HARPON, *sm.* a harpoon. See *harper*.—Der. *harponner*, *harponneur*.

HART, *sf.* a rope (also *harde*). Origin unknown.

HASARD, *sm.* chance, hazard, risk; originally game of dice (in 12-cent. documents), then the chances of gambling, then chances of life. *Hasard*, O. Fr. *asart*, Prov. *azar*, Sp. *azar*, O. It. *zaro*, is of Oriental origin, from Ar. *al-sár*, the game of dice, whence, by omission of the article *al* comes It. *zaro*, and with the article the compd. forms of Sp. *azar* and O. Fr. *asar*, to which was afterwards suffixed a *d* (cp. *homard* for *homar*), and an initial *h* (see *envahir*). — Der. *hasarder*, *hasardeux*.

HASE, *sf.* a doe-hare; of Germ. origin, Germ. *hase*.

Hast, *sm.* a staff; from L. hasta.—Der. *hastaire*.

HÂTE, *sf.* haste; formerly *hast*, of Germ. origin, Germ. *hast*. For loss of *s* see Hist. Gram. p. 81.—Der. *hâter*, *hâtif*.

HÂTIER, *sm.* a spit-rest; formerly *hastier*, from *haste*, a spear, spit, which is from L. **hasta**. For loss of *s* see Hist. Gram. p. 81.

HÂTIF, *adj.* forward, precocious. See *hâte*. —Der. *hâtiveté*.

HAUBANS, *sm. pl.* (Naut.) shrouds; formerly *hoben*, of Germ. origin, as are most seafaring terms, Flem. *hobent*.

HAUBERT, *sm.* a hauberk; formerly *hauberc*, originally *halberc*, in medieval Lat. **halsberga**; of Germ. origin, O. H. G. *halsberc*. —Der. (from O. Fr. *hauberc*) *haubergeon*.

HAUSSER, *va.* to lift up; from L. **altiare** *, a deriv. of **altus**. For **altiare** = *hausser* see *exhaussser*.—Der. *hausse*-col, *haussement*, *hausse* (verbal subst.), re*hausser*.

HAUT, *adj.* high; formerly *halt*, originally *alt*, from L. altus. For *al* = *au* see *agneau*; for addition of *h* see *envahir*.—Der. *haut*ain, *haut*esse, *haut*eur.

HAUTAIN, *adj.* haughty. See *haut*.

HAUTBOIS, *sm.* a hautbois; compd. of *bois* and *haut*, q. v. A *hautbois* is properly a wooden instrument (*bois*) whose sound is shrill (*haut*).

HAUTESSE, *sf.* highness (a title). See *haut*. Its doublet is *altesse*, q. v.

HAUTEUR, *sf.* height, haughtiness. See *haut*.

HÂVE, *adj.* wan; of Germ. origin, A.S. *hasva*, pale. For loss of *s* see Hist. Gram. p. 81. —Der. *havir*.

HAVRE, *sm.* a haven, harbour; formerly *havle*, originally *hable*, from L. **habulum** *, a harbour, in Low Lat.: 'Laxavi et dimisi . . . quidquid juris habebam in portu et **habulo**,' says a 12th-cent. act. **Habulum** is of Germ. origin, dim. of Germ. forms, as A.S. *hæfen*, Engl. *haven*. **Hábŭlum**, contrd. **hab'lum** (see § 51), becomes successively *hable*, then *havle* (see *avant*), and lastly *havre* (see *apôtre*).

† **Havre-sac**, *sm.* a knapsack, lit. an oat-bag; in 17th cent. *habresac*, thus defined by Ménage, A.D. 1650, HAVRE-SAC *ou* HABRESAC: *Les Chartiers et les Fiacres appellent ainsi un sac de toile dans lequel ils donnent de l'avoine à leurs chevaux dans les rues. . . . Les soldats fantassins se servent aussi de cette sorte de sac quand ils vont en cam-*

pagne. Thus we see that its true sense is an oat-bag. *Havresac* or *habresac* is from Germ. *habersack*.

HEAUME, *sm.* a helm; formerly *helm*, of Germ. origin, O. H. G. *helm*. For *el=eau* see *agneau*.

Hebdomadaire, *adj.* weekly; from L. hebdomadarius *. Its doublet is *hebdomadier*.

HÉBERGER, *va.* to lodge; formerly *herberger*, from O. Fr. *herberge*, a place in which one lodges. *Herberge* is of Germ. origin, Germ. *herberge*.—Der. *héberge*.

Hébêter, *va.* to stultify; from L. hebetare.

Hébraïque, *adj.* Hebrew; from L. hebraicus.—Der. *hébraïsant*, *hébraïsme*.

Hébreu, *sm.* a Hebrew; from L. hebraeus.

Hécatombe, *sf.* a hecatomb; from L. hecatomba.

Hectare, *sm.* a hectare (2 a. 11 r. 35 p.); formed from Gr. ἑκατόν and *are*. See *are*.

Hectique, *adj.* hectic; from L. hecticus. Its doublet is *étique*, q. v.

Hectogramme, *sm.* a hectogramme (3·216 oz. Troy); formed from Gr. ἑκατόν and *gramme*. See *gramme*.

Hectolitre, *sm.* a hectolitre (3·5317 cubic feet); formed from Gr. ἑκατόν and *litre*. See *litre*.

Hectomètre, *sm.* a hectometre (328·09167 feet); formed from Gr. ἑκατόν and *mètre*. See *mètre*.

HÉLAS! *interj.* alas! Written in O. Fr. *hé! las!* compd. of interj. *hé!* and adj. *las*, from L. lassus, unhappy. In the 13th cent. people said *Cette mère est* lasse *de la mort de son fils*.—Hè! las! *qui je suis!* i. e. unhappy that I am! The two words were finally united into one in the 15th cent. At the same time *las* lost its primitive force, passing from sense of pain to that of weariness, as has also occurred with *gêne* and *ennui*, which originally meant 'plague' and 'hatred.'

† **Héler**, *va.* to hail; of Engl. origin, like many other sea terms, Engl. *to hail*.

Hélianthe, *sm.* the sunflower; from L. helianthes, found in Pliny.

Hélice, *sf.* a helix; from Gr. ἕλιξ, a spiral.

Héliocentrique, *adj.* heliocentric; from Gr. ἥλιος and κέντρον.

Hélioscope, *sm.* a helioscope; from Gr. ἥλιος and σκοπεῖν.

Héliotrope, *sm.* a heliotrope; from L. heliotropium.

Hellénique, *adj.* hellenic; from Gr. ἑλληνικός.

Helleniste, *sm.* a hellenist; from Gr. ἑλληνιστής.

Helvétique, *adj.* helvetic; from L. helveticus.

Hematite, *sf.* (Min.) hematite; from Gr. αἱματίτης.

Hématocèle, *sf.* (Surg.) hematocele; from Gr. αἷμα and κήλη.

Hématose, *sf.* hematosis; from Gr. αἱμάτωσις.

Hématurie, *sf.* (Med.) hematuria; from Gr. αἱματουρία.

Hémicycle, *sm.* a hemicycle; from L. hemicyclium.

Hémiplégie, *sf.* (Med.) hemiplegy; from Gr. ἡμιπληξία.

Hémiptère, *sm.* (Entom.) a hemiptere, bug; from Gr. ἡμι- and πτέρον.

Hémisphère, *sm.* hemisphere; from L. hemisphaerium.—Der. *hémisphérique*.

Hémistiche, *sm.* a hemistich; from L. hemistichium.

Hémoptysie, *sf.* (Med.) hemoptysis; from Gr. αἷμα and πτύσις.

Hémorragie, *sf.* (Med.) hemorrhage; from Gr. αἱμορραγία.

Hémorrhoïdes, *sf.* (Med.) hemorrhoids; from Gr. αἱμορροΐδες.—Der. *hémorrhoïdal*.

Hémostatique, *adj.* (Med.) hemostatic; from Gr. αἱμοστατικὸς.

Hendécasyllabe, *adj.* hendecasyllabic; from Gr. ἕνδεκα and συλλαβή.

HENNIR, *vn.* to neigh; from L. **hinnire**. For i=*e* see *mettre*.—Der. *hennissement*.

Hépatique, *adj.* (Med.) hepatic; *sf.* (Bot.) liverwort; from Gr. ἡπατικός.

Hépatite, *sf.* (Med.) hepatitis; from Gr. ἡπατίτης.

Heptacorde, *sm.* (Mus.) a heptachord; from Gr. ἑπτάχορδος.

Heptagone, *sm.* a heptagon; from Gr. ἑπτάγωνος.

Héraldique, *adj.* heraldic; from medieval L. heraldicus, der. from heraldus (see *héraut*), properly the art of a herald-at-arms.

HÉRAUT, *sm.* a herald; formerly *heralt*, Sp. *heraldo*, from medieval L. **heraldus**. For *al=au* see *agneau*. The exact origin of **heraldus** is unknown. From L. **heraldus**, comes adj. **heraldicus**, whence Fr. *héraldique*.

Herbacé, *adj.* herbaceous; from L. herbaceus.

HERBAGE, *sm.* herbage, pasture, grass; from

L. herbaticum *, der. from herba. For -aticum = *-age* see *âge*.

HERBE, *sf.* grass; from L. herba.—Der. *herb*ette, *herb*oriser, *herb*oriste.

HERBEUX, *adj.* grassy from L. herbosus. For -osus = *-eux* see § 229.

HERBIER, *sm.* a herbal; from L. herbarium. For -arium = *-ier* see § 198.

Herbivore, *adj.* herbivorous; from L. herba and vorare.

Herboriser, *vn.* to herborise. See *herbe*. —Der. *herboris*ation, *herboris*eur.

Herboriste, *sm.* a herbalist. See *herbe*.

HÈRE, *sm.* a fellow, wretch. Origin unknown.

Héréditaire, *adj.* hereditary; from L. hereditarius. Its doublet is *héritier*, q. v.

Hérédité, *sf.* inheritance; from L. hereditatem. For -atem = *-é* see § 230.

Hérésiarque, *sm.* a heresiarch; from Gr. αἱρεσιάρχης.

Hérésie, *sf.* heresy; from Gr. αἵρεσις.

Hérétique, *sm. adj.* heretic, heretical; from L. haereticus.

HÉRISSER, *va.* to bristle, erect, to act like a *hérisson*: just as in It. *arricciare* is a compd. of *riccio*, in Sp. *erizar* is formed from *erizo*. *Hérisser* does not come straight from *hérisson*, but from the root *hériss-*, of which *hérisson* is the diminutive.

HÉRISSON, *sm.* a hedgehog, urchin; formerly *hériçon*, originally *ériçon*, from L. ericionem *, dim. of ericius. For cio = ço = sso see *agencer*; for addition of *h* see *envahir*. *Hérisson* is a doublet of *oursin*, q. v.

HÉRITAGE, *sm.* an inheritance. See *hériter*.

HÉRITER, *va.* to inherit. Prov. *heretar*, Sp. *heredar*. from L. hereditare (found in Arnobius). Hereditare becomes heretare, see *accointer*; whence *hériter* by e = *i*, see § 60.—Der. *héri*tage, des*hériter*.

HÉRITIER, *sm.* an heir; from L. hereditarius. For heredit- = *hérit-* see *hériter*; for -arius = *-ier* see § 198. *Héritier* is a doublet of *héréditaire*, q. v.

Hermaphrodite, *sm.* a hermaphrodite; from L. hermaphroditus.

Herméneutique, *adj.* hermeneutic; from Gr. ἑρμηνευτικός.

Hermès, *sm.* Hermes; from Gr. Ἑρμῆς.—Der. *herméti*que. The hermetic philosophy is that which occupied itself with the search after the Philosopher's stone, i. e. that of Hermes Trismegistus. The hermetic science, or alchemy, had also a way of absolutely closing flasks with a seal, whence comes the phrase 'hermetically sealed.

HERMÉTIQUE, *adj.* hermetic. See *hermès*. —Der. *hermétique*ment.

HERMINE, *sm.* ermine; formerly *ermine*, Sp. *armiño*, from L. armenius*, properly fur of Armenia, it having been imported thence into Rome. Armenius becomes *ermine*. For a = *e* see § 54; for e = *i* see § 60. *Ermine* becomes *hermine* by prefixing *h*, see *envahir*.—Der. *hermin*é.

HERMITE, *sm.* a hermit. See *ermite*. For prefixed *h* see *envahir*.—Der. *hermit*age.

Hernie, *sf.* (Med.) hernia; from L. *hernia*. —Der. *herni*aire.

Héroïne, *sf.* a heroine; from L. heroina.

Héroïque, *adj.* heroic; from L. heroicus.

Héroïsme, *sm.* heroism. See *héros*.

HÉRON, *sm.* a heron. See *aigrette*.—Der. *héron*neau, *héron*nier, *héron*nière.

Héros, *sm.* a hero; from L. heros.—Der. *héro*ïsme.

HERSE, *sf.* a harrow, caltrop, portcullis; formerly *herce*, It. *erpice*, from L. hirpicem (a harrow, in Varro). For regular contr. of hirp(ĭ)cem into hirp'cem, hir'cem, see § 51; hence O. Fr. *herce* by i = *e*, see *mettre*. For *herce* = *herse* see *amitié*.—Der. *hers*age, *hers*er, *hers*eur.

Hésitation, *sf.* hesitation; from L. haesitationem.

Hésiter, *vn.* to hesitate; from L. haesitare.

Hétéroclite, *adj.* heteroclite; from L. heteroclitus (found in Priscian).

Hétérodoxe, *adj.* heterodox; from Gr. ἑτερόδοξος.—Der. *hétérodoxie*.

Hétérogène, *adj.* heterogeneous; from Gr. ἑτερογενής.—Der. *hétérogénéité*.

HÊTRE, *sm.* a beech-tree; formerly *hestre* Of Germ. origin, Low Germ. *hester*. For loss of *s* see Hist. Gram. p. 81.

HEUR, *sm.* luck, good fortune; formerly *eür*, *aür*, Prov. *agur*, It. *augurio*, from L. augurium, which signified first a presage then good or ill fortune. Augurium became agurium, just as auscultare became ascultare in Roman times. Agurium drops the g (see *allier*), whence O. Fr. *a-ür* *aür* softens *a* into *e* (see § 51), whence *eür*, whence *eur*, whence the modern form *heur*, by prefixing *h* (see *envahir*). The philologists who have derived *heur* from hora have committed a grave blunder, for hora could only produce a monosyllabic form *heure*, whose final and mute *e* answers to the

final **a** of its parent; whereas *eür*, *aür*, cannot come from **hora**, being a dissyllable, ending also with a consonant. *Heur* is a doublet of *augure*, q. v.—Der. bon*heur*, mal*heur*, *heur*eux.

HEURE, *sf.* hour; from L. **hora**. For **o**=*eu* see § 79. Its doublet is *or*.

HEUREUX, *adj.* happy. See *heur*.

HEURTER, *va.* to strike, hit. Origin unknown.—Der. *heurt* (verbal subst.), *heurt*oir.

Hexaèdre, *sm.* a hexahedron; from Gr. ἕξ and ἕδρα.

Hexagone, *sm.* a hexagon; from L. hexagonus, found in Columella.

Hexamètre, *sm.* a hexameter; from L. hexametrus.

† **Hiatus**, *sm.* a hiatus; from L. **hiatus**.

HIBOU, *sm.* an owl. Origin unknown.

† **Hidalgo**, *sm.* a hidalgo (Sp. nobleman); from Sp. *hidalgo*.

HIDEUX, *adj.* hideous, frightful. O. Fr. *hisdeux*, from L. **hispidosus**, found in Catullus. The original sense is still to be seen in the following line of Dubellay: *Sur l'autre sont les murs vieux*, hideux *de ronces et d'hierre*. **Hispĭdósus**, contr. regularly into **hisp'dosus** (see § 52), becomes *hisdeux* by **pd**=*d*. Cp. tep'dus, *tiède*; malè sap'dus, *maussade*; vap'dus, *fade*; extorp'dire, *étourdir*. For *hisdeux* =*hideux* see Hist. Gram. p. 81.

HIE, *sf.* a paviour's ram, beetle. Of Germ. origin, Neth. *hei*.

HIÈBLE, *sf.* (Bot.) dwarf elder, danewort; formerly *ièble*, from L. **ebulum**. For regular contr. of **ébŭlum** into **eb'lum**, see § 51; hence *ièble* by **e**=*ie*, see *arrière*; then *hièble*: for prefixed *h* see *envahir*.

HIER, *adv.* yesterday; from L. **heri**. For **e**=*ie* see *arrière*.

Hiérarchie, *sf.* hierarchy; from L. hierarchia.—Der. *hiérarch*ique.

Hiératique, *adj.* hieratic; from Gr. *ἱερατικός*.

Hiéroglyphe, *sm.* a hieroglyph; from Gr. *ἱερός* and *γλύφω*.—Der. *hiéroglyph*ique.

Hilarité, *sf.* hilarity; from L. hilaritatem. For -atem=-*e* see § 230.

Hippiatrique, *sf.* veterinary medicine; from Gr. *ἱππιατρική*.

Hippique, *adj.* belonging to horses; from Gr. *ἱππικός*.

Hippodrome, *sm.* a hippodrome, race-course; from Gr. *ἱππόδρομος*.

Hippogriffe, *sm.* a hippogriff; a hybrid word, compd. of Gr. *ἵππος* and L. gryphus.

Hippopotame, *sm.* a hippopotamus; from Gr. *ἱπποπόταμος*.

HIRONDELLE, *sf.* a swallow; from L. **hirundo**, and the dim. suffix *elle*. For **u**=*o* see *annoncer*.

HISSER, *va.* to hoist. Of Germ. origin, Germ. *hissen*.

HISTOIRE, *sf.* history; from L. **historia**, by transposing the **i**; see *chanoine*.—Der. *histor*ier, *histor*ien, *histor*iette, *histor*ial.

HISTORIEN, *sm.* a historian. See *histoire*.

HISTORIETTE, *sf.* a little history, story See *histoire*.

Historiographe, *sm.* a historiographer, historian; from Gr. *ἱστοριογράφος*.

Historique, *adj.* historic; from L. historicus.

Histrion, *sm.* a stage-player; from L. histrionem.

HIVER, *sm.* winter; formerly *ivern*, from L. **hibernus**, used for winter in Tertullian and Solinus. For **b**=*v* see § 114; for **rn**=*r* see *aubour* and § 163.

HIVERNAL, *adj.* wintry; from L. **hibernalis**. For **b**=*v* see § 114.

HIVERNER, *vn.* to winter, hibernate; from L. **hibernare**. For **b**=*v* see § 114.—Der. *hivern*age.

HOBEREAU, *sm.* (Ornith.) a hobby; properly a small falcon. *Hobereau* is a dim. of O. Fr. *hobe*, a small bird of prey. Of Germ. origin, Engl. *hobby*.

HOCHEQUEUE, *sm.* (Ornith.) a wagtail, nuthatch. See *hoche* and *queue*.

HOCHER, *va.* to shake, toss; formerly *hochier*, *hocier*, *hossier*. Of Germ. origin, Flem. *hotsen*.—Der. *hoch*et.

HOCHET, *sm.* a rattle, child's coral. See *hocher*.

HOIR, *sm.* heir-at-law; from L. **heres**. For **e**=*oi* see § 61.—Der. *hoir*ie.

HOLA! *interj.* holloa! compd. of *ho!* and *là!*

Holocauste, *sm.* a holocaust; from Gr. *ὁλόκαυστος*.

Holographe, *sm. adj.* holograph; from Gr. *ὁλόγραφος*.

HOMARD, *sm.* a lobster; formerly *homar*. Of Germ. origin, Dan. *hommer*.

† **Hombre**, *sm.* ombre (in card-playing); from Sp. *hombre*. Its doublet is *homme*, q. v.

Homélie, *sf.* a homily; from. Gr. *ὁμιλία*.

Homéopathie, *sf.* homœopathy; from Gr. *ὅμοιος* and *πάθος*.

Homicide, *sm.* a homicide; from L. homicidium.

HOMMAGE, *sm.* homage. Prov. *homenatge*, from L. **hominaticum** *, in medieval Lat. texts. **Hominaticum**, meaning feudal homage, occurs in a will of A.D. 1035: 'Volo ergo et mando ut jam dicta ecclesia de Molig teneat eam Bernardus per manum prædicti filii mei Berengarii, et per suum donum et habeat inde **hominaticum**.' **Homĭnáticum**, contr. regularly (see § 52) into **hom'naticum**, becomes *hommage*. For **-aticum** = *-age* see § 248; for **mn** = *mm* see § 168.

HOMMASSE, *adj.* masculine (used of women). See *homme*.

HOMME, *sm.* a man; from L. **hómĭnem**, contr. regularly (see § 51) into **hom'nem**, whence *homme* by **mn** = *mm*, see § 168. *Homme* is a doublet of *on*, *hombre*, q. v.—Der. *hom*masse.

Homocentrique, *adj.* homocentric; from Gr. *ὁμόκεντρος*.

Homogène, *adj.* homogeneous; from Gr. *ὁμογενής*.—Der. *homogénéité*.

Homologue, *adj.* homologous; from Gr. *ὁμολόγος*. — Der. *homologuer*, *homologation*.

Homonyme, *adj.* homonymous; from Gr. *ὁμώνυμος*.—Der. *homonymie*.

HONCHET. See *jonchet*, whose doublet it is.

Hongre, *sf. adj.* gelded. Of hist. origin, see § 33; properly Hungarian. Down to the 16th cent. the Hungarians were called Hongres by the French, and *les chevaux hongres* were horses imported from Hungary. *Hongre* is a doublet of *Hongrie*.

HONNÊTE, *adj.* honest, virtuous; from L. **honestus**. For loss of **s** see Hist. Gram. p. 81; for **n** = *nn* see *ennemi*.—Der. *honnêtement*, *honnêteté*.

HONNEUR, *sm.* honour; from L. **honor**. For **-orem** = *-eur* see § 227; for **n** = *nn* see *ennemi*.

HONNIR, *va.* to dishonour, disgrace; formerly *honir*. Of Germ. origin, O. H. G. *honjan*.

Honorable, *adj.* honourable; from L. honorabilis.

Honoraire, *adj.* honorary; from L. honorarius.

Honoraire, *sm.* a fee, honorarium; from L. honorarium.

Honorer, *va.* to honour; from L. honorare.

Honorifique, *adj.* honorary; from L. honorificus.

HONTE, *sf.* shame. It. *onta*; of Germ. origin, O. Sax. *honda*.—Der. *honteux*, *éhonté*.

HONTEUX, *adj.* ashamed, shameful. See *honte*.

Hôpital, *sm.* hospital, almshouse; formerly *hospital*, from L. hospitale (a place where hospitality is exercised, in Low Lat.). Its doublet is *hôtel*, q. v.

HOQUET, *sm.* a hiccough (onomatopoetic). See § 34.

HOQUETON, *sm.* a 'hoqueton' (archery); formerly *hauqueton*, *auqueton*, a cloak, also stuff, which is the etymol. sense. Originally *alqueton*, Sp. *alcoton*; of Oriental origin, Ar. *al-qôton*.

Horaire, *adj.* horary, horal; from L. horarius.

† **Horde**, *sf.* a horde; of Slav. origin, see § 29.

HORION, *sm.* a thump. Origin unknown.

Horizon, *sm.* horizon; from L. horizon. —Der. *horizontal*.

Horizontal, *adj.* horizontal. See *horizon*.

HORLOGE, *sf.* a clock; from L. **horologium**. For regular loss of ŏ in **horŏlógium** see § 52.—Der. *horloger*, *horlogerie*.

HORMIS, *adv.* save, except. O. Fr. *horsmis*, i. e. *mis hors*. In this phrase the partic. *mis* (L. **missus**) used to be variable; thus in 13th cent. we find *Cet homme a perdu tous ses enfants, hors* mise *sa fille*. In the 15th cent. the partic. became firmly attached to the particle *hors*, and the phrase *hors mis* became a prep. For etymology see *hors* and *mis*.

Horoscope, *sm.* a horoscope; from L. horoscopus.

HORREUR, *sf.* horror; from L. **horrorem**. For **-orem** = *-eur* see § 227.

Horrible, *adj.* horrible; from L. horribilis.

Horrifique, *adj.* horrific; from L. horrificus.

Horripilation, *sf.* horripilation; from L. horripilationem.

HORS, *prep.* (of place and of time) out; formerly *fors*, from L. **foras**. For the very unusual change of **f** into *h* see *haras* and *hardes* and § 143.—Der. *hor*mis.

Horticole, *adj.* horticultural; from L. horticola, a gardener (in Isidore of Seville).

Horticulteur, *sm.* a horticulturist; a word fabricated out of the Lat. words hortus and cultorem.

Horticulture, *sf.* horticulture; a word fabricated out of the Lat. words hortus and cultura.

Hospice, *sm.* a hospital, almshouse; from L. hospitium.

Hospitalier, *adj.* hospitable; from L. hospitalarius*.

Hospitalité, *sf.* hospitality; from L. hospitalitatem.

Hostie, *sf.* an offering, victim, consecrated wafer, host; from L. hostia.

Hostile, *adj.* hostile; from L. hostilis.

Hostilité, *sf.* hostility; from L. hostilitatem.

HÔTE, *sm.* a landlord, host, guest; formerly *hoste*, Port. *hospede*, from L. **hospitem**, by regular contr. (see § 51) of **hóspĭtem** into **hosp'tem**, by **pt**=*t* (see *acheter*), whence *hoste*, lastly *hôte* (see Hist. Gram. p. 81.)

HÔTEL, *sm.* a mansion, hotel, palace; formerly *hostel*, Sp. *hostal*, from L. **hospitale**, a large house, palace, in medieval Lat. 'Actum apud **hospitale** juxta Corbolium, anno Domini MCCXLIII' is the date of an Ordinance of St. Louis. **Hospĭtāle**, regularly contr. (see § 52) into **hosp'tale**, becomes *hostel* by **pt**=*t* and **a**=*e*, see *acheter*; lastly *hôtel* by loss of *s*, see Hist. Gram. p. 81. *Hôtel* is a doublet of *hôpital*, q. v.—Der. *hôtelier*, *hôtellerie*.

HOTTE, *sf.* a basket (carried on the back); of Germ. origin, Swiss Germ. *hotte*.

HOUBLON, *sm.* the hop; dim. of a root *houble**, which is from medieval L. **hupulus***, der. from **hupa**, the hop, in Low Lat. documents. '**Huparum** hortus' is a phrase found in a Chronicle. **Hupa** is of Germ. origin, Neth. *hop*. **Hupulus** becomes *houble** by regular contr. (see § 51) into **hup'lus**, and by **p**=*b*, see § 111.—Der. *houblonnière*.

HOUE, *sf.* a hoe; in Namur patois *houve*; of Germ. origin, Engl, *hoe*, M. H. G. *houwe*. From O. Fr. *hoe* comes dim. *hoel*, then *hoyel*, by a softening of the hiatus; *hoyel* becomes *hoyau* by softening *el* into *au*, see *agneau*.

HOUILLE, *sf.* coal, pit-coal. Origin unknown.—Der. *houillère*.

HOULE, *sf.* a billow, so used in 16th cent.; of Celt. origin, Bret. *houl*, Kymr. *hoeval*.—Der. *houleux*.

HOULETTE, *sf.* a crook, trowel; from L. **agolum** (used for a shepherd's crook in Festus), through a dim. **agoletta***, which, losing its medial **g** (see *accointer*) becomes *a-olette*, whence *a-oulette* by **o**=*ou*, see *affouage*; *aoulette* becomes *oulette*, just as *aoncle*, from **avunculus***, becomes *oncle*. For prefixed *h* see *envahir*.

HOUPPE, *sf.* (Ornith.) a tuft, topknot. See its doublet *huppe*.

HOUPPELANDE, *sf.* a kind of overcoat; a word found early in the 14th cent. Origin unknown.

HOURDER, *va.* to pug (walls, etc.), originally to fortify with trellises, hurdles; of Germ. origin, Germ. *hürde*.

HOUSEAU, *sm.* a spatterdash; formerly *housel*. For *-el*=*-eau* see *agneau*. *Housel* is a dim. of O. Fr. *house*, a boot, which from medieval L. **hosa**; of Germ. origin, O. H. G. *hosa*. For **o**=*ou* see *affouage*.

HOUSPILLER, *va.* to mob, worry. Origin unknown.

HOUSSE, *sf.* a horse-cloth, housing; formerly *houce*, from medieval L. **hultia***, der. from O. H. G. *hulst*, a covering. **Hultia** becomes *houce*. For **-tia**=*-ce* see *agencer*; for **ul**=*ol*=*ou* see *agneau*. For *houce*=*housse* see *agencer*.

HOUSSINE, *sf.* a switch. See *houx*.

HOUSSOIR, *sm.* a birch-broom. See *houx*.

HOUX, *sm.* (Bot.) a holly-tree, holm; formerly *hous*, originally *hols**; of Germ. origin, O. H. G. *hûliz*, a thorny shrub. *Hûliz*, contrd. into *hûl'z*, becomes *hols* by *ul*=*ol*, see *annoncer*; *hols* becomes *hous* by *ol*=*ou*, see *agneau*; then *houx* by *s*=*x*, see *deux*.—Der. *houssine* (properly a holly-branch), *houssoir*.

HOYAU, *sm.* a mattock, pickaxe. See *houe*.

HUCHE, *sf.* a kneading-trough, hutch; from medieval L. **hutica***: 'Quadam cista, vulgo **hutica** dicta, quantitate magnitudinis ampla . . . annonae plena.' See in Ducange. Origin unknown. **Hŭtĭca**, regularly contrd. (see § 51) into **hut'ca**, becomes *huche* by **tc**=*c*, see § 168, and by **-ca**=*-che*, see §§ 126, 54.

HUCHER, *vn.* to whistle. Prov. *hucar*, from L. **huccus***, a call-cry in medieval Lat. texts: e. g. 'Qui ad ipsos **huccos** cucurrerunt,' in a Formulary published by Sirmond, No. 30. **Huccus** is an exclamation der. from L. **huc**. **Huccus** produces a verb **huccare***, whence *hucher*, by **cca**=*che*, see § 126.—Der. *huchet*.

HUCHET, *sm.* a hunting-horn. See *hucher*.

HUE, *interj.* hie! gee! (cry to horses). See § 34.—Der. *huer*.

HUER, *va.* to hoot, hoot after. See *hue*.

HUGUENOT, *sm.* a huguenot. Origin unknown.—Der. *huguenotisme*.

HUI, *adv.* this day; formerly *hoi*, Sp. *hoy*, from L. **hodiè**. For **odi**=*oi*=*ui* see *aftuyer*; for **oi**=*ui* see § 84.

HUILE, *sf.* oil; formerly *uile*, originally *oile*, Sp. *olio*, from L. **oleum**. For **oleum** = **olium** see *abréger*. **Olium** becomes *oile* by transposing the **i**, see *chanoine*. For *oile* = *uile* see *cuider*; for prefixed *h* see *envahir*.— Der. *huil*er, *huil*eux, *huil*ier, *huil*erie.

HUIS, *sm.* a door; formerly *uis*, It. *uscio*, from L. **ostium**, by attraction of **i** (**ostium** = **oistum** *) and **st** = *t*, cp. *dispos* from dispostus, etc. For **oi** = *ui* see *cuider*; for prefixed *h* see *envahir*.—Der. *huis*sier (properly a porter, who keeps the gate, *huis*), *huis*serie.

HUIS CLOS, *adj.* private. See *huis* and *clos*.

HUISSIER, *sm.* an usher, bailiff. See *huis*.

HUIT, *adj.* eight; formerly *uit*, originally *oit*, Port. *oito*, It. *otto*, from L. **octo**. For **oct** = *oit* see *attrait*; for *oit* = *uit* see *attrait* and *cuider*; for prefixed *h* see *envahir*.—Der. *huit*ain, *huit*aine.

HUITIÈME, *sm.* and *adj.* an eighth; formerly *huitiesme*, from L. **octesimus***, by regular contr. (see § 51) of **octésĭmus** into **octes'mus**, whence *huitiesme*. For **oct** = *huit-* see *huit*; for **e** = *ie* see *arrière*. *Huitiesme* becomes *huitième* by loss of *s*, see Hist. Gram. p. 81.—Der. *huitième*ment.

HUITRE, *sf.* oyster; formerly *uistre*, originally *oistre*, from L. **ostrea**. For regular change of **ostrea** into **ostria** see *abréger*; hence *oistre* by attraction of **i**, see *chanoine*; then *uistre* by *oi* = *ui*, see *cuider*; then *huistre* by prefixed *h*, see *envahir*. For loss of *s* see Hist. Gram. p. 81.— Der. *huitr*ier, *huitr*ière.

HULOTTE, *sf.* a howlet, owlet; dim. of root *hule**, which is L. **ulula**, by regular contr. (see § 51) of **ulŭla** into **ul'la**, whence *ulle*, then *hulle* by prefix of *h*, see *envahir*.

Humain, *adj.* human; from L. humanus. For **-anus** = *-ain* see § 194.—Der. *human*iser, *human*iste.

Humanité, *sf.* humanity; from L. humanitatem.

HUMBLE, *adj.* humble; from L. **humilis**. For regular contr. (see § 51) of **humĭlis** into **hum'lis**, whence *humble*, by **ml** = *mbl*, see *absoudre*.

Humectation, *sf.* wetting, moistening; from L. humectationem.

Humecter, *va.* to moisten; from L. humectare.

HUMER, *va.* to inhale. Origin unknown.

† **Humérus**, *sm.* (Med.) a humerus; from L. **humerus**.—Der. *humér*al.

Humeur, *sf.* humour, mood, temper; from L. humorem. For **-orem** = *-eur* see § 227. Its doublet is *humour*.—Der. *humor*al.

Humide, *adj.* humid; from L. humidus.

Humidité, *sf.* humidity; from L. humiditatem*. For **-atem** = *-é* see § 230.

Humiliation, *sf.* humiliation; from L. humiliationem.

Humilier, *va.* to humiliate, humble; from L. humiliare.

Humilité, *sf.* humility; from L. humilitatem.

Humoriste, *sm.* a humorist; der. from L. humor, with the ending *-iste*, see § 217.

† **Humour**. *sm.* humour; from Engl. *humour*.—Der. *humor*istique.

† **Humus**. *sm.* soil; from L. **humus**.

HUNE, *sf.* (Naut.) top; of Germ. origin, A. S. *hun*.—Der. *hun*ier.

HUPPE, *sf.* (Ornith.) a crest, tuft, hoopoo. Prov. *upa*, It. *upupa*, by regular contr. (see § 51) of *upŭpa* into *uppa*, whence *hupe* by prefixed *h*, see *envahir*. Its doublet is *houppe*.—Der. *huppé* (crested: a dialectical variety of *huppe* is *houppe*). For *u* = *ou* see *affouage*.

HUPPÉ, *adj.* crested. See *huppe*.

HURE, *sf.* head (of certain animals). Origin unknown.

HURLER, *vn.* to howl; formerly *huller*, originally *uller*, from L. **ululare**, by regular contr. (see § 52) of **ulŭláre** into **ul'lare**, whence O. Fr. *uller*, whence *huller* by prefixing *h* (see *envahir*), then *hurler* by *l* = *r* (see *apôtre*).—Der. *hurl*ement.

HURLUBERLU, *sm.* a giddy goose, fool. Origin unknown.

† **Hussard**, *sm.* a hussar; of Hungarian origin, see § 29.

HUTTE, *sf.* a shed, hut; of Germ. origin, Germ. *hütte*.—Der. *hutt*er.

Hyacinthe, *sf.* (Bot.) a hyacinth; from L. hyacinthus (so used in Pliny). Its doublet is *jacinthe*, q. v.

Hyades, *sf. pl.* the Hyades; from L. hyades.

Hybride, *adj.* hybrid; from L. hybrida.

Hydrate, *sm.* a hydrate; from Gr. ὕδωρ.

Hydraulique, *adj.* hydraulic; from L. hydraulicus (so used in Pliny).

Hydre, *sf.* a hydra; from L. hydra.

Hydrocéphale, *sf.* (Med.) hydrocephalus; from Gr. ὑδροκέφαλος.

Hydrodynamique, *sf.* hydrodynamics; from Gr. ὕδωρ and δύναμις.

Hydrogène, *sm.* hydrogen; a word fabricated, A. D. 1776, by Cavendish, from Gr. ὕδωρ and γένος.

Hydrographe, *sm.* a hydrographer; from Gr. *ὕδωρ* and *γράφειν*.—Der. *hydrographie*, *hydrographique*.

Hydrologie, *sf.* hydrology; from Gr. *ὕδωρ* and *λόγος*.

Hydromel, *sm.* hydromel, mead; from L. hydromeli (so used in Pliny).

Hydromètre, *sm.* a hydrometer; from Gr. *ὕδωρ* and *μέτρον*.—Der. *hydrométrie*.

Hydrophobe, *adj.* hydrophobic; from L. hydrophobus (so used in Pliny).—Der. *hydrophobie*.

Hydropique, *adj.* dropsical; from L. hydropicus.

Hydropisie, *sf.* dropsy; from L. hydropisis.

Hydroscope, *sm.* a hydroscopist; from Gr. *ὑδροσκόπος*.—Der. *hydroscopie*.

Hydrostatique, *sf.* hydrostatics; compd. of *hydro*, answering to Gr. *ὕδωρ*, and *statique*, q.v.

Hyène, *sf.* a hyena; from Gr. *ὕαινα*.

Hygiène, *sf.* hygiene; from Gr. *ὑγιεινός*.—Der. *hygiénique*.

Hygromètre, *sm.* a hygrometer; from Gr. *ὑγρός* and *μέτρον*. — Der. *hygrométrie*, *hygrométrique*.

Hymen, *sm.* Hymen; from L. hymen.

Hyménée, *sm.* hymen, marriage; from L. hymenaeus.

Hyménoptères, *sm. pl.* hymenopteres, bees; from Gr. *ὑμήν* and *πτερόν*.

Hymne, *smf.* a hymn; from L. hymnus.

Hyoïde, *sm.* (Med.) the tongue bone; from Gr. *ὑοειδές*, a bone in the throat shaped like the Greek letter *υ*.

Hypallage, *sf.* (Rhet.) hypallage; from L. hypallage.

Hyperbole, *sf.* (Rhet.) hyperbole; from L. hyperbola.—Der. *hyperbolique*.

Hyperborée, *sf.* the North; from L. hyperboreus.—Der. *hyperboréen*.

Hypèthre, *adj.* hypæthral; from Gr. *ὑπαιθρος*.

Hypnotique, *adj.* (Med.) hypnotic; from Gr. *ὑπνωτικός*.—Der. *hypnotisme*.

Hypocondre, *adj.* hypochondriacal; from L. hypochondria (so used in Priscian).—Der. *hypocondrie*.

Hypocondrie, *sf.* hypochondria. See *hypocondre*.—Der. *hypocondriaque*.

Hypocras, *sm.* hippocras; corruption of hippocraticum, sc. vinum.

Hypocrisie, *sf.* hypocrisy; from L. hypocrisis (so used in St. Jerome).

Hypocrite, *sm.* a hypocrite; from L. hypocrita (so used in St. Jerome).

Hypogastre, *sm.* (Med.) the hypogastrium; from Gr. *ὑπογάστριον*.—Der. *hypogastrique*.

Hypogée, *sm.* a hypogeum; from L. hypogeum (a cave, cellar, in Isidore of Seville).

Hypostase, *sf.* (Med., Theol.) hypostasis; from L. hypostasis (substance, in St. Jerome).

Hypoténuse, *sf.* the hypothenuse; from Gr. *ὑποτείνουσα*.

Hypothécaire, *adj.* on mortgage; from L. hypothecarius.

Hypothèque, *sf.* a mortgage; from L. hypotheca.—Der. *hypothéquer*.

Hypothèse, *sf.* a hypothesis; from L. hypothesis.

Hypothétique, *adj.* hypothetical; from L. hypotheticus (so used in Cassiodorus).

Hypotypose, *sf.* (Rhet.) hypotyposis; from Gr. *ὑποτύπωσις*.

Hyssope, *sf.* (Bot.) hyssop; from L. hyssopum (so used in Pliny).

Hystérie, *sf.* (Med.) hysteria; from L. hysteria*.

Hystérique, *adj.* hysterical; from L. hystericus (so used in Martial).

I.

Iambe, *sm.* an iambus; from L. iambus.

Iambique, *adj.* iambic; from L. iambicus.

Ibis, *sm.* the ibis; from L. ibis.

ICEL, *pron.* this. See *ce*.

ICELUI, *pron.* this here. See *ce*.

Ichneumon, *sm.* an ichneumon; from L. ichneumon.

Ichthyologie, *sf.* ichthyology; from Gr. *ἰχθυολογία*. — Der. *ichthyologique*, *ichthyologiste*.

Ichthyophage, *adj.* fish-eating; from Gr. *ἰχθυοφάγος*.

ICI, *adv.* here. See *ce*.—Der. *ci*.

Iconoclaste, *sm.* an iconoclast; from Gr. *εἰκών* and *κλάστης* (from *κλάω*).

Iconographie, *sf.* iconography; from L. iconographia.—Der. *iconographe*, *iconographique*.

Iconolâtre, *sm.* an image-worshipper; from Gr. εἰκών and λάτρης.—Der. *iconolâtrie*.

Iconologie, *sf.* iconology (interpretation of ancient monuments); from Gr. εἰκών and λογία.

Idéal, *adj.* ideal; from L. idealis.—Der. *idéalisme*, *idéaliste*, *idéaliser*.

Idée, *sf.* an idea; from L. idea.

†**Idem**, *adv.* ditto, the same; from L. idem.

Identique, *adj.* identical; from Schol. Lat. identicus *, der. from idem.

Identité, *sf.* identity; from L. identitatem, der. from idem. See *identique*.

Idéologie, *sf.* ideology; from Gr. ἰδέα and λόγος.—Der. *idéologue*, *idéologique*.

Idiome, *sm.* an idiom, language; from L. idioma.

Idiot, *sm.* an idiot; from L. idiota.

Idiotisme, *sm.* an idiom, peculiarity of speech, idiocy; from L. idiotismus.

Idolâtre, *adj.* idolatrous, *sm.* an idolater; from L. idolatra.—Der. *idolâtrer*.

Idolâtrie, *sf.* idolatry; from L. idolatria.

Idole, *sf.* an idol; from L. idolum.

Idylle, *sf.* an idyl; from L. idyllium.

IF, *sm.* (Bot.) yew. Sp. *iva*; of Germ. origin, O. H. G. *iwa*. For *v*=*f* see *bœuf*.

Ignare, *adj.* ignorant; from L. ignarus.

Igné, *adj.* igneous; from L. igneus.—Der. *ignicole*.

Ignition, *sf.* ignition; from L. ignitionem *, der. from ignitus.

Ignoble, *adj.* ignoble; from L. ignobilis.

Ignominie, *sf.* ignominy; from L. ignominia.

Ignominieux, *adj.* ignominious; from L. ignominiosus. For -osus = -*eux* see § 229.

Ignorance, *sf.* ignorance; from L. ignorantia.

Ignorant, *adj.* ignorant; from L. ignorantem.—Der. *ignorantin*.

Ignorer, *va.* to ignore, be ignorant of; from L. ignorare.

IL, *pers. pron. m.* he. Its doublet is *le*, q. v.

ÎLE, *sf.* an island; formerly *isle*, Prov. *isla*, from L. insula. For regular contr. of insŭla into ins'la see § 51; hence *isle* by ns=s (see *dîner*), then *île* by loss of *s* (see Hist. Gram. p. 81).—Der. *îlot*.

Illégal, *adj.* illegal; from L. illegalis *.—Der. *illégalité*.

Illégitime, *adj.* illegitimate; from L. illegitimus *. See *légitime*.

ILLETTRÉ, *adj.* unlettered, illiterate; from L. illiteratus. For literatus=*lettré* see *lettré*.

Illicite, *adj.* illicit; from L. illicitus.

Illimité, *adj.* unlimited. See *limité*.

Illisible, *adj.* illegible. See *lisible*.

Illuminateur, *sm.* an illuminator; from L. illuminatorem.

Illumination, *sf.* an illumination; from L. illuminationem.

Illuminer, *va.* to illuminate; from L. illuminare. Its doublet is *enluminer*, q. v.—Der. *illuminé* (partic. subst.), *illuminisme*.

Illusion, *sf.* an illusion; from L. illusionem.—Der. *illusionner*.

Illusoire, *adj.* illusory; from L. illusorius *.

Illustration, *sf.* an illustration; from L. illustrationem.

Illustre, *adj.* illustrious; from L. illustris.

Illustrer, *vn.* to illustrate; from L. illustrare.

Illustrissime, *adj.* most illustrious; from L. illustrissimus.

ÎLOT, *sm.* an islet. See *île*.

Ilote, *sm.* a Helot; from L. ilotae.—Der. *ilotisme*.

IMAGE, *sf.* an image; from L. imaginem. For loss of last two atonic syllables see §§ 50, 51.—Der. *imager*, *imagerie*.

Imaginable, *adj.* imaginable; from L. imaginabilis *.—Der. *inimaginable*.

Imaginaire, *adj.* imaginary; from L. imaginarius.

Imaginatif, *adj.* imaginative; from L. imaginativus *.—Der. *imaginative*.

Imagination, *sf.* imagination; from L. imaginationem.

Imaginer, *va.* to imagine; from L. imaginari.

Imbécile, *adj.* imbecile; from L. imbecillus.

Imbécillité, *sf.* imbecility; from L. imbecillitatem.

Imberbe, *adj.* beardless; from L. imberbis.

Imbiber, *vn.* to imbibe; from L. imbibere. Its doublet is *emboire*.—Der. *imbibition*.

Imbriqué, *adj.* (Bot.) imbricated, fringed; from L. imbricatus.

†**Imbroglio**, *sm.* an imbroglio, perplexity; introd. in 16th cent. from It. *imbroglio*.

Imbu, *adj.* imbued; from L. imbutus. For -utus = -*u* see § 201.

Imitable, *adj.* imitable; from L. imitabilis.

Imitateur, *sm.* an imitator; from L. imitatorem.

Imitation, *sf.* imitation; from L. imitationem.

Imiter, *va.* to imitate; from L. imitari.—Der. *imit*atif.

Immaculé, *adj.* immaculate; from L. immaculatus.

Immanent, *adj.* constant; from L. immanentem.

Immangeable, *adj.* uneatable. See *manger.*

Immanquable, *adj.* unfailing. See *manquer.*

Immatérialité, *sf.* immateriality. See *immatériel.*

Immatériel, *adj.* immaterial; from L. immaterialis.—Der. *immatérial*ité.

Immatricule, *sf.* matriculation; from *im*, for *in*, and *matricule.*—Der. *immatricul*er, *immatricul*ation.

Immédiat, *adj.* immediate; from L. immediatus*.—Der. *immédiat*ement

Immémorial, *adj.* immemorial. See *mémoire.*

Immense, *adj.* immense; from L. immensus.

Immensité, *sf.* immensity; from L. immensitatem.

Immerger, *va.* to immerse; from L. immergere.

Immérité, *adj.* unmerited. See *mériter.*

Immersion, *sf.* immersion; from L. immersionem.

Immeuble, *sm.* a landed estate; from L. immobilis, used in this sense in the Digest, res immobiles. For mobilis = *meuble* see *meuble.*

Imminence, *sf.* imminence; from L. imminentia.

Imminent, *adj.* imminent; from L. imminentem.

Immiscer, *vpr.* to mix up; from L. immiscere.

Immixtion, *sf.* blending; from L. immixtionem.

Immobile, *adj.* immoveable; from L. immobilis.—Der. *immobil*iser, *immobil*isation.

Immobilité, *sf.* immobility; from L. immobilitatem.

Immodéré, *adj.* immoderate; from L. immoderatus.

Immodeste, *adj.* indecent; from L. immodestus.

Immodestie, *sf.* immodesty; from L. immodestia.

Immolation, *sf.* immolation; from L. immolationem.

Immoler, *va.* to immolate; from L. immolare.

Immonde, *adj.* unclean; from L. immundus.

Immondice, *sf.* dirt, uncleanness; from L. immunditia.

Immoral, *adj.* immoral. See *moral.*—Der. *immoral*ité.

Immortaliser, *va.* to immortalise. See *immortel.*

Immortalité, *sf.* immortality; from L. immortalitatem.

Immortel, *adj.* immortal; from L. immortalis. — Der. *immortal*iser, *immort*elle.

Immuable, *adj.* immutable; from L. immutabilis. For mutabilis = *muable* see *muer.*

Immunité, *sf.* immunity; from L. immunitatem.

Immutabilité, *sf.* immutability; from L. immutabilitatem.

Impair, *adj.* unequal, odd. See *pair.*

Impalpable, *adj.* impalpable; from L. impalpabilis*.

Impardonnable, *adj.* unpardonable. See *pardonner.*

Imparfait, *adj.* imperfect; from L. imperfectus. See *parfait.*

Imparfait, *sm.* the imperfect (tense); from L. imperfectum. See *parfait.*

Impartageable, *adj.* indivisible. See *partager.*

Impartial, *adj.* impartial. See *partial.*—Der. *impartial*ité.

Impasse, *sf.* a lane, blind alley. See *passe.*

Impassibilité, *sf.* impassibility; from L. impassibilitatem.

Impassible, *adj.* impassible; from L. impassibilis.

Impatience, *sf.* impatience; from L. impatientia.

Impatient, *adj.* impatient; from L. impatientem.—Der. *impatienter.*

Impatienter, *va.* to provoke. See *impatient.*

Impatroniser, *vpr.* to become master (of a house). See *patron.*

Impayable, *adj.* invaluable. See *payer.*

Impeccabilité, *sf.* impeccability; from L. impeccabilitatem.

Impeccable, *adj.* impeccable; from L. impeccabilis.

Impénétrable, *adj.* impenetrable; from L. impenetrabilis.—Der. *impénétrabilité*.

Impénitence, *sf.* impenitence; from L. impoenitentia.

Impénitent, *adj.* impenitent; from L. impoenitentem.

Impératif, (1) *adj.* imperative; from L. imperativus. (2) *sm.* the imperative (mood); from L. imperativus, sc. modus.

Impératrice, *sf.* an empress; from L. imperatricem.

Imperceptible, *adj.* imperceptible. See *perceptible*.

Imperdable, *adj.* that cannot be lost. See *perdre*.

Imperfection, *sf.* imperfection; from L. imperfectionem (so used by St. Augustine).

Imperforation, *sf.* imperforation. See *perforation*.

Impérial, *adj.* imperial; from L. imperialis.

Impérieux, *adj.* imperious; from L. imperiosus. For -osus = *-eux* see § 229.

Impérissable, *adj.* imperishable. See *périssable*.

Impéritie, *sf.* incapacity; from L. imperitia.

Imperméabilité, *sf.* impermeability. See *perméabilité*.

Imperméable, *adj.* impermeable. See *perméable*.

Impersonnel, *adj.* impersonal; from L. impersonalis.

Impertinence, *sf.* impertinence. See *impertinent*.

Impertinent, *adj.* impertinent; from L. impertinentem.—Der. *impertinence*.

Imperturbable, *adj.* imperturbable; from L. imperturbabilis.—Der. *imperturbabilité*.

Impétrant, *sm.* (Legal) a grantee, candidate (for a degree). See *impétrer*.

Impétration, *sf.* (Legal) impetration; from L. impetrationem.

Impétrer, *va.* (Legal) to impetrate; from L. impetrare.—Der. *impétrant* (partic. subst.).

Impétueux, *adj.* impetuous; from L. impetuosus*; for -osus = *-eux* see § 229.

Impétuosité, *sf.* impetuosity; from L. impetuositatem*.

Impie, *adj.* impious; from L. impius.

Impiété, *sf.* impiety; from L. impietatem.

Impitoyable, *adj.* unpitying. See *pitoyable*.

Implacable, *adj.* implacable; from L. implacabilis.—Der. *implacabilité*.

Implantation *sf.* a planting. See *implanter*.

Implanter, *va.* to implant. See *planter*.—Der. *implantation*.

Implexe, *adj.* intricate; from L. implexus.

Implication, *sf.* (Legal) contradiction; from L. implicationem.

Implicite, *adj.* implicit; from L. implicitus.

Impliquer, *va.* to implicate; from L. implicare. Its doublet is *employer*, q. v.

Implorer, *va.* to implore; from L. implorare.

Impoli, *adj.* unpolished; from L. impolitus.

Impolitesse, *sf.* unpoliteness. See *politesse*.

Impolitique, *adj.* impolitic. See *politique*.

Impondérable, *adj.* imponderable. See *pondérable*.

Impopulaire, *adj.* unpopular. See *populaire*.

Impopularité, *sf.* unpopularity. See *popularité*.

Importance, *sf.* importance. See *important*.

Important, *adj.* important. See *importer*.—Der. *importance*.

Importation, *sf.* importation. See *importer*.

Importer, (1) *va.* to import (merchandise); from L. importare.—Der. *importation*. (2) *vn.* to be of importance.—Der. *important*.

Importun, *adj.* importunate; from L. importunus.—Der. *importuner*.

Importuner, *va.* to importune. See *importun*.

Importunité, *sf.* importunity; from L. importunitatem.

Imposable, *adj.* taxable. See *imposer*.

Imposer, *va.* to impose. See *poser*.—Der. *imposable*, *imposant*.

Imposition, *sf.* an imposition; from L. impositionem.

Impossibilité, *sf.* impossibility; from L. impossibilitatem.

Impossible, *adj*, impossible; from L. impossibilis.

† **Imposte**, *sf.* (Archit.) an impost; from It. *imposta*. Its doublet is *impôt*, q. v.

Imposteur, *sm.* an impostor; from L. impostorem (so used in Ulpian).

Imposture, *sf.* imposture; from L. impostura (so used in Ulpian).

IMPÔT, *sm.* an impost, tax; formerly *impost*, from L. **impositus** (so used in medieval Lat.), by regular contr. of impŏsĭtus into impos'tus (see § 51), whence *impost*; then *impôt* by loss of *s*, see Hist. Gram. p. 81. Its doublet is *impost*, q. v.

Impotence, *sf.* impotence; from L. impotentia.

Impotent, *adj.* impotent; from L. impotentem.

Impraticable, *adj.* impracticable. See *pratiquer*.

Imprécation, *sf.* an imprecation; from L. imprecationem.

Imprégner, *va.* to impregnate; from L. impraegnare**.

Imprenable, *adj.* impregnable. See *prenable*.

† **Impresario**, *sm.* a manager (at a theatre); from It. *impresario*.

Imprescriptible, *adj.* imprescriptible. See *prescriptible*.—Der. *imprescriptibilité*.

Impression, *sf.* impression; from L. impressionem.—Der. *impressionner*, *impressionnable*, *impressionnabilité*.

Imprévoyance, *sf.* improvidence. See *prévoyant*.

Imprévoyant, *adj.* improvident. See *prévoyant*.—Der. *imprévoyance*.

Imprévu, *adj.* unforeseen. See *prévu*.

Imprimer, *va.* to print; from L. imprimere. Its doublet is *empreindre*, q. v.—Der. *imprimé* (partic. subst.), *imprimeur*, *imprimerie*.

Improbable, *adj.* improbable; from L. improbabilis.

Improbateur, *sm.* a disapprover, censor; from L. improbatorem.—Der. *improbatif*.

Improbation, *sf.* disapprobation; from L. improbationem.

Improbité, *sf.* improbity; from L. improbitatem.

Improductif, *adj.* unproductive. See *productif*.—Der. *improductible*.

Impromptu, *sm.* an impromptu; from L. in and promptu, a thing improvised, in such phrases as '**in promptu** aliquid habere,' to have something at hand; 'dicere quae sunt **in promptu**,' to say what is ready in the mind, straight off.

Impropre, *adj.* improper; from L. improprius.—Der. *impropriété*.

Improuvé, *adj. p. p.* unproved, disapproved of. See *prouver*.

† **Improviser**, *va.* to improvise; from It. *improvvisare*.

† **Improviste**, *adv.* suddenly, unawares; from It. *improvvisto*.

Imprudence, *sf.* imprudence; from L. imprudentia.

Imprudent, *adj.* imprudent; from L. imprudentem.

Impubère, *adj.* (Legal) in a state of impuberty; from L. impuberem.

Impudence, *sf.* impudence; from L. impudentia.

Impudent, *adj.* impudent; from L. impudentem.

Impudeur, *sf.* immodesty. See *pudeur*.

Impudicité, *sf.* unchastity. See *pudicité*.

Impudique, *adj.* impure, unchaste; from L. impudicus.

Impuissance, *sf.* powerlessness. See *impuissant*.

Impuissant, *adj* powerless. See *puissant*.—Der. *impuissance*.

Impulsif, *adj.* impulsive. See *impulsion*.

Impulsion, *sf.* impulsion, impetus; from L. impulsionem.—Der. *impulsif*.

Impuni, *adj.* unpunished; from L. impunitus.

Impunité, *sf.* impunity; from L. impunitatem.

Impur, *adj.* impure; from L. impurus.

Impureté, *sf.* impurity; from L. impuritatem.

Imputable, *adj.* imputable (to), chargeable (on). See *imputer*.

Imputation, *sf.* an imputation; from L. imputationem.

Imputer, *va.* to impute; from L. imputare.—Der. *imputable*.

Inabordable, *adj.* inaccessible, unapproachable. See *abordable*.

Inacceptable, *adj.* unacceptable. See *acceptable*.

Inaccessible, *adj.* inaccessible; from L. inaccessibilis (so used in Tertullian).

Inaccordable, *adj.* that cannot be brought into harmony. See *accordable*.

Inaccostable, *adj.* unapproachable. See *accostable*.

Inaccoutumé, *adj.* unaccustomed. See *accoutumé*.

Inachevé, *adj.* unfinished. See *achevé*.

Inactif, *adj.* inactive. See *actif*.—Der. *inactivité*.

Inaction, *sf.* inaction. See *action*.

Inactivité, *sf.* inactivity. See *inactif.*

Inadmissible, *adj.* inadmissible. See *admissible.*—Der. *inadmissibilité.*

Inadvertance, *sf.* inadvertence; from Schol. L. inadvertantia *, compd. of advertantia, der. from advertere.

Inaliénable, *adj.* inalienable. See *aliéner.*—Der. *inaliénabilité.*

Inalliable, *adj.* that cannot be alloyed. See *alliable.*

Inaltérable, *adj.* that cannot be altered. See *altérer.*

Inamovible, *adj.* irremovable. See *amovible.*—Der. *inamovibilité.*

Inanimé, *adj.* inanimate; from L. inanimatus. For -atus=*-é* see § 201.

Inanité, *sf.* inanity; from L. inanitatem.

Inanition, *sf.* inanition; from L. inanitionem (so used in Isidore of Seville).

Inappétence, *sf.* (Med.) inappetency. See *appétence.*

Inapplicable, *adj.* inapplicable. See *applicable.*—Der. *inapplication, inappliqué.*

Inappréciable, *adj.* inappreciable. See *appreciable.*

Inaptitude, *sf.* inaptitude. See *aptitude.*

Inarticulé, *adj.* inarticulate. See *articulé.*

Inattaquable, *adj.* unassailable. See *attaquable.*

Inattendu, *adj.* unexpected. See *attendu.*

Inattentif, *adj.* inattentive. See *attentif.*

Inattention, *sf.* inattention. See *attention.*

Inauguration, *sf.* inauguration; from L. inaugurationem.

Inaugurer, *va.* to inaugurate; from L. inaugurare.—Der. *inaugural.*

Incalculable, *adj.* incalculable. See *calculable.*

Incandescent, *adj.* incandescent; from L. incandescentem.—Der. *incandescence.*

Incantation, *sf.* an incantation; from L. incantationem.

Incapable, *adj.* incapable. See *capable.*

Incapacité, *sf.* incapacity; from L. in (privative) and capacitatem.

Incarcération, *sf.* imprisonment. See *incarcérer.*

Incarcérer, *va.* to incarcerate; from L. incarcerare *, found in Lat. medieval documents, der. from L. carcer.

† **Incarnat**, *adj.* incarnate; from It. *incarnato.* Its doublet is *incarné.*

Incarnation, *sf.* incarnation; from L. incarnationem.

Incarner, *vtr.* to become incarnate; from L. incarnare.

† **Incartade**, *sf.* a wanton insult, practical joke; from Sp. *encartada*, der. from *encartarse*, properly to draw a bad card, thence metaph. to make a fool of oneself.

Incendiaire, *adj.* incendiary; from L. incendiarius.

Incendie, *sf.* a fire, conflagration; from L. incendium.—Der. *incendier.*

Incendier, *va.* to burn up. See *incendie.*

Incertain, *adj.* uncertain. See *certain.*

Incertitude, *sf.* uncertainty; from L. incertitudinem *.

Incessant, *adj.* incessant; from L. incessantem *.

Inceste, (1) *adj.* incestuous; (2) *sm.* incest; from L. incestus.—Der. *incestueux.*

Inchoatif, *adj.* inchoative; from L. inchoativus.

Incident, *adj.* incidental; from L. incidentem.—Der. *incident* (sm.), *incidence.*

Incise, *sf.* (Gram.) an involution; from L. incisus.

Inciser, *va.* to incise; from L. incisare *, a frequent., through supine incisum, of incidere.—Der. *incisif.*

Incisif, *adj.* incisive. See *inciser.*

Incision, *sf.* an incision; from L. incisionem.

Incitation, *sf.* an incitement; from L. incitationem.

Inciter, *va.* to incite; from L. incitare.

Incivil, *adj.* uncivil, brutal; from L. incivilis.

Incivilité, *sf.* incivility; from L. incivilitatem. For -tatem=*-té* see § 230.

Incivique, *adj.* unpatriotic. See *civique.*

Incivisme, *sm.* incivism, want of patriotism. See *civisme.*

Inclémence, *sf.* inclemency; from L. inclementia.

Inclément, *adj.* inclement; from L. inclementem.

Inclinaison, *sf.* inclination, dip; from L. inclinationem. For -ationem=*-aison* see *fenaison.* Its doublet is *inclination*, q. v.

Inclination, *sf.* inclination; from L. inclinationem. Its doublet is *inclinaison*, q. v.

Incliner, *va.* to incline; from L. inclinare.

Inclus, *p. p.* inclosed; from L. inclusus.

† **Incognito**, *sm.* incognito; introd. from It. *incognito.*

Incohérence, *sf.* incoherence. See *incohérent.*

Incohérent, *adj.* incoherent; from L. incohaerentem.—Der. *incohérence.*

Incolore, *adj.* colourless; from L. incolor.

Incomber, *vn.* to be incumbent; from L. incumbere.

Incombustible, *adj.* incombustible; from in (negative) and combustibilis *, der. from combustus.

Incommensurable, *adj.* incommensurable; from L. incommensurabilis.—Der. *incommensurabilité.*

Incommode, *adj.* inconvenient; from L. incommodus.

Incommoder, *va.* to incommode; from L. incommodare:

Incommodité, *sf.* inconvenience; from L. incommoditatem. For -tatem = *-té* see § 230.

Incommunicable, *adj.* incommunicable; from L. incommunicabilis, so used by St. Jerome.

Incommutabilité, *sf.* incommutability; from L. incommutabilitatem. For -tatem = *-té* see § 230.

Incommutable, *adj.* incommutable; from L. incommutabilis.

Incomparable, *adj.* incomparable; from L. incomparabilis.

Incompatibilité, *sf.* incompatibility. See *compatible.*

Incompatible, *adj.* incompatible. See *compatible.*—Der. *incompatibilité.*

Incompétence, *sf.* incompetence. See *compéter.*

Incompétent, *adj.* incompetent; from L. incompetentem.

Incomplet, *adj.* incomplete; from L. incompletus.

Incomplexe, *adj.* simple, incomplex; from L. incomplexus.

Incompréhensibilité, *sf.* incomprehensibility; from L. incomprehensibilitatem *. For -tatem = *-té* see § 230.

Incompréhensible, *adj.* incomprehensible; from L. incomprehensibilis.

Incompressible, *adj.* incompressible; compd. of *compressible*, from L. compressibilis *, der. from compressus.

Inconcevable, *adj.* inconceivable. See *concevoir.*

Inconciliable, *adj.* irreconcileable. See *concilier.*

Inconduite, *sf.* misconduct. See *conduite.*

Incongru, *adj.* incongruous; from L. incongruus.

Incongruité, *sf.* incongruity; from L. incongruitatem. For -tatem = *-té* see § 230.

Inconséquence, *sf.* inconsequence; from L. inconsequentia.

Inconséquent, *adj.* inconsequent; from L. inconsequentem.

Inconsidération, *sf.* inconsideration; from L. inconsiderationem.

Inconsidéré, *adj.* unconsidered; from L. inconsideratus. For -atus = *-é* see § 201.

Inconsistance, *sf.* inconsistency. See *consister.*

Inconsolable, *adj.* inconsolable; from L. inconsolabilis.

Inconstance, *sf.* inconstance; from L. inconstantia.

Inconstant, *adj.* inconstant; from L. in and constantem.

Inconstitutionnel, *adj.* unconstitutional. See *constituer.*

Incontestable, *adj.* incontestible. See *contester.*

Incontesté, *adj.* uncontested. See *contester.*

Incontinence, *sf.* incontinence; from L. incontinentia.

Incontinent, *adj.* incontinent; from L. incontinentem.

Incontinent, *adv.* forthwith; from L. in and continenti.

Inconvenant, *adj.* improper, unbecoming. See *convenir.*—Der. *inconvenance.*

Inconvénient, *adj.* used as a *sm.* inconvenience; from L. inconvenientem.

Incorporation, *sf.* incorporation; from L. incorporationem *.

Incorporel, *adj.* incorporal; from L. incorporalis.—Der. *incorporalité.*

Incorporer, *va.* to incorporate; from L. incorporare (so used in Solinus).

Incorrect, *adj.* incorrect; from L. incorrectus.—Der. *incorrection.*

Incorrigible, *adj.* incorrigible; from L. incorrigibilis.—Der. *incorrigibilité.*

Incorruptibilité, *sf.* incorruptibility; from L. incorruptibilitatem. For -tatem = *-té* see § 230.

Incorruptible, *adj.* incorruptible; from L. incorruptibilis.

Incrédibilité, *sf.* incredibility; from L. incredibilitatem (incredulity, in Apuleius). For -tatem = *-té* see § 230.

Incrédule, *adj.* incredulous; from L. incredulus.

Incrédulité, *sf.* incredulity; from L. incredulitatem.

Incrée, *adj.* uncreated; from L. increatus *, a word used in Christian controversy.

Incriminer, *va.* to incriminate; from L. incriminari *; der. from crimen.—Der. *incrimination*.

Incroyable, *adj.* incredible. See *croyable*.

Incrustation, *sf.* an incrustation; from L. incrustationem.

Incruster, *va.* to encrust; from L. incrustare. Its doublet is *encroûter*, q. v.

Incubation, *sf.* incubation; from L. incubationem.

Inculpation, *sf.* inculpation; from L. inculpationem *.

Inculper, *va.* to inculpate; from L. inculpare *.—Der. *inculpé*.

Inculquer, *va.* to inculcate; from L. inculcare.

Inculte, *adj.* uncultivated; from L. incultus.

Incunable, *sf.* a cradle; from L. incunabulum.

Incurabilité, *sf.* incurability. See *incurable*.

Incurable, *adj.* incurable; from L. incurabilis.—Der. *incurabilité*.

Incurie, *sf.* carelessness; from L. incuria.

Incursion, *sf.* an incursion; from L. incursionem.

Inde, *sm.* indigo. Of hist. origin, see § 33; a blue colour introduced from India. Its doublet is *indique*, *indigo*, q. v.

Indécence, *sf.* indecency; from L. indecentia.

Indécent, *adj.* indecent; from L. indecentem.

Indéchiffrable, *adj.* undecipherable. See *déchiffrer*.

Indécis, *adj.* undecided; from L. indecisus.

Indécision, *sf.* indecision: from L. indecisionem *.

Indéclinable, *adj.* indeclinable; from L. indeclinabilis.—Der. *indéclinabilité*.

Indécomposable, *adj.* indecomposable. See *décomposer*.

Indéfini, *adj.* indefinite; from L. indefinitus. For loss of t cp. *aigu* from acutus.

Indéfinissable, *adj.* indefinable. See *définir*.

Indélébile, *adj.* indelible; from L. indelebilis.

Indélicat, *adj.* indelicate. See *délicat*.—Der. *indélicatesse*.

Indemne, *adj.* indemnified; from L. indemnis.

Indemniser, *va.* to indemnify. See indemne.

Indemnité, *sf.* an indemnity; from L. indemnitatem. For -tatem = *-té* see § 230.

Indépendant, *adj.* independent. See *dépendant*.—Der. *indépendance*.

Indestructible, *adj.* indestructible. See *destructible*.—Der. *indestructibilité*.

Indétermination, *sf.* indetermination. See *indéterminé*.

Indéterminé, *adj.* undetermined; from L. indeterminatus. For -atus = *-é* see § 201.—Der. *indétermination*.

Index, *sm.* an index, forefinger; from L. index.

Indicateur, *sm.* an indicator. See *indiquer*.

Indicatif, *adj.* indicative; from L. indicativus.

Indication, *sf.* an indication; from L. indicationem.

Indice, *sm.* an indication; from L. indicium.

Indicible, *adj.* unutterable; compd. of L. dicibilis *; der. from dicere.

Indiction, *sf.* (Chron.) indiction, convocation (of synods, etc.); from L. indictionem (so used in the Theodosian Code.)

Indienne, *sf.* printed calico; der. from *Inde*, see § 33; properly a coloured cotton stuff first made in India.

Indifférence, *sf.* indifference; from L. indifferentia.

Indifférent, *adj.* indifferent; from L. indifferentem.

Indigence, *sf.* indigence; from L. indigentia.

Indigène, *adj.* indigenous, native; from L. indigena.

Indigent, *adj.* indigent; from L. indigentem.

Indigeste, *adj.* undigested; from L. indigestus.

Indigestion, *sf.* indigestion; from L. indigestionem.

Indignation, *sf.* indignation; from L. indignationem.

Indigne, *adj.* unworthy; from L. indignus.

Indigner, *va.* to make indignant; **(S')**, *vfr.* to be indignant; from L. indignari; der. from indignus.

Indignité, *sf.* an indignity; from L. indignitatem. For -tatem = *-té* see § 230.

† **Indigo**, *sm.* indigo; from Sp. *indico*.—Der. *indigoterie*, *indigotier*.

Indiquer, *va.* to indicate; from L. indicare.

Indirect, *adj.* indirect; from L. indirectus. Its doublet is *endroit*, q. v.

Indisciplinable, *adj.* indisciplinable. See *indiscipline*.

Indiscipline, *sf.* want of discipline; from L. indisciplina.—Der. *indisciplin*able.

Indiscipliné, *adj.* undisciplined; from L. indisciplinatus. For -atus = -*é* see § 201.

Indiscret, *adj.* indiscreet; from L. indiscretus *, found in this sense in 6th-cent. documents.

Indiscrétion, *sf.* indiscretion; from L. indiscretionem *. See *indiscret.*

Indispensable, *adj.* indispensable. See *dispenser.*

Indisponible, *adj.* that cannot be disposed of. See *disponible.*

Indisposer, *va.* to indispose. See *disposer.*

Indisposition, *sf.* an indisposition. See *disposition.*

Indissolubilité, *sf.* indissolubleness. See *indissoluble.*

Indissoluble, *adj.* indissoluble; from L. indissolubilis.—Der. *indissolubil*ité.

Indistinct, *adj.* indistinct; from L. indistinctus.

Individu, *adj.* individual, indivisible; from L. individuus.

Individualiser, *va.* to individualise. See *individuel.*

Individualité, *sf.* individuality. See *individuel.*

Individuel, *adj.* individual; der. from *individu.* — Der. *individual*ité, *individual*iser.

Indivis, *adj.* undivided; from L. indivisus.

Indivisibilité, *sf.* indivisibility. See *indivisible.*

Indivisible, *adj.* indivisible; from L. indivisibilis.—Der. *indivisibil*ité.

Indivision, *sf.* joint-tenancy; from L. indivisionem *.

Indocile, *adj.* indocile; from L. indocilis. —Der. *indocil*ité.

Indolence, *sf.* indolence; from L. indolentia.

Indolent, *adj.* indolent; from L. indolentem.

Indomptable, *adj.* indomitable. See *dompter.*

Indompté, *adj.* undaunted. See *dompter.*

Indu, *adj.* undue. See *dû.*

Indubitable, *adj.* indubitable; from L. indubitabilis.

Induction, *sf.* induction; from L. inductionem.

Induire, *va.* to induce; from L. inducere. See *conduire.* Its doublet is *enduire*, q. v. —Der. *induit.*

Indulgence, *sf.* indulgence; from L. indulgentia.

Indulgent, *adj.* indulgent; from L. indulgentem.

Industrie, *sf.* industry; from L. industria. —Der. *industriel.*

Industrieux, *adj.* industrious; from L. industriosus.

Inébranla'ble, *adj.* unshaken. See *ébranler.*

Inédit, *adj.* unedited; from L. ineditus.

Ineffable, *adj.* ineffable; from L. ineffabilis.—Der. *ineffabil*ité.

Ineffaçable, *adj.* ineffaceable. See *effacer.*

Inefficace, *adj.* inefficacious; from L. inefficacem.—Der. *inefficac*ité.

Inégal, *adj.* unequal; from L. inaequalis. See *égal.*

Inégalité, *sf.* inequality; from L. inaequalitatem. See *égalité.*

Inéligible, *adj.* ineligible. See *éligible.*

Inénarrable, *adj.* unutterable; from L. inenarrabilis.

Inepte, *adj.* foolish; from L. ineptus.

Ineptie, *sf.* folly; from L. ineptia.

Inépuisable, *adj.* inexhaustible. See *épuiser.*

Inerte, *adj.* inert; from L. inertem.

Inertie, *sf.* inertness; from L. inertia.

Inespéré, *adj.* unhoped for. See *espérer.*

Inestimable, *adj.* inestimable; from L. estimabilis.

Inévitable, *adj.* inevitable; from L. inevitabilis.

Inexact, *adj.* inexact. See *exact.* — Der. *inexact*itude.

Inexactitude, *sf.* inexactness. See *exactitude.*

Inexcusable, *adj.* inexcusable; from L. excusabilis.

Inexécutable, *adj.* impracticable. See *exécuter.*

Inexécution, *sf.* inexecution. See *exécution.*

Inexercé, *adj.* unpractised. See *exercer.*

Inexigible, *adj.* not due, that cannot be exacted. See *exiger.*

Inexorable, *adj.* inexorable; from L. inexorabilis.

Inexpérience, *sf.* inexperience. See *expérience.*

Inexpérimenté, *adj.* unpractised. See *expérimenter.*

Inexpiable, *adj.* inexpiable; from L. inexpiabilis.

Inexplicable, *adj.* inexplicable; from L. inexplicabilis.

Inexprimable, *adj.* that cannot be expressed. See *exprimer.*

Inexpugnable, *adj.* impregnable; from L. inexpugnabilis.

Inextinguible, *adj.* inextinguishable; from L. inextinguibilis.

Inextricable, *adj.* inextricable; from L. inextricabilis.

Infaillibilité, *sf.* infallibility. See *faillir.*

Infaillible, *adj.* infallible. See *faillir.*

Infâme, *adj.* infamous; from L. infamis.—Der. *infam*ant.

Infamie, *sf.* infamy; from L. infamia.

† Infant, *sm.* infant; from Sp. *infante.* Its doublet is *enfant,* q. v.

† Infanterie, *sf.* infantry; introd. in 16th cent. from It. *infanteria.*

Infanticide, *sm.* child-murder; from L. infanticidium.

Infanticide, *smf.* an infanticide; from L. infanticida.

Infatigable, *adj.* indefatigable; from L. infatigabilis.

Infatuation, *sf.* infatuation. See *infatuer.*

Infatuer, *va.* to infatuate; from L. infatuare.—Der. *infatu*ation.

Infécond, *adj.* unfruitful; from L. infecundus.

Infécondité, *sf.* unfruitfulness; from L. infecunditatem. For **-tatem** = *-té* see § 230.

Infect, *adj.* corrupt, infected; from L. infectus.—Der. *infect*er.

Infecter, *va.* to infect. See *infect.*

Infection, *sf.* infection; from L. infectionem.

Inféodation, *sf.* infeodation (feudal term). See *inféoder.*

Inféoder, *va.* to enfeoff; from medieval L. infeodare; der. from feodum *, for which see *fief.*

Inférer, *va.* to infer; from L. inferre.

Inférieur, *adj.* inferior; from L. inferiorem.—Der. *infériorité.*

Infernal, *adj.* infernal; from L. infernalis.

Infertile, *adj.* infertile; from L. infertilis.

Infester, *va.* to infest; from L. infestare.

Infidèle, *adj.* unfaithful, infidel; from L. infidelis.

Infidélité, *sf.* infidelity; from L. infidelitatem. For **-tatem** = *-té* see § 230.

Infiltrer, *va.* to filter in, infiltrate. See *filtre.*—Der. *infiltr*ation.

Infime, *adj.* lowest; from L. infimus.

Infini, *adj.* infinite; from L. infinitus.—Der. *infinit*ésime*, whence *infinitésim*al.

Infinité, *sf.* infinity; from L. infinitatem. For **-tatem** = *-té* see § 230.

Infinitésimal, *adj.* infinitesimal. See *infini.*

Infinitif, *adj.* infinitive; from L. infinitivus.

Infirme, *adj.* infirm; from L. infirmus.—Der. *infirm*ier, *infirm*erie.

Infirmer, *va.* to invalidate; from L. infirmare.—Der. *infirm*atif.

Infirmerie, *sf.* an infirmary. See *infirme.*

Infirmier, *sm.* an infirmary nurse. See *infirme.*

Infirmité, *sf.* infirmity; from L. infirmitatem. For **-tatem** = *-té* see § 230.

Inflammable, *adj.* inflammable. See *flamme.*

Inflammation, *sf.* inflammation; from L. inflammationem.—Der. *inflammat*oire.

Inflammatoire, *adj.* inflammatory. See *inflammation.*

Infléchir, *va.* to inflect; from L. inflectere. For letter-changes see *fléchir.*

Inflexibilité, *sf.* inflexibility; deriv. of *inflexible.*

Inflexible, *adj.* inflexible; from L. inflexibilis.

Inflexion, *sf.* an inflexion; from L. inflexionem.

Infliger, *va.* to inflict; from L. infligere.

Influence, *sf.* influence; from L. influentia.—Der. *influenc*er.

Influencer, *va.* to influence. See *influence.*

Influent, *adj.* influential; from L. influentem.

Influer, *vn.* to influence; from L. influere.

† In-folio, *sm.* a folio; from L. **in** and **folio.**

Information, *sf.* information; from L. informationem.

Informe, *adj.* unformed, shapeless; from L. informis.

Informer, *va.* to inform; from L. informare.

Infortune, *sf.* a misfortune; from L. infortunium.

Infortuné, *sm.* an unhappy wretch; from L. infortunatus. For **-atus** = *-é* see § 201.

Infraction, *sf.* an infraction; from L. infractionem.—Der. *infract*eur.

Infructueux, *adj.* fruitless; from L. infructuosus. For **-osus** = *-eux* see § 229.—Der. *infructueus*ement.

Infus, *adj.* infused; from L. infusus.—Der. *infus*er.

Infuser, *va.* to infuse. See *infus.*—Der. *infus*oires.

Infusible, *adj.* infusible. See *fusible.*

Infusion, *sf.* an infusion; from L. infusionem.

Infusoires, *sm. pl.* (Entom.) infusoria. See *infuser*.

† **Ingambe**, *adj.* active, brisk; from It. *ingamba*. Its doublet is *enjambe*, q. v.

Ingénier, *va.* to task one's ingenuity; from L. ingeniari*. Its doublet is O. Fr. *engeigner*.

Ingénieur, *sm.* an engineer; from L. ingeniatorem, a military engineer in medieval documents: 'Erat etiam ibi ingeniator . . . qui fecerat plurima ingenia,' see Ducange. Ingeniator is from ingenium, which (see *engin*) has the sense of 'a machine,' 'engine of war.' For -torem = -*teur*, see § 228.

Ingénieux, *adj.* ingenious; from L. ingeniosus. For -osus = -*eux* see § 229.

Ingénu, *adj.* ingenuous, modest; from L. ingenuus.

Ingénuité, *sf.* ingenuity; from L. ingenuitatem. For -tatem = -*té* see § 230.

Ingérer (S'), *vpr.* to meddle with; from L. ingerere.

Ingrat, *adj.* ungrateful; from L. ingratus.

Ingratitude, *sf.* ingratitude; from L. ingratitudinem.

Ingrédient, *sm.* an ingredient; from L. ingredientem.

Inguérissable, *adj.* uncurable. See *guérir*.

Inhabile, *adj.* unskilful; from L. inhabilis.—Der. *inhabileté*, *inhabilité*.

Inhabitable, *adj.* inhabitable; from L. inhabitabilis.

Inhérence, *sf.* inherence. See *inhérent*.

Inhérent, *adj.* inherent; from L. inhaerentem.—Der. *inhérence*.

Inhospitalité, *sf.* inhospitality; from L. inhospitalitatem. For -tatem = -*té* see § 230.—Der. *inhospitalier*.

Inhumain, *adj.* inhuman; from L. inhumanus.

Inhumanité, *sf.* inhumanity; from L. inhumanitatem. For -tatem = -*té* see § 230.

Inhumation, *sf.* inhumation, burial. See *inhumer*.

Inhumer, *va.* to bury; from L. inhumare.—Der. *inhumation*.

Inimaginable, *adj.* unimaginable. See *imaginable*.

Inimitable, *adj.* inimitable; from L. inimitabilis.

Inimitié, *sf.* unfriendliness; from L. inimicitatem* (deriv. from inimicus, like amicitatem from amicus; see *amitié*). For -icitatem = -*itié*, see *amitié*.

Inintelligible, *adj.* unintelligible; from L. inintelligibilis (so used by St. Ambrose).

Inique, *adj.* unjust; from L. iniquus.

Iniquité, *sf.* iniquity; from L. iniquitatem.

Initial, *adj.* initial; from L. initialis.

Initiation, *sf.* initiation; from L. initiationem.

Initier, *va.* to initiate; from L. initiare.—Der. *initié*, *initiative*.

Injecter, *va.* to inject; from L. injectare.

Injection, *sf.* an injection; from L. injectionem.

Injonction, *sf.* an injunction; from L. injunctionem.

Injure, *sf.* an injury, abuse; from L. injuria.

Injurier, *va.* to revile, abuse; from L. injuriari.

Injurieux, *adj.* injurious, abusive; from L. injuriosus.

Injuste, *adj.* unjust; from L. injustus.—Der. *injustement*.

Injustice, *sf.* injustice; from L. injustitia.

Innavigable, *adj.* unnavigable; from L. innavigabilis.

Inné, *adj.* inborn; from L. innatus. For -atus = -*é* see § 201.

Innocence, *sf.* innocence; from L. innocentia.

Innocent, *adj.* innocent; from L. innocentem.—Der. *innocenter*.

Innocuité, *sf.* innocuousness, harmlessness; from L. innocuitatem, der. from innocuus.

Innombrable, *adj.* innumerable; from L. innumerabilis.

Innommé, *adj.* unnamed. See *nommer*.

Innovateur, *sm.* an innovator. See *innover*.

Innovation, *sf.* an innovation; from L. innovationem.

Innover, *vn.* to innovate; from L. innovare.

Inoccupé, *adj.* unoccupied. See *occupé*.

† **In-octavo**, *sm.* an octavo (volume); from L. in and octavo.

Inoculateur, *sm.* an inoculator; from L. inoculatorem.

Inoculation, *sf.* inoculation; from L. inoculationem.

Inoculer, *va.* to inoculate, ingraft; from L. inoculare.

Inodore, *adj.* inodorous, scentless; from L. inodorus.

Inoffensif, *adj.* inoffensive. See *offensif*.

Inondation, *sf.* an inundation; from L. inundationem.

Inonder, *va.* to inundate; from L. inundare.

Inopiné, *adj.* unexpected; from L. inopinatus. For **-atus** = *-é* see § 201.

Inopportun, *adj.* inopportune; from L. inopportunus.

Inopportunité, *sf.* unseasonableness; from L. inopportunitatem*. For **-tatem** = *-té* see § 230.

Inorganique, *adj.* inorganic. See *organique*.

Inouï, *adj.* unheard-of. See *ouïr*.

† **In-pace**, *adv.* in peace; from L. **in** and **pace**.

† **In-partibus**, *adv.* in partibus, among the heathen; from L. **partibus** (infidelium).

† **In-petto**, *adv.* inwardly; from It. *in petto*, properly in the heart.

† **In-quarto**, *sm.* quarto; from L. **in** and **quarto**.

Inquiet, *adj.* unquiet, restless; from L. inquietus.

Inquiéter, *va.* to disquiet; from L. inquietare.—Der. *inquiétant*.

Inquiétude, *sf.* uneasiness; from L. inquietudinem.

Inquisiteur, *sm.* an inquisitor; from L. inquisitorem. Its doublet is *enquêteur*, q. v.—Der. *inquisitorial*.

Inquisition, *sf.* inquisition; from L. inquisitionem.

Insaisissable, *adj.* indiscernable. See *saisir*.

Insalubre, *adj.* unhealthful; from L. insalubris.

Insalubrité, *sf.* unhealthfulness; from L. insalubritatem*. For **-tatem** = *-té* see § 230.

Insatiabilité, *sf.* insatiableness; from L. insatiabilitatem. For **-tatem** = *-té* see § 230.

Insatiable, *adj.* insatiable; from L. insatiabilis.

Inscription, *sf.* an inscription; from L. inscriptionem.

Inscrire, *va.* to inscribe; from L. inscribere. For **-ibere** = *-ire*, see *écrire*.

Insecte, *sm.* an insect; from L. insectum.

† **In-seize**, *sm.* 16mo. (book); from L. **in** and Fr. *seize*.

Insensé, *adj.* insensate, foolish; from L. insensatus. For **-atus** = *-é* see § 201.

Insensibilité, *sf.* insensibility; from L. insensibilitatem*. For **-tatem** = *-té* see § 230.

Insensible, *adj.* insensible; from L. insensibilis.

Inséparable, *adj.* inseparable; from L. inseparabilis.

Insérer, *va.* to insert; from L. inserere.

Insertion, *sf.* insertion; from L. insertionem.

Insidieux, *adj.* insidious; from L. insidiosus. For **-osus** = *-eux* see § 229.

Insigne, *adj.* distinguished; from L. insignis.

Insigne, *sm.* a badge; from L. insigne. Its doublet is *enseigne*, q. v.

Insignifiant, *adj.* insignificant. See *signifier*.—Der. *insignifiance*.

Insinuation, *sf.* insinuation; from L. insinuationem.

Insinuer, *va.* to insinuate; from L. insinuare.

Insipide, *adj.* insipid; from L. insipidus.—Der. *insipidité*.

Insistance, *sf.* insistence, persistence. See *insister*.

Insister, *va.* to insist; from L. insistere.—Der. *insistance*.

Insociable, *adj.* unsociable; from L. insociabilis.—Der. *insociabilité*.

Insolation, *sf.* sunstroke, exposure to the sun; from L. insolationem.

Insolence, *sf.* insolence; from L. insolentia.

Insolent, *adj.* insolent; from L. insolentem.

Insolite, *adj.* unwonted; from L. insolitus.

Insolubilité, *sf.* insolubility; from L. insolubilitatem. For **-tatem** = *-té* see § 230.

Insoluble, *adj.* insoluble; from L. insolubilis.

Insolvable, *adj.* insolvent. See *solvable*.—Der. *insolvabilité*.

Insomnie, *sf.* sleeplessness; from L. insomnia.

Insouciant, *adj.* heedless. See *soucier*.—Der. *insouciance*.

Insoumis, *adj.* unsubdued. See *soumettre*.

Insoutenable, *adj.* indefensible. See *soutenable*.

Inspecter, *va.* to inspect; from L. inspectare.

Inspecteur, *sm.* an inspector; from L. inspectorem.

Inspection, *sf.* inspection; from L. inspectionem.

Inspirateur, *sm.* an inspirer; from L. inspiratorem.

Inspiration, *sf.* inspiration; from L. inspirationem.

Inspirer, *va.* to inspire; from L. inspirare.

Instabilité, *sf.* instability; from L. instabilitatem. For **-tatem** = *-té* see § 230.

Installer, *va.* to instal. See *stalle.*—Der. *install*ation.

Instance, *sf.* instance; from L. instantia.

Instant, *sm.* an instant, *adj.* pressing; from L. instantem.—Der. *instant*ané.

Instar (à l') *adv.* like; from L. instar.

Instauration, *sf.* an instauration; from L. instaurationem.

Instigateur, *sm.* an instigator; from L. instigatorem.

Instigation, *sf.* instigation; from L. instigationem.

Instiguer, *va.* to instigate; from L. instigare.

Instinct, *sm.* instinct; from L. instinctus.—Der. *instinct*if.

Instinctif, *adj.* instinctive. See *instinct.*

Instituer, *va.* to institute; from L. instituere.

Institut, *sm.* an institution, institute; from L. institutum.

Instituteur, *sm.* a teacher, master; from L. institutorem.

Institution, *sf.* institution; from L. institutionem.

Instructeur, *sm.* an instructor; from L. instructorem.

Instructif, *adj.* instructive; from L. instructivus*, der. from instruere.

Instruction, *sf.* instruction; from L. instructionem (so used in Arnobius).

Instruire, *va.* to instruct; from L. instruere.

Instrument, *sm.* an instrument; from L. instrumentum.—Der. *instrument*al, *instrumenter.*

Instrumentation, *sf.* instrumentation. See *instrumenter.*

Instrumenter, *va.* to draw deeds, etc., to compose instrumental music. See *instrument.*—Der. *instrument*ation.

Insu (à l'), *adv.* in ignorance. See *savoir.*

Insubordination, *sf.* insubordination. See *subordination.*

Insubordonné, *adj.* insubordinate. See *subordonner.*

Insuffisance, *sf.* insufficiency; from L. insufficientia.

Insuffisant, *adj.* insufficient; from L. insufficientem.

Insufflation, *sf.* (Med.) insufflation; from L. insufflationem.

Insuffler, *va.* to inspire, breathe into; from L. insufflare.

Insulaire, *adj.* insular; from L. insularis.

Insulte, *sf.* an insult; from L. insultus.

Insulter, *va.* to insult; from L. insultare.

Insupportable, *adj.* insupportable. See *supportable.*

Insurger (S'), *vpr.* to revolt; from L. insurgere.—Der. *insurgé* (weak partic. subst.).

Insurmontable, *adj.* insurmountable. See *surmonter.*

Insurrection, *sf.* an insurrection; from L. insurrectionem.—Der. *insurrection*nel.

Intact, *adj.* intact; from L. intactus.

Intarissable, *adj.* unfailing. See *tarir.*

Intégral, *adj.* integral; from L. integralis.

Intègre, *adj.* whole; from L. integer. Its doublet is *entier,* q. v.

Intégrer, *va.* (Math.) to re-establish, integrate; from L. integrare.—Der. *intégr*ation.

Intégrité, *sf.* integrity; from L. integritatem. For **-tatem** = *-té* see § 230.

Intellect, *sm.* intellect; from L. intellectus.

Intellectuel, *adj.* intellectual; from L. intellectualis.

Intelligence, *sf.* intelligence; from L. intelligentia.

Intelligent, *adj.* intelligent; from L. intelligentem.

Intelligible, *adj.* intelligible; from L. intelligibilis.

Intempérance, *sf.* intemperance; from L. intemperantia.

Intempérant, *adj.* intemperate; from L. intemperantem.

Intempéré, *adj.* intemperate; from L. intemperatus. For **-atus** = *-é* see § 201.

Intempérie, *sf.* inclemency (of weather); from L. intemperies.

Intempestif, *adj.* unseasonable, untimely; from L. intempestivus.

Intendant, *sm.* a superintendent, manager; from L. intendentem. Its doublet is *entendant,* q. v.—Der. *intendance.*

Intense, *adj.* intense; from L. intensus.—Der. *intens*ité.

Intenter, *va.* to enter (an action), begin a suit; from L. intentare.

Intention, *sf.* an intention; from L. intentionem.—Der. *intention*né, *intention*nel.

Intercalaire, *adj.* intercalary; from L. intercalaris.

Intercalation, *sf.* intercalation; from L. intercalationem.

Intercaler, *va.* to intercalate; from L. intercalare.

Intercéder, *va.* to intercede; from L. intercedere.

Intercepter, *va.* to intercept; from L.

interceptare *, compd. of inter and ceptare, from captare.

Interception, *sf.* an interception; from L. interceptionem.

Intercesseur, *sm.* an intercessor; from L. intercessorem.

Intercession, *sf.* an intercession; from L. intercessionem.

Intercurrent, *adj.* intercurrent; from L. intercurrentem.

Interdiction, *sf.* an interdiction, prohibition; from L. interdictionem.

Interdire, *va.* to interdict; from L. interdicere.

Interdit, *sm.* an interdict; from L. interdictum. For ct=*t* see § 168.

Intéressant, *adj.* interesting. See *intéresser*.

Intéresser, *va.* to interest; from L. interesse.

Intérêt, *sm.* interest; formerly *interest*, from L. interest (v. impers.). For loss of *s* see Hist. Gram. p. 81.

Intérieur, *adj.* interior; from L. interiorem.

Intérim, *sm.* an interim; from L. interim. —Der. *intérim*aire.

Interjection, *sf.* an interjection; from L. interjectionem.

Interjeter, *va.* to interpose; from L. interjectare *, compd. of inter and jectare, which is der. from jectum. For ct=*t* see § 168.

Interligne, *sf.* a space between lines, printer's leading; from L. inter and Fr. *ligne*.

Interlocuteur, *sm.* an interlocutor; from L. interlocutorem *, from interloqui. See *interloquer*.

Interlocution, *sf.* interlocution; from L. interlocutionem.

†**Interlope**, *sm.* an interloper; from Engl. *interlope*.

Interloquer, *vn.* to award an interlocutory in, to nonplus, interrupt; from L. interloqui.

Intermède, *sm.* an interlude; from L. intermedius.—Der. *intermédi*aire.

Intermédiaire, *adj.* intermediate. See *intermède*.

Interminable, *adj.* interminable; from L. interminabilis.

Intermission, *sf.* intermission; from L. intermissionem.

Intermittence, *sf.* intermission. See *intermittent*.

Intermittent, *adj.* intermittent; from L. intermittentem.—Der. *intermittence*.

Interne, *adj.* internal; from L. internus. —Der. *interne*r, *interna*t.

Internonce, *sm.* an envoy; from L. internuncius.

Interpellation, *sf.* a summons, call for a reply, question; from L. interpellationem.

Interpeller, *va.* to summon, put a question; from L. interpellare.

Interpolation, *sf.* interpolation; from L. interpolationem.

Interpoler, *va.* to interpolate; from L. interpolare.

Interposer, *va.* to interpose; from L. inter and poser. Its doublet is *entreposer*, q. v.

Interposition, *sf.* interposition; from L. interpositionem.

Interprétatif, *adj.* interpretative; from L. interpretativus, from interpretare. See *interpréter*.

Interprétation, *sf.* interpretation; from L. interpretationem.

Interprète, *sm.* an interpreter; from L. interpretem.

Interpréter, *va.* to interpret; from L. interpretari.

Interrègne, *sm.* an interregnum; from L. interregnum.

Interrogant, *adj.* asking questions; from L. interrogantem.

Interrogateur, *sm.* an interrogator; from L. interrogatorem.

Interrogatif, *adj.* interrogative; from L. interrogativus.

Interrogation, *sf.* an interrogation; from L. interrogationem.

Interrogatoire, *sm.* (Legal) an examination; from L. interrogatorius.

Interroger, *va.* to interrogate; from L. interrogare.

Interrompre, *va.* to interrupt; from L. interrumpere.

Interrupteur, *sm.* an interrupter; from L. interruptorem.

Interruption, *sf.* an interruption; from L. interruptionem.

Intersection, *sf.* an intersection; from L. intersectionem.

Interstice, *sm.* an interstice; from L. interstitium.

Intervalle, *sm.* an interval; from L. intervallum.

Intervenir, *vn.* to intervene; from L. intervenire.

Intervention, *sf.* intervention; from L. interventionem.

Interversion, *sf.* inversion; from L. interversionem.
Intervertir, *va.* to invert; from L. intervertere.
Intestat, *adj.* intestate; from L. intestatus.
Intestin, *adj.* intestine; from L. intestinus.
Intestin, *sm.* an intestine; from L. intestinum.—Der. *intestinal*.
Intimation, *sf.* an intimation, notice; from L. intimationem.
Intime, *adj.* intimate; from L. intimus.—Der. *intimité*.
Intimer, *va.* to intimate; from L. intimare.
Intimider, *va.* to intimidate. See *timide*.
Intituler, *va.* to entitle, name; from L. intitulare.
Intolérable, *adj*, intolerable; from L. intolerabilis.
Intolérance, *sf.* intolerance; from L. intolerantia.
Intolérant, *adj.* intolerant; from L. intolerantem.—Der. *intolérant*isme.
Intonation, *sf.* an intonation; from L. intonationem *, der. from intonare.
Intraduisible, *adj.* untranslateable. See *traduire*.
Intraitable, *adj.* intractable. See *traiter*.
Intransitif, *adj.* intransitive; from L. intransitivus.
Intrépide, *adj.* intrepid; from L. intrepidus.—Der. *intrépidité*.
† **Intrigue**, *sf.* an intrigue; introd. in 16th cent. from It. *intrigo*.—Der. *intrigant*, *intriguer*.
Intrinsèque, *adj.* intrinsic; from L. intrinsecus.
Introducteur, *sm.* an introducer; from L. introductorem.
Introduction, *sf.* an introduction; from L. introductionem.
Introduire, *va.* to introduce; from L. introducere.
Introit, *sm.* an entrance, introit; from L. introitus.
Intromission, *sf.* intromission; from L. intromissionem *, der. from *intromissus*.
Introniser, *va.* to enthrone; from L. inthronizare *.—Der. *intronisation*.
Introuvable, *adj.* undiscoverable. See *trouver*.
Intrus, *adj.* intruded, *sm.* an intruder; from L. intrusum.—Der. *intrusion*.
Intuitif, *adj.* intuitive; from L. intuitivus *, der. from intueri.
Intuition, *sf.* an intuition; from L. intuitionem *.
Intumescence, *sf.* a swelling, intumescence; from L. intumescentia *, der. from intumescere.
Intussusception, *sf.* (Physiol.) intus-susception; from L. intus and susceptionem.
Inusité, *adj.* unused; from L. inusitatus. For **-atus** = *-é* see § 201.
Inutile, *adj.* useless; from L. inutilis.
Inutilité, *sf.* inutility; from L. inutilitatem. For **-tatem** = *-té* see § 230.
Invaincu, *adj.* unconquered. See *vaincu*.
Invalide, *adj.* weak, invalid; from L. invalidus.—Der. *invalider*, *invalidité*.
Invariabilité, *sf.* invariability. See *invariable*.
Invariable, *adj.* invariable. See *variable*.—Der. *invariabilite*.
Invasion, *sf.* an invasion; from L. invasionem.
Invective, *sf.* an invective; from L. invectiva, from invectivus.—Der. *invectiver*.
Invendable, *adj.* unsaleable. See *vendable*.
Invendu, *adj.* unsold. See *vendu*.
Inventaire, *sm.* an inventory; from L. inventarium.—Der. *inventorier*.
Inventer, *va.* to invent; from L. inventare *, from inventum, supine of invenire.—Der. *inventif*.
Inventeur, *sm.* an inventor; from L. inventorem.
Invention, *sf.* invention; from L. inventionem.
Inventorier, *va.* to inventory. See *inventaire*.
Inverse, *adj.* inverse; from L. inversus. Its doublet is *envers*, q. v.
Inversion, *sf.* an inversion; from L. inversionem.
Invertébré, *adj.* invertebrate. See *vertébré*.
Investigateur, *sm.* an investigator; from L. investigatorem.
Investigation, *sf.* an investigation; from L. investigationem.
Investir, *va.* to invest; from L. investire.—Der. *investissement*, *investiture*.
Invétérer (S'), *vpr.* to become inveterate; from L. inveterare.
Invincible, *adj.* invincible; from L. invincibilis.
Inviolable, *adj.* inviolable; from L. inviolabilis.—Der. *inviolabilité*.
Invisibilité, *sf.* invisibility; from L. invisibilitatem. For **-tatem** = *-té* see § 230.

Invisible, *adj.* invisible; from L. invisibilis.

Invitation, *sf.* an invitation; from L. invitationem.

Invitatoire, *adj.* invitatory; from L. invitatorius.

Inviter, *va.* to invite; from L. invitare.

Invocation, *sf.* an invocation; from L. invocationem.

Involontaire, *adj.* involuntary; from L. involuntarius.

Involucre, *sm.* an envelope; from L. involucrum.

Involution, *sf.* involution; from L. involutionem.

Invoquer, *va.* to invoke; from L. invocare.

Invraisemblable, *adj.* improbable. See *vraisemblable.*

Invraisemblance, *sf.* improbability. See *vraisemblance.*

Invulnérable, *adj.* invulnerable; from L. invulnerabilis.

Iode, *sm.* (Chem.) iodine; from Gr. *ἰώδης.*

Ionique, *adj.* Ionic; from L. ionicus.

Iota, *sm.* iota; from Gr. *ἰῶτα.*

† **Ipécacuana**, *sf.* (Med.) ipecacuanha; of American origin, see § 32. The root was introd. from Brazil into Europe towards the end of the 17th cent.

Irascible, *adj.* irascible; from L. irascibilis.

Ire, *sf*, anger, ire; from L. ira.

Iris, *sm.* an iris; from L. iris, Goddess of the rainbow, then, the rainbow itself. The word has other uses, as the *iris* of the eye, so called because of the colours of that membrane; the *iris* of botany, from the blue colour of the plant.—Der. *irisé.*

Ironie, *sf.* irony; from L. ironia.—Der. *ironique.*

Irradiation, *sf.* irradiation. See *irradier.*

Irradier, *va.* to irradiate; from L. irradiare.—Der. *irradiation.*

Irraisonnable, *adj.* unreasonable. See *raisonnable.*

Irrationnel, *adj.* irrational; from L. irrationalis.

Irréconciliable, *adj.* irreconcilable. See *réconcilier.*

Irrécusable, *adj.* unexceptionable; from L. irrecusabilis.

Irréductible, *adj.* irreducible. See *réduire.*—Der. *irréductibilité.*

Irréfléchi, *adj.* unreflecting, unguarded, thoughtless. See *réfléchir.*

Irréflexion, *sf.* thoughtlessness. See *réflexion.*

Irréfragable, *adj.* irrefragable; from L. irrefragabilis*.

Irrégularité, *sf.* irregularity. See *régularité.*

Irrégulier, *adj.* irregular. See *régulier.*

Irréligieux, *adj.* irreligious; from L. irreligiosus. For **-osus** = *-eux* see § 229.

Irréligion, *sf.* irreligion; from L. irreligionem.

Irremédiable, *adj.* irremediable; from L. irremediabilis.

Irrémissible, *adj.* irremissible; from L. irremissibilis.

Irréparable, *adj.* irreparable; from L. irreparabilis.

Irrépréhensible, *adj.* irreprehensible; from L. irreprehensibilis.

Irréprochable, *adj.* irreproachable. See *reprocher.*

Irrésistible, *adj.* irresistible; from L. irresistibilis*.

Irrésolu, *adj.* irresolute. See *résolu.*

Irrésolution, *sf.* irresolution. See *résolution.*

Irrespectueux, *adj.* disrespectful. See *respectueux.*

Irrévérence, *sf.* irreverence; from L. irreverentia.

Irrévérent, *adj.* irreverent; from L. irreverentem.

Irrévocable, *adj.* irrevocable; from L. irrevocabilis.—Der. *irrévocabilité.*

Irrigation, *sf.* irrigation; from L. irrigationem.

Irritabilité, *sf.* irritability; from L. irritabilitatem. For **-tatem** = *-té* see § 230.

Irritable, *adj.* irritable; from L. irritabilis.

Irritation, *sf.* irritation; from L. irritationem.

Irriter, *va.* to irritate; from L. irritare.

Irruption, *sf.* an irruption; from L. irruptionem.

Isocèle, *adj.* isosceles; for *isoscèle*, from Gr. *ἰσοσκελής*, comp. of *ἴσος* and *σκέλος.*

Isochrone, *adj.* isochronous; from Gr. *ἰσόχρονος.*—Der. *isochronisme.*

Isolation, *sf.* isolation. See *isoler.*

Isolement, *sm.* isolation, loneliness. See *isoler.*

† **Isoler**, *va.* to isolate, detach; introd. in 16th cent. from It. *isolare.*—Der. *isolement, isolation, isoloir.*

ISSU, sprung from p.p. of O. Fr. *issir*, which from L. **exire**. For **x** = ss see *aisselle*; for **e** = *i* see § 59.—Der. *issue* (partic. subst.).

ISSUE, *sf.* an issue. See *issu.*

Isthme, *sm.* an isthmus; from L. isthmus.

Italique, *adj.* italic; from L. italicus. A word of historic origin (§ 33), the typographical letters called italics having been introduced at Venice by Aldus Manutius.

† **Item,** *adv.* moreover; from L. item.

Itératif, *adj.* iterative; from L. iterativus.

Itinéraire, *sm,* an itinerary; from L. itinerarius.

IVOIRE, *sm.* ivory; from L. eboreus. For eboreus = eborius see *abreger*, whence *ivoire*. For e = *i* see § 59; for b = *v* see § 113; for o = *oi*, by attraction of the *i*, see *chanoine*.

IVRAIE, *sf.* (Bot.) tares, darnel; from L. ebriaca, der. from ebrius; by reason of the drunkenness, or rather the torpor caused by it. For ebri- = *ivre-* see *ivre*; for -aca = *-aie* and for loss of c see *ami*; for a = *ai* see § 54.

IVRE, *adj.* drunken; from L. ebrius. For e = *i* see § 59; for b = *v* see § 113.—Der. *ivresse*, *enivrer*, *ivrogne*.

IVRESSE, *sf.* drunkenness. See *ivre*.

IVROGNE, *sm.* a drunkard. See *ivre*.—Der. *ivrognerie*.

J.

JÀ. *adv.* already; from L. jam. For loss of final m, already gone in popular Lat., see in inscriptions under the Empire such words as Corsica for Corsicam, viro for virum, urbe for urbem, etc.—Der. *dejà*, *jadis*, *jamais*.

JABLE, *sm.* a cross groove. Origin unknown. Der. *jabler*.

JABOT, *sm.* a shirt frill. Origin unknown.—Der. *jabot*er.

JACASSER, *vn.* to chatter like a *jacques* (soubriquet of a magpie). Proper names of men are often applied to birds, as e. g. *pierrot* to the sparrow.

JACHÈRE, *sf.* fallow-land; formerly *jaschière*, *gaschière*, from L. gascaria, so used in medieval documents, as e. g. 'Unusquisque equus, qui laborat in terrae ejusdem villari, id est in gascariis,' from a 12th-cent. text. Origin unknown. Gascaria becomes *gaschière* by c = *ch*, see § 126; and by -aria = *-ière*, see § 198; then *jachière* by loss of *s*, see Hist. Gram. p. 81; and by g = *j*, see *jumeau*.—Der. *jachér*er.

JACINTHE, *sf.* a hyacinth; from L. hyacinthus. For hy = *j* see *abréger*. Its doublet is *hyacinthe*, q. v.

Jaconas, *sm.* jaconet. Origin unknown.

JACQUE, *sf* a coat. See *jaquette*.

Jactance, *sf.* boasting; from L. jactantia.

Jaculatoire, *adj.* ejaculatory; from L. jaculatorius.

JADE, *sf.* (Min.) jade. Origin unknown.

JADIS, *adv.* of old, of yore; compd. of *jà* and *dis*. *Jà* is from L. jam, q. v.; *dis* is from L. dies.

† **Jaguar,** *sm.* a jaguar; introd. from the colonies of South America, Sp. *jaguar* or *jaguara*.

JAILLIR, *vn.* to gush out; a form of *jailler**, from L. jaculare*, in Isidore of Seville. For regular contr. of jacŭlâre into jac'lare see § 52, hence *jailler* by cl = *il*, see Hist. Gram. p. 71.—Der. *jaillissement*, *rejaillir*.

JAIS, *sm.* jet, black amber; a very ill-formed word, from L. gagates. *Jais* was in O. Fr. *jayet*, in Walloon *gaiete*. Gagâtes losing its medial g (see *allier*) becomes *gayet* by intercalating an euphonic *y* and by a = *e* (see § 54); *gayet* becomes *jayet* by g = *j*, see *jumeau*. Up to this point the transformation is regular; how *jayet* was degraded into *jaye* then *jai* or *jais* is not known.

Jalap, *sm.* (Bot.) jalap; of hist. origin (see § 33), from the Mexican town of *Jalapa*, Sp. *Xalapa*, whence the plant was brought to Europe at the beginning of the 17th cent.

JALE, *sf.* a large bowl. Origin unknown.—Der. *jal*age.

JALON, *sm.* a stake, landmark. Origin unknown.—Der. *jalon*ner, *jalon*neur.

JALOUSER, *va.* to be jealous of. See *jaloux*.

JALOUSIE, *sf.* jealousy. See *jaloux*.

JALOUX, *adj.* jealous; from L. zelosus. For e = *a* see *amender*; for o = *ou* see *affouage*; for z = *j* cp. *jujube* from zizyphum.—Der. *jalou*ser, *jalou*sie.

JAMAIS, *adv.* ever. See *jà* and *mais.*

JAMBE, *sf.* a leg; formerly *gambe*, It. *gamba*, from L. gamba, a thigh; then a leg, in Vegetius, Art. Vétérin. lib. i. 56: 'Post quod admonitus injuria, tollit altius crura, et in flexione geniculorum atque gambarum molliter vehit.' For g=*j* see § 167.—Der. *jambage*, *jambon*, *enjamber*, *jambière*, *jambette*, *jambé.*

JAMBON, *sm.* a ham. See *jambe.*—Der. *jambonneau.*

† **Janissaire**, *sm.* a janissary; of Oriental origin, Turkish *jenitcheri.*

Janséniste, *sm.* a Jansenist; of hist. origin (see § 33), from Jansenius, bishop of Ypres.—Der. *janséni*sme.

JANTE, *sf.* felloe (of wheels); from L. camitem*, found in the Florentine Glosses. The origin of camitem is unknown. Cámĭtem, regularly contr. into cam'tem (see § 51), becomes *jante* by m=*n*, see *changer*, and by c=*g*=*j*, cp. capella, *javelle.*

JANVIER, *sm.* January; from L. januarius. For -arius=-*ier* see § 198. Here u=*v* (januarius); for this consonification cp. vidua, *veuve*; πλευρά, *plèvre*: and after a q, as sequere, *suivre*; aqua, *ève**. This change is found even in Lucretius, who has genva for genua, tenvis for tenuis; so also in Merov. Lat. of the 6th cent., severe for sequere (seq'vere).

JAPPER, *vn.* to yelp, yapp (of little dogs, foxes, etc.); onomatopoetic. See § 34.—Der. *jappement.*

Jaque, *sm.* a jacket; of hist. origin (see § 33), from the time of the *Jacquerie*; a garment much worn by the *Jacques*, or revolted peasants of the 14th cent.—Der. *jaquette.*

JAQUEMART, *sm.* a clockhouse, jack. Origin unknown.

Jaquette, *sf.* a jacket. See *jaque.*

JARDIN, *sm.* a garden; formerly *gardin*, of Germ. origin, Germ. *garten*. For g=*j* see § 167; for t=*d* see § 117.—Der. *jardinet*, *jardinier*, *jardinage*, *jardinet.*

JARGON, *sm.* jargon, gibberish. Origin unknown.—Der. *jargonner.*

† **Jarre**, *sf.* a jar; from Sp. *jarra.*

JARRET, *sm.* ham, hamstring; formerly *garret*, dim. of a lost radical *garre**, found also in Prov. *garra*; of Celtic origin, Bret. *gâr*. For *g*=*j* see § 167.—Der. *jarretière.*

JARRETIÈRE, *sf.* a garter. See *jarret.*

JARS, *sm.* a gander. Origin unknown.

† **Jaser**, *vn.* to chatter, prattle, tattle; a modern word, from Prov. *gasar*, a word of Germ. origin, Scand. *gassi*, a prattler. For *g*=*j* see *jumeau.*—Der. *jaseur*, *jaserie.*

† **Jasmin**, *sm.* jessamine; from Sp. *jasmin.*

Jaspe, *sm.* jasper; from L. iaspis (found in Pliny).—Der. *jasper*, *jaspure.*

JATTE, *sf.* a bowl; formerly *gatte*, Sp. *gabata*, from L. gabata, by regular contr. (see § 51) of gábăta to gab'ta, whence *gatte*, by bt=*tt* (§ 168), which ought regularly to have become *d*, see *accouder*. *Gatte* becomes *jatte* by *g*=*j*, see § 167. *Jatte* is a doublet of *joue*, q. v.—Der. *jattée.*

JAUGER, *va.* to gauge. Origin doubtful, perhaps from L. qualificare. If so, its doublet is *qualifier*, q. v.— Der. *jauge* (verbal subst.), *jaugeage.*

JAUNE, *adj.* yellow; formerly *jalne*, from L. galbĭnus. For regular contr. of gálbĭnus into galb'nus see § 51, whence galnus (see § 113), whence *jalne* (for *g*=*j* see § 167), lastly *jaune* (for *al*=*au* see *agneau*).—Der. *jaunâtre*, *jaunir*, *jaunisse.*

JAVART, *sm.* a quittor (veterinary). Origin unknown.

† **Javeline**, *sf.* a javelin; introd. in 16th cent. from It. *giavelina.*

JAVELLE, *sf.* a sheaf; formerly *gavelle*, It. *gavella*, a handful of shoots or ears, from L. capella*, a handful, from the same root as capulus. Capella becomes *gavelle* by p=*v* (see § 111), c=*g* (see § 114), and lastly *javelle* (for *g*=*j* see § 167).—Der. *javeler*, *javeleur*, *enjaveler.*

JAVELOT, *sm.* a javelin. Origin unknown.

JAYET, *sm.* pitch-coal. See *jais.*

JE, *pers. pron.* I; in 11th cent. *jo*, in 9th cent. *io* and *eo*, from L. ego. By regular loss of medial g (see *allier*) ego becomes *eo*, found in 9th cent. in the Strasburg Oaths: Eo *salvarai cest meon fradre Karlo*, sc. 'Ego salvabo eccistum meum fratrem Karolum.' Just as leonem becomes *lion*, *eo* becomes *io* (see *abréger*); it is so found in the Oath of Karl the Bald, A. D. 842: *Ne* io *ne nevls*, lit. 'Nec ego nec nec-ullus.' According to the rule (see *abréger*) *io* was consonified into *jo*, which, about the middle of the 12th cent., was weakened into *je*, just as the O. Fr. forms *ço*, *lo* are softened into *ce*, *le.*

JÉRÉMIADE, *sf.* a Jeremiad; of hist. origin, see § 33.

Jésuite, *sm.* a Jesuit; originally *Jésuiste*, from *Jésus*; of hist. origin (§ 33). For loss of *s* see Hist. Gram. p. 61.—Der. *jésuit*ique, *jésuit*isme.

JET, *sm.* a throw. See *jeter.*

JETER, *va.* to throw, cast. It. *gettare*, from L. **jactare**. For **a**=*e* see § 54; for **ct** =*t* see § 168.—Der. *jet* (verbal subst.), *jetée* (partic. subst.), *déjeter*, *rejeter*, *surjeter*, *jeton*.

JETON, *sm.* a counter, token. See *jeter*.

JEU, *sm.* play, sport, game. Prov. *joc*, from L. **jocus**. For **o**=*eu* see § 76; for loss of **c** see *ami*.

JEUDI, *sm.* Thursday. It. *giovedì*, from L. **Jovis dies**, found in the Inscriptions. **Jovis** becomes *jeu* by loss of **v** (see *aïeul*) and by **o**=*eu* (see § 76). We see that this derivation is right when we find that the Prov., reversing the order of the compounds, calls the day *dijous* (**dies jovis**).

JEUN (À), *adv.* fasting; formerly *jeün*, from L. **jejunus**, by dropping the medial **j**, as is also done in *jeûne* from **jejunium**, *jeûner* from **jejunare**.

JEUNE, *adj.* young; formerly *jone*, from L. **juvenis**. For regular contr. of **júvĕnis** into **juv'nis** see § 51, hence *jone*, by **vn**=*n* (see *alléger*), and by **u**=**o** (see *annoncer*); *jone* becomes *jeune* by **o**=*eu*, see § 76.—Der. *jeune*sse, ra*jeun*ir.

JEÛNE, *sm.* fasting, a fast; formerly *jeüne*, from L. **jejunium**. For letter-changes see *jeun*.

JEÛNER, *vn.* to fast; formerly *jeüner*, from L. **jejunare**. For letter-changes see *jeun*. —Der. *déjeuner*, *jeûneur*.

JEUNESSE, *sf.* youth. See *jeune*.

JOAILLIER, *sm.* a jeweller. See *joyau*.—Der. *joaill*erie.

†**Jockey**, *sm.* a jockey; from Engl. *jockey*. Its doublet is *jacquet*.

Jocrisse, *sf.* a silly servant. Origin unknown.

JOIE, *sf.* joy; from L. **gaudia** (from **gaudium**) by dropping medial **d** (see *accabler*), whence **gau-ia**, which becomes *joie* by **au** = **o** (see § 107), and **g** = *j* (see § 167).

JOINDRE, *va.* to join; from L. **jungere**. For **-ungere**=*-oindre* see *oindre*.

JOINT, *sm.* a joint; from L. **junctus**. For letter-changes see *accointer*. Its doublet is *juntre*.—Der. *jointée*, *jointoyer*.

JOINTURE, *sf.* joint; from L. **junctura**. For **unct**=*oint* see *accointer*.

JOLI, *adj.* pretty; a word of Germ. origin, O. Scand. *jul*, properly a festival, then joy, whence the original sense of *joli*=joyous.—Der. *joli*et, en*joli*ver, *joli*veté.

JONC, *sm.* a rush; from L. **juncus**. For **u** = **o** see *annoncer*.—Der. *joncher*. (formerly to strew with rushes, then, by extension, to cover with verdure, flowers, etc.), *jonchet* (originally pegs made of rushes).

JONCHER, *va.* to strew, scatter. See *jonc*. —Der. *jonchée* (partic. subst.).

JONCHET, *sm.* bones (a game). See *jonc*. Its doublet is *honchet*.

Jonction, *sf.* a junction; from L. junctionem. For letter-changes see *accointer*.

JONGLER, *vn.* to juggle, originally to divert anyhow; from L. **jocŭlări**. For regular contr. into **joc'lari** see § 52; whence *jongler* by inserting *n*, see *concombre*, and by *cl*=*gl* see *église*.—Der. *jongler*ie, *jongleur*.

JONGLERIE, *sf.* jugglery. See *jongler*.

JONGLEUR, *sm.* a juggler. See *jongler*.

†**Jonquille**, *sf.* a jonquil; from Sp. *junquillo*.

JOUBARBE, *sf.* (Bot.) sengreen, houseleek; from L. **Jovis barba**, found in Pliny. **Jovis** becomes *jou* by loss of **v**, see *aïeul*, and by **o**=*ou*, see *affouage*. The Italians, reversing the parts of the compd. **Jovis barba**, call the plant *barba di Giove*.

JOUE, *sf.* a cheek; formerly *joe*, originally *jode*, It. *gota*, Prov. *gauta*, from L. **gauta***, a word found in medieval texts: 'Habuit partem capitis St. Bartholomaei, quae maxilla seu faux, vel **gauta** vulgariter dicitur,' see Ducange. **Gauta** is contrd. from **gavata**, a form used by Ennodius, and this is a transformation of **gabata**, a porringer, in Martial. For the transition from the sense of porringer to that of cheek, see § 14. *Joue* is a doublet of *jatte*, q. v. **Gabăta** became first **gavăta** (see *avant*), then **gav'ta** (see § 51), then **gauta** (see *aurone*), whence *joe* by loss of **t** (see *aigu*), by **au**=**o** (see § 107), and *g*=*j* (see § 167). O. Fr. *joe* becomes *joue* by *o*=*ou*, see *affouage*.—Der. *joufflu* (the relation between this word and the primitive **gabata** can hardly be made out).

JOUER, *va.* to play. Prov. *jogar*, from L. **jocari**, by regular loss of medial **c** and **o**=*ou*, see *affouage*.

JOUET, *sm.* a plaything, toy; dim. of *jeu*, q. v.; notice also the curious change of the diphthong from *eu* to *ou*.

JOUFFLU, *adj.* chubby, fat-cheeked. See *joue*.

JOUG, *sm.* a yoke; from L. **jugum**. For **u**=*ou* see § 90.

JOUIR, *vn.* to play; formerly *joïr*. Prov. *gaudir*, from L. **gaudere**. For **gaudere** =**gaudire** see *accomplir*. **Gaudire** loses

its medial **d**, see *accabler*, whence *joïr*. For **g** = *j* see § 167; for **au** = *o* see § 107. *Joïr* becomes *jouir* by *o* = *ou*, see *affouage*. *Jouir* is a doublet of *gaudir*, q. v.—Der. *jou*issant (whence *jouissance*), *réjouir*.

JOUR, *sm.* a day; formerly *jor*, originally *jorn*, It. *giorno*, from L. **diurnus**, properly diurnal, daily, then in Low Lat. the length of time called a day. **Diurnus** consonifies **di** into *j* (see *abréger*), and makes **u** = *o* (see *annoncer*), whence *jornus*, found for **diurnus**, in Carolingian documents, e. g. in a Chartulary of A.D. 896: 'Donamus etiam mancipia his nominibus . . . sub eo censu, ut masculi denarios 4. de capite annis singulis, simul et **jornos** 2. nisi reditus terrae teneant.' *Jornus* produces O. Fr. *jorn*, whence *jor* (see *aubour*), whence modern form *jour* (see *affouage*). *Jour* is a doublet of *diurne*, q. v.—Der. (from O. Fr. *jorn*), *jornée* * (now *jour*née, for *o* = *ou* see *affouage*), *a*journer, *séjour*ner.

JOURNAL, *sm.* journal; formerly *jornal* (properly that which takes place daily), from L. **diurnale**, written *jornale* in Merov. documents, by change of **diurn** into *jorn*; see *jour*. 'Similiter dono **jornales** de terra arabili,' is found in an 8th-cent. Chartulary. *Jornale* gives O. Fr. *jornal*, which becomes *journal* by *o* = *ou*, see *affouage*. *Journal* is a doublet of *diurnal*, q. v.—Der. *journal*ier, *journal*iste, *journal*isme.

JOURNALIER, *adj.* daily, variable. See *journal*.

JOURNALISME, *sm.* journalism. See *journal*.

JOURNALISTE, *sm.* a journalist. See *journal*.

JOURNÉE, *sf.* a day (from rising to rest). See *jour*.

JOUTE, *sf.* a joust. See *jouter*.

JOUTER, *vn.* to joust, tilt, tourney; formerly *jouster*, originally *juster*, Sp. *justar*, from L. **juxtare** *, to draw near, thence to fight hand to hand, in medieval Lat., from **juxta**. **Juxtare** becomes *juster* by **x** = *s*, see *ajouter*; by *u* = *ou*, see § 90, whence *jouter* by loss of *s*, see Hist. Gram. p. 81. *Jouter* is a doublet of *jouxter*.—Der. *joute* (verbal subst.), *jouteur*.

JOUVENCE, *sf.* youth; from L. **juventia** *. For **u** = *ou* see § 90; for **-tia** = *-ce* see § 224.

JOUVENCEAU, *sm.* a young lad; formerly *jouvencel*, It. *giovincello*, from L. **juvenicellus**; dim. of **juvenis**. **Juvenicellus**, regularly contrd. into **juven'cellus** (found in a document of A.D. 1150), becomes *jouvencel* by **u** = *ou*, see § 90; then *jouvenceau* by *el* = *eau*, see *agneau*.

† **Jovial**, *adj.* jovial; from It. *giovale*.

JOYAU, *sm.* a jewel; formerly *joyel*, *joel*, from L. **jocale** *, found in Gregory of Tours. This word, derived from **jocari**, is common in sense of a jewel in medieval Lat. documents: thus, 'Reges . . . **jocalia** plurima in sanctae ecclesiae ornamentum contulerant,' says Ingulphus, p. 858. **Jocale** having lost its medial **c** (see *affouage*), and changed **al** to *el* (see *annuel*), becomes *joel*, thence *joyel*, by intercalating an euphonic *y*, see § 167. *Joyel* becomes *joyau* by *el* = *au*, see *agneau*.—Der. *joail*lier (from O. Fr. *joal*, *joel*).

JOYEUX, *adj.* joyful, joyous; from L. **gaudiosus**. **Gaudiosus** loses its medial **d** (see *accabler*), and becomes *joyeux* by **g** = *j* (see § 167), by **au** = *o* (see § 107), and by **-osus** = *-eux* (see § 229).—Der. *joyeuseté*.

Jubé, *sm.* a roodloft; of hist. origin, see § 33; so called because of the 'Jube, domine, dicere,' which was formerly chanted in that part of the church.

Jubilation, *sf.* jubilation; from L. jubilationem, found in St. Jerome.

Jubilé, *sm.* a jubilee; from L. jubilaeus.

JUCHER, *vn.* to roost, perch. Origin unknown.—Der. *juch*oir, dé*juch*er.

Judaïque, *adj.* Judaical, Jewish; from L. judaicus.

Judaïser, *vn.* to judaise; from L. judaizare.

Judaïsme, *sm.* Judaism; from L. judaismus.

Judas, *sm.* judas; of hist. origin, see § 33.

Judicature, *sf.* judicature; from L. judicatura *.

Judiciaire, *adj.* judicial; from L. judiciarius.

Judicieux, *adj.* judicious; from L. judiciosus *. For **-osus** = *-eux* see § 229.

JUGE, *sm.* a judge. Prov. *jutge*, It. *giudice*, from L. **judicem**, by regular contr. (see § 51) of júdĭcem into **jud'cem**, whence *juge* by **dc** = *c* = *g*, see *adjuger*.

JUGEMENT, *sm.* judgment. See *juger*.

JUGER, *va.* to judge; from L. **judicare**. For **judicare** = *juger* see *adjuger*.—Der. *jugement*, ad*juger*, pré*juger*.

Jugulaire, *adj.* jugular; from L. jugulum.

JUIF, *adj.* Jewish, *sm.* a Jew; from L. judaeus. For **ae** = *e* see § 104, hence judeus;

then **judeus** = **judius** (see *abréger*), thence *juif* by attraction of **i** (see *buis*), and **d** = *f* (see *fief*).—Der. *juiverie*.

JUILLET, *sm.* July; dim. of L. **julius** (July, at Rome), whence a dim. **juliettus** *, whence *juillet* by **li** = *il*, see *ail*.

JUIN, *sm.* June; from L. **junius** by transposition of **i**, see *buis*.

JUJUBE, *sf.* (Bot.) jujube; from L. **zizyphum**. For regular change of **y** into *u* see § 101, whence *zizuphum*, whence *jujube*. For **z** = *j* see *jaloux*; for **i** = *u* see *fumier*. **ph**, or **f**, = *b* is a change against all rule.—Der. *jujub*ier.

† **Julep**, *sm.* (Med.) julep; from Sp. *julep*.

JUMEAU, *adj.* twin, twinborn; from L. **gemellus**. For **-ellus** = *-eau* see § 204. In this case initial **g** becomes *j*, as in gaudere, *jouir*, see § 130. For **e** = *eu* = *u* cp. *buveur*, *bluet*, *purée*, in O. Fr. *beuveur*, *bleuet*, *peurée*. The same changes are found in *réussir* from re-exire. *Jumeau* is a doublet of *gémeaux*.—Der. *jum*elles.

JUMENT, *sf.* a mare; from L. **jumentum**, a beast of burden in Class. Lat., a mare in late and medieval Lat.

JUPE, *sf.* a petticoat; a word of Oriental origin, Ar. *jubbet*, an under-garment.

JUPON, *sm.* a short petticoat. See *jupe*.

JURANDE, *sf.* a wardenship. See *jurer*.

JURER, *vn.* to swear; from L. **jurare**.—Der. *jur*ement, *jur*on, *jur*ande.

Juridiction, *sf.* jurisdiction; from L. jurisdictionem.

Juridique, *adj.* juridical; from L. juridicus.

Jurisconsulte, *sm.* a jurisconsult; from L. jurisconsultus.

Jurisprudence, *sf.* jurisprudence; from L. jurisprudentia, used by Ulpian.

JURON, *sm.* an oath. See *jurer*.

† **Jury**, *sm.* a jury; from Engl. *jury*. Its doublet is *jurée*.

JUS, *sm.* juice, sauce; from L. **jus**.—Der. *ju*teux.

JUSANT, *sm.* ebb of the tide; der. from *jus*, an adv. which signifies 'downwards' in O. Fr. O. Fr. *jus* is from L. **jusum** *, down, in St. Augustine: 'Jusum facere Deum,' he says in his treatise on the First Epistle of St. John.

JUSQUE, *prep.* as far as, until; from L. **de usque**, compd. of **de** and **usque**. **Deusque** regularly became **diusque**, see § 59; whence *jusque* by consonification of **di** into *j*, see *abréger*.

Jusquiame, *sf.* (Bot.) hyoscyamus; from L. jusquiamus (so used in Vegetius).

Jussion, *sf.* a command; from L. jussionem.

JUSTAUCORPS, *sm.* a close coat, compd. of *juste*, *au*, *corps*, q. v.

JUSTE, *adj.* just, accurate, apt; from L. **justus**.

JUSTESSE, *sf.* justice; from L. **justitia**, by **-itia** = *-esse*, see § 245. Its doublet is *justice*, q. v.

Justice, *sf.* justice; from L. justitia. For **-tia** = *-ce* see § 214, note 2. Its doublet is *justesse*, q. v.—Der. *justic*ier, *justic*iable.

Justification, *sf.* justification; from L. justificationem.

Justifier, *va.* to justify; from L. justificare.—Der. *justifi*able.

JUTEUX, *adj.* juicy. See *jus* and § 229.

Juvénile, *adj.* juvenile; from L. juvenilis.

Juxtaposer, *vn.* to juxtapose; from L. juxta and poser, q. v.—Der. *juxtapos*ition.

K.

† **Kan**, *sm.* a khan; of Oriental origin, Pers. *khān*.

† **Kangurou**, *sm.* a kangaroo; name and animal imported from Australia.

† **Kaolin**, *sm.* kaolin, porcelain clay; of Chinese origin, Chinese *kaoling*.

† **Kermès**, *sm.* kermes; of Oriental origin, Ar. *kermes*, cochineal.

† **Kermesse**, *sf.* a kirk-mass, feast-day; from Flem. *kerkmisse*.

Kilo-, *sm.* a 'kilo' (a thousand of); from Gr. χίλιοι.

Kilogramme, *sm.* a kilogram (2lb. 3oz. 4·428 dr. avoirdupois). See *kilo* and *gramme*.

Kilolitre, *sm.* kilolitre (1 tun 10 galls. nearly). See *kilo* and *litre*.

Kilomètre, *sm.* a kilometre (1093·6389 yards). See *kilo* and *mètre*.

† **Kiosque**, *sm.* a kiosk; of Oriental origin, Turk. *kieuchk*.

† **Kirsch-wasser**, *sm.* kirsch-wasser (a spirit made of cherry stones); from Germ. *kirsch-wasser.*

† **Knout**, *sm.* the knout; from Russian *knout.*

Kyrielle, *sf.* a litany, long list; a word fabricated by means of the first two words of the Greek Litany, which contains a long list of invocations of Saints; whence the word comes to mean a long enumeration or string of things.

Kyste, *sm.* (Med.) cyst; from Gr. *κύστις.*

L.

LA, *art. f.* the. See *le.*

La, *interj.* La, sixth note of the musical scale.

LÀ, *adv.* there. Sp. *ella*, from L. **illac**, by dropping the initial **il**, see *le.* For loss of **c** see *ami.*

† **Labarum**, *sm.* the labarum; from L. labarum.

Labeur, *sm.* labour; from L. laborem. For **o**=*eu* see § 79,

Labial, *adj.* labial; from L. labialis*, from labia.

Labiée, *sf.* (Bot.) labiate; from L. labium.

Laboratoire, *sm.* a laboratory; from L. laboratorium*, from laborare.

Laborieux, *adj.* laborious; from L. laboriosus. For **-osus**=*-eux* see § 229.

Labourer, *va.* to labour, till, plough (for the restriction of meaning see § 12).—Der. *labour* (verbal subst.), *labour*age, *labour*able, *labour*eur.

Labyrinthe, *sm.* a labyrinth; from L. labyrinthus.

LAC, *sm.* a lake; from L. **lacus.**

LACER, *va.* to lace. See *lacs.*—Der. *lac*is, en*lacer*, dé*lacer*, entre*lacer.*

Lacération, *sf.* laceration; from L. laceratiōnem.

Lacérer, *va.* to lacerate; from L. lacerare.

LACET, *sm.* a lace. See *lacs.*

LÂCHE, *adj*, cowardly. O. Fr. *lasche*, Prov. *lasc*, It. *lasco*, from L. **lascus**, which is a transposition of **lascus**, e. g. **laxus.** The double consonant **x**=*cs* is thus transposed in a few words; thus, *lâcher*, O. Fr. *lascher*, *lasquer* in the Chanson de Roland, from **lascare** for **lacsare** (**laxare**); *mèche*, O. Fr. *mesche*, from mysca for mycsa (myxa); *tâche*, O. Fr. *tasche*, from tasca for tacsa (taxa*). For change of **lascus** into *lâche* see Hist. Gram. p. 81; for **c**=*ch* see § 126.

LÂCHER, *va.* to slacken, loosen; formerly *lascher*, from L. **laxare.** For **lacsare** (**laxare**)=**lascare**=*lascher*, see *lâche* and *acharner*; for loss of *s* see Hist. Gram. p. 81. *Lâcher* is a doublet of *laisser*, q. v. —Der. re*lâcher.*

LÂCHETÉ, *sf.* cowardice; formerly *lascheté*, It. *laschità*, from L. **laxitatem.** For **laxi**=*lâche-*, see *lâcher*; for **-tatem**=*-té* see § 230.

LACIS, *sm.* network. See *lacer.*

Laconique, *adj.* laconic; from L. laconicus (Laconian).

Lacrymal, *adj.* (Med.) lachrymal; from L. lacrymalis*.—Der. *lacryma*toire.

LACS, *sm.* a string, bowstring, lace (of boots). For **qu**=*c* see *car*; for continuance of **s** see § 149.—From the old objective case *lac* come *lacer*, *lacet.*

Lactation, *sf.* lactation; from L. lactationem.

Lacté, *adj.* lacteal; from L. lacteus.

Lacune, *sf.* a chasm, lacuna; from L. lacuna. Its doublet is *lagune*, q. v.

LADRE, *sm.* a leper; *adj.* leprous; from L. **Lazarus**, the poor man in the Gospel, covered with sores, whence by extension (§ 12) applied to all lepers. St. Lazarus was invoked in the middle ages against leprosy, and **lazarus** in late Lat. documents signifies a leper: 'De infirmis qui et leprosi, vulgo autem **lazarii** nominantur.' **Lázărus**, regularly contr. (see § 51) to **laz'rus**, becomes *laz-d-re*, by **zr**=*zdr*, see *ancêtre.* For *lasdere*=*ladre* see Hist. Gram. p. 81. It is confirmatory of this derivation that St. Lazare is called St. Ladre in all parts of France north of the Loire. *Ladre* is a doublet of *Lazare.*—Der. *ladr*erie.

† **Lagune**, *sf.* a lagoon; from It. *laguna.* Its doublet is *lacune*, q. v.

LAI, *adj.* unlettered; from L. **laïcus.** For loss of **c** see *ami.* Its doublet is *laïque*, q. v.

LAI, *sm.* a plaint, lay; of Celtic origin, Kymr. *llais.*

LAÎCHE, *sf.* sedge; formerly *laische*, It. *lisca*; of Germ. origin, O. H. G. *lisca*. For **i**=*ai* see *marraine* and § 74; for **c**=*ch* see § 126. *Laîche* is a doublet of *lèche*.

LAID, *adj.* ugly. It. *laide*; of Germ. origin, O. H. G. *laid*, odious. — Der. *laid*eron, *laid*eur, en*laid*ir.

LAIE, *sf.* a sow. Origin unknown.

LAIE, *sf.* a path; from medieval L. **leda**, a woodland track in Low Lat.: 'terram, alnetum, paludem, quae jacent inter **ledam** . . . et sclusam molendini,' from a charter of A.D. 1136. **Leda** is of Germ. origin, Scand. *leid*. **Leda** becomes *laie* by loss of **d**, see *alouette*; and by **e**=*oi*=*ai*, see §§ 61, 63.

LAINE, *sf.* wool. It. *lana*, from L. **lana**. For **ana**=*aine* see § 194.—Der. *lain*er, *lain*age, *lain*erie, *lain*ier.

LAINEUX, *adj.* woolly; from L. **lanosus**. For **a**=*ai* see § 54; for **-osus**=*-eux* see § 229.

Laïque, *adj.* laic, lay; from L. **laïcus**. Its doublet is O. Fr. *lai*.

LAIS, *sm.* a standard tree, in a wood. See *laisser*.

LAISSE, *sf.* a string, leash; from L. **laxa***, found in medieval documents. **Laxa** is from **laxus**, loose, i.e. a string loosely held. For **x**=*ss* see *aisselle*; for **a**=*ai*, see § 54.

LAISSER, *va.* to leave; from L. **laxare** (found in Gregory of Tours). For **a**=*ai* see § 54; for **x**=*ss* see *aisselle*. Its doublet is *lâcher*, q. v.—Der. *lais* (verbal subst.), re*lais*, dé*laisser*.

LAIT, *sm.* milk; from L. **lactem**. For **ct**=*it* see *attrait*.—Der. *lait*é, *lait*erie, *lait*age, *lait*eux, *lait*ier, al*lait*er.

LAÎTANCE, *sf.* (Ichth.) milt. See *laite*.

LAITE, *sf.* (Ichth.) milt, soft roe; from L. **lactes**. For **ct**=*it* see *attrait*. Its doublet is *lactée*.—Der. *lait*ance.

LAITON, *sm.* latten, brass. Origin unknown.

LAITUE, *sf.* a lettuce; from L. **lactuca**. For **ct**=*it* see *attrait*; for **uca**=*ue* see § 237.

LAIZE, *sf.* width; formerly *laise*, from L. **latia***, deriv. of **latus**. For **a**=*ai* see § 54; for **tia**=soft *s* see *agencer*; for *s*=*z* see *nez*.

†**Lama**, *sm.* a 'Llama; of Tibetian origin, signifying a priest of Buddha.

†**Lama**, *sm.* (Zool.) the llama; of Peruvian origin, as is also the animal.

LAMANEUR, *sm.* a harbour pilot; from O. Fr. *laman*, a coast pilot. *Laman* is of Germ. origin, Flem. *lotman*.

LAMBEAU, *sm.* a shred, scrap, rag; formerly *lambel*, a form which remains in heraldry. For *el*=*eau* see *agneau*. Origin unknown. Its doublet is the heraldic term *lambel*.

Lambin, *sm.* a dawdler; of hist. origin, from the diffuse Professor Lambin (see § 33).—Der. *lambin*er.

LAMBOURDE, *sf.* a joist. Origin unknown.

LAMBREQUIN, *sm.* (Archit.) a scallop. Origin unknown.

LAMBRIS, *sm.* panelling; from O. Fr. *lambre*. *Lambre* is from L. **lamina** by regular contr. (see § 51) of **lámĭna** into **lam'na**, which irregularly changes **mn** into *mr*, see *coffre*; whence comes *mbr*, see *absoudre*.—Der. *lambri*sser, *lambri*ssage.

LAMBRUCHE, *sf.* the wild vine; in 16th cent. *lambrusche*, from L. **labrusca**. For loss of *s* see Hist. Gram. p. 81; for addition of *m* cp. turbo, *trombe*.

LAME, *sm.* a plate (of metal), wire (of gold, etc), blade, wave (of sea); from L. **lamina**, by regular contr. (see § 51) of **lámĭna** into **lam'na**, whence *lame* by **mn**=*m*, see *allumer* and § 168.—Der. *lamé*, *lame*lle, *lame*lleux, *lame*llé.

Lamentable, *adj.* lamentable; from L. lamentabilis.

Lamentation, *sf.* lamentation; from L. lamentationem.

Lamenter, *va.* to lament; from L. lamentari.

Lamie, *sf.* a lamia; from L. lamia.

Laminer, *va.* to flatten (metals); from L. laminare, der. from lamina.—Der. *lamin*age, *lamin*oir.

Lampadaire, *sm.* a lamp-post; from L ampadarius.

LAMPAS, (1) *sm.* lampas (a fabric); (2) *sm.* a lampas (veterinary). Origin unknown.

LAMPE, *sf.* a lamp; from L. **lampas**.—Der. *lamp*ion, *lamp*iste.

LAMPER, *va.* to guzzle, gulp down. See *laper*.—Der. *lampée* (partic. subst.).

LAMPION, *sm.* a lamp. See *lampe*.

LAMPISTE, *sm.* a lampmaker, lamplighter. See *lampe*.

LAMPROIE, *sf.* a lamprey. Prov. *lamprada*, It. *lampreda*, from L. **lampetra**. **Lampetra** regularly changes **tr** into **dr** (see *aider*), whence **lampedra**, found in 7th-cent documents, hence **lampreda** by transposing the **r**, see *âpreté*. **Lampreda** becomes *lamproie* by losing medial **d**, see *accabler*; and by **e**=*oi*, see § 63.

LANCE, *sf.* a lance. It. *lancia*, from L. **lancea**, by regular transformation of **ea**

into ia, see *abréger*; whence *lance*, by cia = *ce*, see *agencer*.—Der. *lancer* (properly to throw the lance, then to cast a glance), *lancette*, *lancier*.

LANCER, *va.* to dart, throw, shoot. See *lance*.

Lancinant. *adj.* (Med.) shooting (of pain); from L. lancinantem.

LANDE, *sf.* waste land; of Germ. origin, Germ. *lande*.

LANDIER, *sm.* a kitchen fire-dog. Origin unknown.

LANGAGE, *sm.* language. See *langue*.

LANGE, *sf.* swaddling band; from L. **lanea***. **Lanea** becomes regularly **lania** (see *accointer*), whence **lanja** by ia = ja (see *abréger*), whence *lange*.

LANGOUREUX, *adj.* languishing, consumptive. See *langueur*.

LANGOUSTE, *sf.* a lobster; in O. Fr. both a locust and a lobster. In a 13th-cent. Psalter we read that God gave over the crops of Egypt to the *langoustes*. *Langouste*, Port. *lagosta*, is from L. **locusta**. **Locusta** becomes *langouste* by addition of *n*, see *concombre*. For u = *ou* see *accouder*; for o = *a* see *dame*,

LANGUE, *sf.* a tongue; formerly *lengue*, from L. **lingua**. For in = *en* = *an* see § 71, and Hist. Gram. p. 48.—Der. *langage*, *languette*.

LANGUEUR, *sm.* languor; from L. **languorem**. For o = *eu* see § 79.—Der. *langoureux*.

LANGUIR, *vn.* to languish; from L. **languere**. For e = *i* see § 59.

LANIÈRE, *sf.* a thong; in O. Fr. a woollen strap. We find the phrase *tisser des lanières* in 13th cent. in the Partonopeus. *Lanière* is from L. **lanaria**, from **lana**. For -aria = -*ière* see § 198.

Lanifère, *adj.* laniferous; from L. lanifer.

† **Lansquenet**, *sm.* a lansquenet, mercenary soldier; from Germ. *landsknecht*.

LANTERNE, *sf.* a lantern; from L. **laterna**, **lanterna**. See *concombre*.—Der. *lanternier*.

LAPER, *va.* to lap; of Germ. origin, Germ. *lappen*. Another form of *laper* is *lamper*. For addition of *m* see *lambruche*.

LAPEREAU, *sm.* a young rabbit. See *lapin*.

Lapidaire, *sm.* a lapidary; from L. lapidarius.

Lapidation, *sf.* stoning (to death); from L. lapidationem.

Lapider. *va.* to stone; from L. lapidare.

LAPIN, LAPEREAU, *sm.* a rabbit; from a common root *lap*. Origin unknown.

Laps, *sm.* a lapse; from L. lapsus.

† **Laquais**, *sm.* a lackey, servant; from Sp. *lacayo*.

† **Laque**, *sf.* gum-lac, lake (colour); from It. *lacca*.—Der. *laqueux*.

LARCIN, *sm.* larceny, theft. O. Fr. *larecin*, originally *larrecin*, Sp. *ladrocinio*, from L. **latrocinium**. For tr = *rr* = *r* see § 168; for loss of o (larrocinium) see *aider*.

LARD, *sm.* bacon; from L. **lardum**.—Der. *larder*, *lardoire*, *lardon*, entre*larder*.

† **Lares**, *sm.* Lares, household gods; from L. lares.

LARGE, *adj.* plentiful, broad, large; from L. **largus**. Its doublet is *largue*.—Der. é*largir*, *largeur*.

LARGESSE, *sf.* largesse, bounty; from L. **largitia***. For -itia = -*esse* see § 245.

LARGEUR, *sf.* breadth. See *large*.

† **Largue**, *adj.* large, flowing; from It. *largo*.—Der. *largue*r.

LARME, *sf.* a tear. Sp. *lagrima*, from L. **lacryma**, by regular contr. (see § 51) of **lacryma**, into **lacr'ma**, whence *larme*. For cr = *r* see *bénir*.—Der. *larmier*, *larmoyer*.

LARMOYER, *vn.* to shed tears. See *larme*.—Der. *larmoiement*.

LARRON, *sm.* a thief; from L. **latronem**. For tr = *rr* see *arrière* and § 168.—Der. *larronnesse*, *larronneau*.

Larve, *sf.* a mask, (Entom.) larva; from L. larva.

Larynx, *sm.* the throat, larynx; from Gr. λάρυγξ.—Der. *laryngé*, *laryngien*, *laryngite*.

LAS, *adj.* weary; from L. **lassus**.

Lascif, *adj.* wanton; from L. lascivus.

Lasciveté, *sf.* wantonness; from L. lascivitatem. For -tatem = -*té* see § 230.

LASSER, *va.* to fatigue, tire; from L. **lassare**.—Der. *délasser*.

Lassitude, *sf.* weariness; from L. lassitudo.

† **Last**, *sm.* a last (a weight); from Germ. *last*.

Latent, *adj.* latent; from L. latentem.

Latéral, *adj.* lateral; from L. lateralis.

Laticlave, *sm.* a laticlave (a part of a Roman consul's dress); from L. laticlavus.

Latin, *adj.* Latin; from L. latinus.

Latiniser, *va.* to latinise; from L. latinizare.—Der. *latinisme*, *latiniste*.

Latinisme, *sm.* Latinism. See *latiniser*.

Latiniste, *sm.* a Latinist. See *latiniser*.

Latinité, *sf.* Latinity; from L. latinitatem.

Latitude, *sf.* latitude; from L. latitudinem.

Latrines, *sf. pl.* a privy; from L. latrina.

LATTE, *sf.* a lath; of Germ. origin, Germ. *latte, latte.*—Der. *latt*er, *latt*is.

Laudanum, *sm.* laudanum. Origin unknown.

Laudatif, *adj.* laudatory; from L. laudativus.

†**Laudes,** *sf. pl.* lauds (in the Liturgy of the Roman Catholic Church); from L. laudes.

Lauréat, *adj.* laureate; from L. laureatus.

LAURIER, *sm.* (Bot.) a laurel, bay-tree; from L. **laurarius***, der. from **laurus.** For **-arius**=*-ier* see § 198.

†**Lavabo,** *sm.* a wash-stand; from L. lavabo, fut. of **lavare.**

†**Lavande,** *sf.* (Bot.) lavender; from It. *lavando.*

†**Lave,** *sf.* lava; from It. *lava.*

LAVER, *va.* to wash; from L. **lavare.**—Der. *lav*eur, *lav*is, *lav*oir, *lav*ure, *lav*asse, *lav*ement, *lav*andière.

Laxatif, *adj.* laxative; from L. laxativus.

LAYER, *va.* to lay out paths in a wood. See *laie.*—Der. *lay*eur.

LAYETTE, *sf.* baby linen, properly a box (still used for a drawer in the phrase *layette d'archives*), then linen etc. in the box. So similarly we have *corbeille de marriage* meaning the trousseau in the *corbeille. Layette* is dim. of O. Fr. *laye,* of Germ. origin, Germ. *lade.* For loss of *d* see *alouette.*—Der. *layet*ier.

†**Lazaret,** *sm.* a lazaretto, lazar-house; from It. *lazaretto.*

†**Lazzi,** *sm. pl.* pantomime, buffoonery; from It. *lazzi.*

LE, *pers. pron. m.* the; formerly *lo,* Sp. *lo,* from L. **illum.** For the use of the pron. ille as an article see Hist. Gram. p. 160. **Il-lum** becomes *le* just as il-la becomes *la,* il-los *les,* il-luic *lui,* il-lorum *leur,* by the loss of the first syllable (which is short in the Lat. comedians). Ille, illa, **illum** are almost enclitic, as may be seen by the compds. **ellum,** ellam in Terence, these being contr. of en-**illum,** en-illam, by dropping **il,** en(**il**)**lum,** en(il)lam; whence **en'lum,** en'lam, whence **ellum,** ellam, by assimilating **nl** into **ll.** Thus we see how ille, not being accented, lost its first syllable in Fr.

1. **Il-lum,** thus reduced to **lum,** becomes *lu* by losing **m** (see *ja*), then *lo* by **u**=**o** (see *annoncer*). O. Fr. *lo* becomes *le* just as *jo* and *ço* become *je* and *ce.*

2. Il-los, reduced to los, becomes *les* by the same softening of **o** into *e.*

3. Illi-huic, contrd. to ill'huic, whence illuic by loss of **h** (see *atelier*), becomes illui, to be seen in an inscription in Imperial times (Mur. 2088, 6): 'ultimum illui spiritum.' Illui losing its initial syllable becomes *lui.*

4. Il-lorum, reduced to lorum, becomes *leur* by **o**=*eu,* see § 79.

Le is a doublet of *il,* q. v.

LÉ, *sm.* breadth (of a textile fabric); from L. latus. For **-atus**=*é* see § 201.

LÈCHE, *sf.* a thin slice. Origin unknown. Its doublet is *laîche,* q. v.—Der. *lèche*frite.

LÉCHER, *va.* to lick. Prov. *lechar,* It. *leccare*; of Germ. origin, Germ. *lecken.* For *ck* or *cc*=*ch* see *acheter.*

LEÇON, *sm.* a lesson; from L. **lectionem.** For **ctio**=*ço* see *agencer.*

Lecteur, *sm.* a reader; from L. lectorem.

Lecture, *sf.* a lecture, reading; from L. lectura*.

Légal, *adj.* legal; from L. legalis. Its doublet is *loyal,* q. v.—Der. *légal*iser, *légal*isation.

Légalité, *sf.* legality; from L. legalitatem*. Its doublet is *loyauté,* q. v.

Légat, *sm.* a legate; from L. legatus. Its doublet is *légué.*

Légataire, *adj.* legatory; from L. legatarius.

Légation, *sf.* a legation; from L. legationem.

†**Lège,** *adj.* light (of ships); of Dutch origin, with many other seafaring terms, Dutch *leeg.*

Légendaire, *adj.* legendary. See *légende.*

Légende, *sf.* a legend; pl. n. of the fut. pass. part. **legendus** from **legere.**—Der. *légend*aire.

LÉGER, *adj.* light; from L. **leviarius***, der. from **levis.** For **leviarius**=**levjarius** see *abréger*; hence O. Fr. *légier* by **vj**=*g* (see *abréger*), and **-arius**=*-ier* see § 198.—Der. *légèr*eté.

Légion, *sf.* a legion; from L. legionem.

Légionnaire, *sm.* a legionary; from L. legionarius.

Législateur, *sm.* a legislator; from L. legislatorem.—Der. *législat*ure.

Législatif, *adj.* legislative; from L. legislativus*.

Législation, *sf.* legislation; from L. legislationem.

Légiste, *sm.* a legist; from L. legista*, der. from legem.

Légitime, *adj.* legitimate; from L. legitimus.—Der. il*légitime, légitim*er, *légitim*aire, *légitim*ation, *légitim*ité.

Léguer, *va.* to bequeath; from L. legare. —Der. *legs* (verbal subst.).

Légume, *sm.* a vegetable; from L. legumen.—Der. *légumineux.*

Lemme, *sm.* (Math.) a lemma; from L. lemma.

Lémures, *sf. pl.* lemures, spectres; from L. lemures.

LENDEMAIN, *sm.* the following day; formerly *l'endemain*, compd. of *en* (q. v.) and *demain* (q. v.). For the agglutination of the article and the subst. from *l'endemain* to *lendemain*, see *lierre.*

Lénitif, *adj.* (Med.) lenitive; from L. lenitivus*, der. from lenitus.

LENT, *adj.* slow; from L. **lentus.**—Der. *ralentir*, *alentir.*

LENTE, *sf.* a nit; from L. **lendem.** For d =*t* see § 121.

Lenteur, *sf.* slowness; from L. lentorem.

Lenticulaire, *adj.* lenticular; from L. lenticularis.—Der. *lenticulé.*

LENTILLE, *sf.* a lentil, freckle; from L. **lenticula.** For -icula=*-ille* see § 257.

Lentisque, *sm.* (Bot.) a lentiscus, mastic-tree; from L. lentiscus.

Léonin, *adj.* leonine; from L. leoninus.

Léopard, *sm.* a leopard; from L. leopardus.

Lèpre, *sf.* leprosy; from L. lepra.

Lépreux, *adj.* leprous; from L. leprosus. For -osus=*-eux* see § 229.—Der. *lépro*serie.

LÉROT, *sm.* a garden dormouse. See *loir.*

LES, *pers. pron. pl.* the. See *le.*

Lèse-, *adj.* treasonable, leze; from L. laesus. We find this word in this sense in such phrases as 'laesa majestas,' in the Roman jurisconsults.—Der. *léser.*

Léser, *va.* to injure. See *lèse.*

†**Lésine**, *sf.* meanness; from It. *lesina.*—Der. *lésiner.*

Lésiner, *vn.* to be mean, stingy. See *lésine.* —Der. *lésinerie.*

Lésion, *sf.* (Med.) lesion, injury; from L. laesionem.

LESSIVE, *sf.* a lye, wash; from L. **lixiva** (sc. cinis, in Pliny). For i=*e* see *mettre*; for x=ss see *aisselle.*—Der. *lessiver.*

†**Lest**, *sm.* ballast; from Germ. *last.*—Der. *lester.*

LESTE, *adj.* brisk, light. It. *lesto*, Sp. *listo*; of Germ. origin, Germ. *listig.*

Lester, *va.* to ballast. See *lest.*—Der. *lest*eur *lest*age.

Léthargie, *sf.* a lethargy; from L. lethargia.—Der. *léthargique.*

LETTRE, *sf.* a letter; from L. **littera**, by regular contr. (see § 51) of littĕra into **litt'ra**, whence *lettre.* For i=*e* see § 72.

LETTRÉ, *adj.* lettered, literary; from L. **litteratus.** For regular contr. of littĕrátus into **litt'ratus** see § 52, hence *lettré.* For -atus=*-é* see *ampoulé*; for i=*e* see § 72.—Der. *illettré.*

Leude, *sm.* a lend, great vassal; from Merov. L. leudes, a king's comrade; of Germ. origin, Germ. *leute.*

LEUR, *adj.* their. See *le.*

LEURRE, *sm.* a lure, decoy; of Germ. origin, M. G. *luoder*, which, contrd. into *luod'r*, becomes *leurre.* For *dr*=*rr* see § 168; for *uo*=*o* see § 97; for *o*=*eu* see § 76.—Der. *leurrer.*

LEVAIN, *sm.* leaven, yeast; from L. **levamen.** For -amen=*-ain* see § 226.

LEVANT, *sm.* the East, Levant. See *lever.*—Der. *levant*in, *levant*ine.

LEVER, *va.* to raise; from L. **levare.**—Der. *levée* (partic. subst.), *levûre*, *levier*, *levant*, *élever*, *prélever.*

LEVIS, *adj.* for drawing up (in *pont-levis*). Prov. *levadis*, Port. *levadico*, from L. **levaticius***, lit. that which one lifts, der. from levare); -aticius=*-adis*, *a-ïs*, *eïs*, *is*, form a succession of changes noticed under *coulis.*

Lévite, *sm.* a Levite; from L. levites.

LEVRAUT, *sm.* a leveret. See *lièvre.*—Der. *levraud*er.

LÈVRE, *sf.* a lip; from L. **labrum.** For a =*e* see § 54; for b=*v* see § 113.

LEVRETTE, *sm.* a harrier, greyhound. See *lièvre.*

LEVRIER, *sm.* a greyhound. See *lièvre.*

LEVÛRE, *sf.* yeast. See *lever.*

Lexique, *sm.* a lexicon; from Gr. λέξικον. —Der. *lexico*graphe, *lexico*graphie, *lexico*graphique.

LÈZ, *adv.* near; from L. **latus.** In Low Lat. latus was used for juxta, near. 'Plexitium latus Turonem,' i. e. *Plessis*-lèz-*Tours*, i. e. Plessis-near-Tours: so *Passy*-lèz-*Paris*, *Champigny*-lèz-*Langres.* The O. Fr. *lèz* was a sm. Thus *le roi est sur son trône, et son fils à son lèz*, i. e. at his side. Latus becomes *lèz* by -atus=*-es*, see *ampoulé*; then *es*=*ez*, see *nez.*

LÉZARD, *sm.* a lizard; from L. **lacertus.** For a=*e* see § 54; for c=z see *amitié*; for e=*a* see *amender*; for t=*d* see § 117. —Der. *lézarde* (properly a crack in a wall into which a lizard can creep), *lézarder.*

LIAISON, *sf.* a junction, connection; from L.

ligationem, by loss of medial g and by -ationem = *-aison*, see § 232.

†**Liane**, *sf.* (Bot.) a liane. Its doublet is *lien*, q. v.

LIARD, *sm.* a very small coin worth $\frac{1}{8}$th of a penny. Origin unknown.

LIASSE, *sf.* a bundle (of papers). See *lier*.

Libation, *sf.* a libation; from L. libationem.

Libelle, *sm.* a libel; from L. libellus.—Der. *libell*er, *libell*iste.

Libéral, *adj.* liberal; from L. liberalis.

Libéralité, *sf.* liberality; from L. liberalitatem. For -tatem = *-té* see 230.

Libérateur, *sm.* liberator; from L. liberatorem.

Libération, *sf.* liberation; from L. liberationem. Its doublet is *livraison*, q. v.

Libérer, *va.* to liberate; from L. liberare. Its doublet is *livrer*, q. v.

Liberté, *sf.* liberty; from L. libertatem.

Libertin, *adj.* libertine, licentious; *sm.* a libertine, lit. a freedman, hence one free from the duties of religion, common in 17th cent.; then one who keeps no rule, disorderly. From L. libertinus. — Der. *libertin*age.

Libidineux, *adj.* lustful; from L. libidinosus.

Libraire, *sm.* a bookseller; from L. librarius.

Librairie, *sf.* a library; from L. libraria, der. from liber.

LICE, *sf.* the weft, woof; from L. licium.

LICE, *sf.* a tiltyard, lists. Origin unknown.

LICE, *sf.* a hound bitch; formerly *lisse*, from L. lycisce. For loss of medial c (lycisce) see *affouage*, hence ly-isce, whence Prov. *léissa*, Fr. *lisse*, then *lice*.

Licence, *sf.* licence; from L. licentia.—Der. *licenc*ier, *licenc*ié.

Licencieux, *adj.* licentious; from L. licentiosus.

Lichen, *sm.* a lichen; from Gr. λειχήν.

Licitation, *sf.* sale by auction (of property belonging to co-proprietors); from L. licitationem.

Licite, *adj.* licit, lawful; from L. licitus.

Liciter, *va.* to sell by auction (joint-property); from L. licitari.

†**Licorne**, *sf.* an unicorn. It. *licorno*.

LICOU, *sm.* a halter; formerly *licol*, for *liecol*; see *lier* and *cou*.

Licteur, *sm.* a lictor; from L. lictorem.

LIE, *sf.* lye (of wine), dregs. Origin unknown.

LIE, *adj.* gay, merry, in the phrase *faire chère lie*, i.e. give glad welcome, lit. = *visage joyeux* (see *chère*). *Lie* is from L. laeta. For ae = *e* see § 104; for e = *i* see *accomplir*; for loss of medial t see *aigu*

LIÉGE, *sm.* cork; from L. levium, der. from levis. For consonification of vi into vj see *abréger*; hence *liége*, by vj = *g*, see *abréger*, and e = *iè*, see § 56.

LIEN, *sm.* a band, bond; formerly *liain*, Prov. *liam*, Port. *ligame*, from L. ligamen. For loss of medial g see *allier*, hence *liain*; for -amen = *-ain* see § 226, = *en* see *ancien*: cp. *chien* which is for *chiain*. *Lien* is a doublet of *liane*, q. v.

LIER, *va.* to bind; from L. ligare. For ligare = *lier* see *allier*. Its doublet is *liguer*, q. v. = Der. *lieur*.

LIERRE, *sm.* ivy. O. Fr. *ierre*, *hierre*, in the 10th cent. *edre*, from L. hedera. Héděra, following the law of the Lat. accent (see § 51), is contrd. into hedra, whence *hierre*. For e = *ie* see § 56; for dr = *rr* see § 168. *Hierre* next becomes *ierre* by dropping initial *h*, see *atelier*. In the middle ages people properly said *l'ierre*, and it was not till towards the 15th cent. that the article became absolutely joined to the subst., so as to form *lierre*. This noun is in its turn preceded by another article, *le lierre*. This was not decisively settled for a long time: Ronsard writes *l'hierre*, not *le lierre*; and Dubellay says sometimes, *Le chef environné de verdoyant lierre*; sometimes *Les vieux murs, hideux de ronces et d'hierre*. This corruption is found in several other words; thus we find *le lendemain*, *le loriot*, *la luette*, *lors*: whilst in O. Fr. men said more correctly *l'endemain*, *l'oriot*, *l'uette*, *l'ors*; see those words.

LIESSE, *sf.* jollity; formerly *leesse*, originally *lédèce*, It. *letizia*, from L. laetitia. For ae = *e* see § 104. Letitia loses its medial t (see *abbaye*) and changes -itia into *-esse* (see § 245), whence *leesse*, whence *liesse*. For e = *i* see *accomplir*.

LIEU, *sm.* a place; formerly *liu*, from L. locus. For loss of c see *ami*; for o = *eu* see *accueillir*; for eu = *iu* see *abréger*; whence the form *liu*, whence *lieu*, by *u* = *eu*, see *beugler*.

LIEUE, *sf.* a league; from L. leuca. For loss of medial c see *ami*; for eu = *ieu* see *lieu*.

LIEUTENANT, *sm.* a lieutenant. See *tenant* and *lieu*.—Der. *lieutenance*.

LIÈVRE, *sm.* a hare; originally *levre*, from L. leporem. For regular contr. of lépŏrem into lep'rem see § 51, whence *lebre*, by changing p into *b* (see § 111), then

lèvre, in the Chanson de Roland, by *b* = *v* (see § 111), then *lièvre* by *e* = *ie* (see § 56).—Der. *levr*aut, *levr*ette. *Lévrier* represents L. **leporarius** *, properly a dog which courses the hare, in medieval writers. 'Si quis per canes **leporarios** feram fugaverit' is found in a 12th-cent. act. For contr. of **lepŏrarius** into **lep'rarius** see § 52; for **p** = *v* see § 111; for **-arius** *-ier* see § 198.

Ligament, *sm.* a ligament; from L. ligamentum.—Der. *ligament*eux.

Ligature, *sf.* a ligature; from L. ligatura. Its doublet is *liure*.

LIGE, *adj.* liege; a word of Germ. origin, Germ. *ledig*. Its doublet is *lège*.

LIGNAGE, *sm.* lineage. Prov. *lignatge*, from L. **lineaticum** *, der. from **linea**. For **linea** = *ligne* see *ligne*; for **-aticum** = *-age* see § 248.—Der. *lignag*er.

LIGNE, *sf.* a line; from L. **linea**. For **linea** = **linia** see *abréger*, whence *ligne*; for **nia** = *gne* see *cigogne*.—Der. *lignée*, *aligner*, *en-ligner*.

LIGNÉE, *sf.* lineage. See *ligne*.

LIGNEUL, *sm.* shoemaker's thread; from L. **lineolum** *, der. from **linea**. For **linea** = *ligne* see *ligne*; for **-olum** = *-eul* see *aïeul*.

Ligneux, *adj.* woody, ligneous; from L. lignosus. For **-osus** = *-eux* see § 229.

Ligue, *sf.* a league. See *liguer*.

Liguer, *va.* to league, band together; from L. ligare.—Der. *ligue* (verbal subst.), *ligueur*.

Ligueur, *sm.* a leaguer. See *liguer*.

† **Lilas**, *sm.* (Bot.) a lilac; from It. *lilac*.

Liliacé, *adj.* (Bot.) liliaceous; from L. liliaceus, found in Palladius.

LIMACE, *sf.* a slug, screw (mechanical); from. L. **limacem**.—Der. *limaçon*.

LIMAÇON, *sm.* a snail. See *limace*.

LIMAILLE, *sf.* filings. See *limer*.

LIMANDE, *sf.* a mudfish, dab. See *lime*.

Limbe, *sm.* a border; from L. limbus.

Limbes, *sm. pl.* (Theol.) limbo; from L. limbo.

Lime, *sf.* a file; from L. lima.

Limer, *va.* to file; from L. limare.—Der. *lim*aille, *lim*ure.

LIMIER, *sm.* a bloodhound, limehound; formerly *liemier*, from O. Fr. *liem*, a leash, from L. **ligamen**, so meaning properly a dog held in leash. Prov. *liamier* is also der. from *liam*. **Ligamen** becomes O. Fr. *liem* by dropping medial **g**, see *allier*, and by **a** = *e* see § 54.

Limitation, *sf.* limitation; from L. limitationem.

Limite, *sf.* a limit, boundary; from L. limitem.

Limiter, *va.* to limit; from L. limitare.—Der. il*limité*, *limit*atif, *limité*.

Limitrophe, *adj.* bordering, neighbouring; from L. limitrophus.

LIMON, *sm.* slime, clay; from a root *lim* *, which is found in L. **limus**.—Der. *limon*eux.

† **Limon**, *sm.* a lemon; from It. *limone*.—Der. *limon*ier, *limon*ade.

LIMON, *sm.* shaft, thill (of a cart). Origin unknown.—Der. *limon*ière, *limon*ier.

Limonade, *sf.* lemonade. See *limon* 2.—Der. *limonad*ier.

LIMONEUX, *adj.* slimy, oozy. See *limon* 1.

Limpide, *adj.* limpid; from L. limpidus.

Limpidité, *sf.* limpidity; from L. limpiditatem *. For **-tatem** = *-té* see § 230.

LIN, *sm.* flax; from L. **linum**.—Der. *lin*on.

LINCEUL, *sm.* a shroud. Prov. *linsol*, from L. **linteolum**. For regular change of **linteolum** into **lintiolum** see *abréger*, whence **linciolum**, see *agencer*. We find **linciolo** in 7th cent. in the Glosses of Reichenau: 'Sindones **linciolos**.' **Linciolo** becomes *linceul*; for **ci** = *c* see *agencer*; for **o** = *eu* see § 79.

Linéaire, *adj.* linear; from L. linearis.

Linéal, *adj.* lineal; from L. linealis.

Linéament, *sm.* a trace, rudiment, lineament; from L. lineamentum.

LINGE, *sm.* linen; originally linen cloth, *linge* being an adj. in O. Fr. The O. Fr. phrase was *un drap linge* = a linen cloth. *Linge* is der. regularly from adj. **lineum**. For **lineum** = **linium** and for **iu** = **ju** (**lin-jum**), whence *linge*, see *abréger*.—Der. *ling*er, *ling*ère, *ling*erie.

LINGOT, *sm.* an ingot. Origin unknown.—Der. *lingot*ière.

Lingual, *adj.* lingual; from L. lingualis *, der. from lingua.

Linguiste, *sm.* a linguist; der. from lingua.—Der. *linguist*ique.

Linguistique, *adj.* linguistic. See *linguiste*.

Liniment, *sm.* a liniment; from L. linimentum.

LINON, *sm.* lawn. See *lin*.

LINOT, LINOTTE, *sm.* a linnet; so called from feeding chiefly on flax.

LINTEAU, *sm.* a lintel, headpiece (of a door); formerly *lintel*, from L. **limi-**

tellus *, der. from **limitem**. For regular contr. of **limĭtellus** into **lim'tellus** see § 52; hence *lintel* by **m**=*n*, see *changer*, hence *linteau* by *el*=*eau*, see *agneau*.

LION, *sm.* a lion; from L. **leonem**. For **eo**=*io* see *abréger*.

LIPPE, *sf.* a pouting lip; of Germ. origin, Germ. *lippe*.—Der. *lippée*, *lippu*.

LIPPÉE, *sf.* a mouthful, meal. See *lippe*.

LIPPU, *adj.* thick-lipped. See *lippe*.

Liquation, *sf.* (Chem.) liquation; from L. liquationem.

Liquéfaction, *sf.* liquefaction; from L. liquefactionem *.

Liquéfier, *va.* to liquefy; from L. liquefi̇care *.

Liqueur, *sm.* a liquor; from L. liquorem. —Der. *liqueur*eux, *liqueur*iste.

Liquide, *adj.* liquid; from L. liquidus.—Der. *liquid*er.

Liquider, *va.* to liquidate. See *liquide*.—Der. *liquid*ation, *liquid*ateur.

Liquidité, *sf.* liquidity; from L. liquiditatem, used for purity, clearness, by Apuleius.

LIRE, *va.* to read; from L. **legere**. For regular contr. of **légĕre** into **leg're** see § 51, whence *lire*; for **gr**=*r* see *accueillir*; for **e**=*i* see § 60.—Der. *li*sant, *li*seur, *li*sable.

LIRON, *sm.* a garden dormouse. See *loir*.

LIS, *sm.* (Bot.) a lily; from L. **lilius**, from **lilium**, by regular contr. of **lilius** into **lil's** (see § 51). For the continuance of the **s** see § 149. An orthographic variety of the word is *lys*.—Der. *li*seron.

LISERÉ, *sm.* a piping, narrow bordering (of ribbon); partic. subst. of O. Fr. verb *liserer*, which is from *lisière*.

LISERON, *sm.* (Bot.) bindweed. See *lis*.

LISIBLE, *adj.* legible. See *lire*.

LISIÈRE, *sf.* binding (of cloths), edge. See *liste*.—Der. *liseré*, q. v.

† **Lisse**, *sf.* a hand-railing; introd. in 16th cent. from It. *liscio*.—Der. *li*sser, *li*ssoir.

LISSE, *sf.* warp (of tapestry); from L. **licium**. For **ci**=**ss** see *agencer*.

LISTE, *sf.* a list, properly a strip on which is written a row of names; originally a band, strip (so the word *list* is used in Engl. and *liste* in Fr. for a white band across a horse's forehead). *Liste*, meaning a band, is of Germ. origin, O. H. G. *lista*.—Der. *li*sière (a little *liste*. *Li*sière is from *listŭre*; for *st*=*ss*=*s* see § 168 and *angoisse*), *li*steau, *li*teau, *li*ston, *li*stel.

LISTEAU, *sm.* a blue strip (in table linen). See *liste*.—Der. *li*teau (for *listeau*; for loss of *s* see Hist. Gram. p. 81).

LISTON, *sm.* a scroll (heraldry). See *liste*.

LIT, *sm.* a bed; from L. **lectum**. For **ect** =*it* see *attrait*.—Der. *li*terie, *ali*ter, *li*teau, *li*tée.

Litanies, *sf. pl.* litanies; from Gr. λιτανεία.

LITEAU, *sm.* a blue stripe. See *liste*.

Litharge, *sf.* (Min.) litharge; from L. lithargyrus.—Der. *lithargé*, *lithargyré*.

Lithographie, *sf.* lithography; from Gr. λίθος and γράφειν.—Der. *lithographi*er, *lithographi*que.

Lithographier, *va.* to lithograph. See *lithographie*. — Der. *lithographe* (verbal subst.).

Lithotomie, *sf.* (Surg.) lithotomy; from Gr. λιθοτομία.—Der. *lithotome*, *lithotomi*ste.

Lithotritie, *sf.* (Surg.) lithotrity; formed from Gr. λίθος and L. tritus, p. p. of terere.—Der. *lithotri*teur.

LITIÈRE, *sf.* a litter; from L. **lectaria** *, in medieval Lat. documents. 'Ita pro una **lectaria**' is a phrase found in a document of A. D. 1333. **Lectaria** is from **lectus**. For **-aria**=*-ière* see § 198; for **ect**=*it* see *attrait*.

Litige, *sm.* litigation; from L. litigium.

Litigieux, *adj.* litigious; from L. litigiosus. For **-osus**=*-eux* see § 229.

Litote, *sf.* (Rhet.) litotes, extenuation; from Gr. λιτότης.

LITRE, *sf.* a band of black cloth (with the armorial bearings of a person deceased); formerly *listre*: for loss of *s* see Hist. Gram. p. 81. *Listre*, from Low L. **listra**, is der. from *liste*. See *liste*.

Litre, *sf.* a litre (measure of capacity, 1·760 pint); from Gr. λίτρα.—Der. hecto*litre*, déca*litre*.

Littéraire, *adj.* literary; from L. litterarius.

Littéral, *adj.* literal; from L. litteralis.—Der. *littérali*té.

Littérateur, *sm.* a man of letters; from L. litteratorem.

Littérature, *sf.* literature; from L. litteratura.

Littoral, *adj.* littoral; from L. littoralis.

Liturgie, *sf.* a liturgy; from Gr. λειτουργία. —Der. *liturgi*que, *liturgi*ste.

Livide, *adj.* livid; from L. lividus.—Der. *livid*ité.

Livraison, *sf.* delivery (of goods), number, part (of a serial); from L. liberationem. For regular contr. of libĕrationem to

lib'rationem see § 52, hence *livraison*. For **b** = *v* see § 113; for **-ationem** = *-aison* see § 232. *Livraison* is a doublet of *libération*.

LIVRE, *sm.* a book; from L. **librum**. For **b** = *v* see § 113.—Der. *livret*.

LIVRE, *sf.* a pound; from L. **libra**. For **b** = *v* see § 113.

LIVRÉE, *sf.* a livery. See *livrer*.

LIVRER, *va.* to deliver, abandon; from L. **liberare**, found in this sense in Carol. documents: thus we read 'Vel pro dona **liberanda** secum aliquantis diebus manere praecepit,' in the Capitularies of Charles the Bald. For letter-changes see *délivrer*. *Livrer* is a doublet of *libérer*. q. v.—Der. *livrée* (partic. subst.; originally a *livrée*, or, as the phrase ran, *habits de livrée*, were clothes distributed by the king yearly to the officers of the household), *délivrer*.

Lobe, *sm.* a lobe; from Gr. λόβος.—Der. *lobé*, *lobule*.

Local, *adj.* local; from L. localis.—Der. *localiser*.

Localité, *sf.* a locality; from L. localitatem.

Locataire, *sm.* a tenant; from L. locatarius, which, however, means one who hires himself out, not one who rents from another.

Locatif, *adj.* locative, tenantable; from L. locativus *.—Der. *locatis*.

Location, *sf.* a letting, hiring; from L. locationem.

Locatis, *sm.* a sorry hack. See *locatif*.

† **Loch**, *sm.* a ship's log; from Engl. *log*.

LOCHE, *sf.* (Ichth.) a loach. Origin unknown.

LOCHER, *va.* to be loose (of horseshoes, etc.); of Germ. origin, M. H. G. *lücke*. For *ck* (= *cc*) = *ch* see § 126.

† **Locman**, *sm.* a harbour pilot; of Germ. origin, Neth. *lootsman*.

Locomotion, *sf.* locomotion; from L. loco and motionem.—Der. *locomoteur*.

† **Locomotive**, *sf.* a locomotive (properly adj.); from Engl. *locomotive*, properly *locomotive engine*.

Locution, *sf.* a form of speech; from L. locutionem.

Lods, *sm. pl.* a lord's dues on sales; from L. laudes *, so used in Low Lat. 'Si quis emerit terram tenentur de tertio decimo denario, et non plus de laudibus,' occurs in a Chartulary of A. D. 1274. The original meaning doubtless was a promise, consent, in which sense we find laudare used in the middle ages. For **au** = *o* see § 106.

† **Lof** *sm.* (Naut.) luff; from Engl. *luff*.

Logarithme, *sm.* a logarithm; from Gr. λόγος and ἀριθμός.—Der. *logarithmique*.

LOGE, *sf.* a lodge, cell, kennel. It. *loggia*, Lomb. *lobia*, from L. **laubia** *, a lodge, in medieval documents. Thus we find in an Act of A. D. 904, 'In palatio quod est fundatum juxta basilica beatissimi principis apostolorum, in **laubia** . . . ipsius palatii.' Also in the Polyptych of St. Remi: 'Habet mansum dominicatum, casam cum cellario, **laubia**, horrea 2.' **Laubia** is of Germ. origin, O. H. G. *laubja*, a hut of leaves. **Laubia**, consonified regularly (see *abréger*) into **laubja**, becomes *loge*. For **au** = *o* see § 106; for **bj** = *g* see *abréger*.—Der. *logeur*, *logis*, *logement*, *logette*, *logeable*.

LOGER, *va.* to lodge. See *loge*.—Der. *logeur*, *déloger*.

Logique, *sf.* logic; from L. logica.—Der. *logicien*.

LOGIS, *sm.* a habitation, house. See *loger*.

Logogriphe, *sm.* a riddle; from Gr. λόγος and γρῖφος.

Logomachie, *sf.* a logomachy, war of words; from Gr. λογομαχία.

LOI, *sf.* law; from L. **legem**: cp. *regem*, *roi*. For **e** = *oi* see § 62; for loss of **g** see *allier*.—Der. *aloi*.

LOIN, *adv.* far; originally *loing*, from L. **longè**. For **o** = *oi* see § 87. — Der. *éloigner* (from O. Fr. *loing*, cp. *poignet* from *poing*, *soigner* from *soin*, *témoigner* from *témoin*).

LOINTAIN, *adj.* distant. It. *lontano*, from L. **longitanus** *, der. from **longe**. For regular contr. of **longĭtánus** into **long'tanus** see § 52, whence *lointain*. For **-anus** = *-ain* see § 194; for **ong** = *oin* see *loin*,

LOIR, *sm.* a dormouse. Prov. *glire*, from L. **glirem**. The reduction of **gl** to *l* is against the rule given, Hist. Gram. p. 71. For **i** = *oi* see § 68.—Der. *liron*, *lérot*.

LOISIR, *sm.* leisure (an infinitive used for a sm., cp. *dîner*, *souper*, etc). The verb *loisir*, = to have permission not to work, is from L. licere. For **i** = *oi* see § 68; for **c** = *s* see *amitié*; for **e** = *i* see *accomplir*. —Der. *loisible*.

Lombes, *sm. pl.* loins; from L. lumbus.—Der. *lombaire*.

LONG, *adj.* long; from L. **longus**.—Der. *longueur*, *longe*, *longer*, *allonger*, *longtemps*, *longuet*.

Longanimité, *sf.* longanimity, forbearance; from L. longanimitatem.

LONGE, *sf.* a tether. See *long*.

LONGE, *sf.* a loin; from L. **lumbea**, der. from **lumbus**. For **lumbea** = **lumbia** and for **lumbia** = **lumbja** see *abréger*, whence *longe*. For **u** = o see *annoncer*; for **m** = *n* see *changer*; for **bj** = *g* see *abréger*.

LONGER, *va.* to go along. See *long*.

Longévité, *sf.* longevity; from L. longaevitatem.

Longitude, *sf.* longitude; from L. longitudinem.—Der. *longitud*inal.

LONGTEMPS, *adv.* long, a long time. See *long* and *temps*.

LONGUEUR, *sf.* length. See *long*.

LOPIN, *sm.* a piece, bit. Origin unknown.

Loquace, *adj.* loquacious; from L. loquacem.

Loquacité, *sf.* loquacity; from L. loquacitatem.

LOQUE, *sf.* a rag; of Germ. origin, O. H. G. *loc*, something hanging, as, e.g. a 'lock' of hair, thence a rag.

LOQUET, *sm.* a latch; dim. of O. Fr. *loc*: of Germ. origin, A. S. *locan*, to lock.

LORGNER, *va.* to ogle, glance at; in Norm. patois *loriner*: of Germ. origin, Swiss Germ. *loren*.—Der. *lorgn*on, *lorgn*ette, *lorgn*eur.

LORIOT, *sm.* (Ornith.) an oriole, goldfinch. O. Fr. *loriol*, originally *oriol* in 12th-cent. documents, Prov. *auriol*, from L. **aureolus**, i. e. a yellow or gilded bird: similarly the Germans call this bird *gold-amsel*. **Aureolus** becomes **auriolus** (see *abréger*), whence *oriol*, by **au** = *o*, see § 106. By the agglutination of the article (see *lierre*) *l'oriol* became *loriol*, towards the end of the 13th cent. The change of final *l* to *t* is peculiar. *Loriot* is a doublet of *aureole*, q. v.

LORS, *adv.* then; formerly *lores*, originally *l'ores*; from L. **hora**. For the agglutination of the article see *lierre*; for etymology see *le* and *or*.—Der. *lors*que, *alors*.

LOS, *sm.* praise; from L. **laus**. For **au** = o see § 106.

LOSANGE, *sf.* a lozenge. Origin unknown.

LOT, *sm.* a lot, portion; of Germ. origin, Engl. and Flem. *lot*. Its doublet is *loto*, q. v.—Der. *lot*ir, *lot*erie.

LOTERIE, *sf.* a lottery. See *lot*.

Lotion, *sf.* a lotion; from L. lotionem.—Der. *lotion*ner.

LOTIR, *va.* to lot, portion. See *lot*.—Der. *loti*, *lot*issement.

†**Loto**, *sm.* loto; from It. *loto*.

LOTTE, *sf.* (Ichth.) lote. Origin unknown.

†**Lotus**, *sm.* (Bot.) lotus; from L. **lotus**.

LOUABLE, *adj.* praiseworthy. See *louer* 2.

LOUAGE, *sm.* letting, hiring. See *louer* 1.

LOUANGE, *sf.* praise; formerly *loange*, from L. **laudemia***, a form der. from **laudem**. For loss of medial **d**, and for **au** = *o* = *ou* see § 106; for **-emia** = **-emja** see *abréger*; for **m** = *n* see *changer*, whence **-enja**, whence *-ange*, see § 205.—Der. *louang*er, *louang*eur.

LOUCHE, *sm.* ambiguity, equivocation; formerly *lousche*, Prov. *losc*, from L. **luscus**, prim. of **lusciosus**. **Luscus** is properly one-eyed. For **u** = *ou* see *accouder*; for **c** = *ch* see § 126; for loss of *s* see Hist. Gram. p. 81.—Der. *louch*er.

LOUCHET, *sm.* a grafting-tool. Origin unknown.

LOUER, *va.* to let, hire, rent; from L. **locare**. For loss of medial **c** and for **o** = *ou* see *affouage*.—Der. *lou*age, *lou*eur.

LOUER, *va.* to praise; from L. **laudare**. For loss of medial **d** see *accabler*; for **au** = *o* = *ou* see § 106.—Der. *lou*ange (q. v.), *lou*able.

Lougre, *sm.* a lugger; from Engl. *lugger*.

Louis, *sm.* a louis (an old Fr. coin, value 19 shillings); of hist. origin (see § 33), from Louis XIII, who first issued this coin, A. D. 1640. The proper name *Louis*, O. Fr. *Loïs*, originally *Loois*, is from L. Ludovicus, of Germ. origin, from *Hluodowig*, which is compd. of *hluodo* (illustrious) and *wig* (a battle). For suffix **-icus** = *-i* see § 212. Ludovicus then loses medial **d** (see *accabler*), and medial **v** (see *aïeul*), then **u** = *o* (see *annoncer*), whence O. Fr. *Looïs*, afterwards contrd. to *Loïs* (cp. *rond* from O. Fr. *roond*). *Loïs* becomes *Louis* by softening *o* to *ou*, see § 81.

LOUP, *sm.* a wolf; from L. **lupus**. For **u** = *ou* see *accouder*.—Der. *louve* (from L. **lupa**: for **u** = *ou* see § 90; for **p** = *v* see § 111), *louv*at, *louv*et, *louv*eteau, *louv*etier, *louv*eterie; *loupe* (a tumour, cp. Germ. *wolfgeschwulst*, lit. a wolf's tumour).

LOUP-CERVIER, *sm.* a lynx; from L. **lupus-cervarius**, in Pliny. For letter-changes see *loup*; for **-arius** = *-ier* see § 198.

LOUPE, *sf.* a magnifying glass. See *loup*.

LOUP-GAROU, *sm.* a were-wolf. See *garou*.

LOURD, *adj.* heavy. It. *lordo* (dirty), from L. **luridus**, first dirty, then lazy, heavy; original sense, yellowish). **Lúridus**,

contrd. regularly (see § 51), becomes **lur'dus**, whence *lourd*; for **u**=*ou* see § 90.—Der. *lourd*eur, *lourd*aud, *lourd*erie, *alourd*ir.

LOURE, *sf.* (Mus.) a loure (dance). Origin unknown.

LOUTRE, *sf.* an otter; from L. **lutra**. For **u**=*ou* see § 90.

LOUVE, *sf.* a she-wolf. See *loup*.—Der. *louv*et, *louv*eteau, *louv*eterie, *louv*etier.

LOUVOYER, *vn.* to tack; formerly *lovoyer*, dcr. from *lof*. For relation of *lof* to *lovoyer* see *achever*; for *o*=*ou* see § 81. For etymology of *lof* see that word.

LOYAL, *adj.* loyal. It. *leale*, from L. **legalis**, sc. conformable to law, whence *loyal* = conformable to the laws of honour. **Legalis** in this sense is very common in medieval documents, as e. g. '**legaliter** custodire' in an Act of A.D. 1355; so also we read in St. Bernard's Epistles, 'Neque enim et perjurus esse, et **legalis** simul manere poterit.' An 11th-cent. act also has 'Ad quos missi sunt quatuor **legales** homines qui ex ore ipsorum ... audierunt.' **Legalis** becomes *loyal* by losing medial **g** (see *allier*), and by **e**=*oi* (see § 61). For **alis**=*al* see § 191. *Loyal* is a doublet of *légal*, q. v.—Der. *déloyal*.

LOYAUTÉ, *sf.* loyalty; formerly *loyalté*, from L. **legalitatem**, deriv. of **legalis**. **Legalĭtātem**, regularly contrd. (see § 52) to **legal'tatem**, becomes *loyalté* by **legal**=*loyal*. For **-tatem**=*-té* see § 230. *Loyalté* becomes *loyauté* by *al*=*au*, see *agneau*. *Loyauté* is a doublet of *légalité*, q. v.

LOYER, *sm.* hire (of rooms, etc.); from L. **locarium**. For loss of medial **c** see *affouage*; the *y* is intercalated for the sake of euphony.

Lubie, *sf.* capriciousness of will, a whim, crochet; from L. lubere.

Lubrifier, *va.* to lubricate; from L. lubrificare*; der. from lubricus. For loss of **c** see *affouage*.

Lubrique, *adj.* lewd; from L. lubricus.—Der. *lubricité*.

Lucarne, *sf.* a dormer-window; from L. lucarna*, found for lucerna in some late Lat. documents. Lucerna is properly a lamp, then in Fr. a light, window-light.

Lucide, *adj.* lucid; from L. lucidus.

Lucidité, *sf.* lucidity; from L. lucidĭtātem.

Lucratif, *adj.* lucrative; from L. lucrativus.

Lucre, *sm.* lucre, gain; from L. lucrum.

LUETTE, *sf.* the uvula; in earliest Fr. *l'uette*. *Uette* is dim. of root *ue**, which answers to L. **uva**. For loss of **v** see *aïeul*; for diminutive suffix see § 281; for agglutination of article (*luette* for *l'uette*) see *lierre*.

LUEUR, *sf.* a glimmer, light, gleam. Prov. *lugor*, from L. **lucorem***, a hypothetical deriv. from **lucem**. For loss of medial **c** see *affouage*; for **o**=*eu* see § 79.

Lugubre, *adj.* lugubrious; from L. lugubris.

LUI, *pers. pron. mf. sing.* him. See *le*.

LUIRE, *vn.* to shine; from L. **lucere**. By displacement of Lat. accent from **lucére** to **lúcere** (see Hist. Gram. p. 133), and by loss of the then atonic **ĕ** (§ 51), we have **luc're**, whence *luire* by **cr**=*ir*, see *bénir*.—Der. *luis*ant, re*luire*.

†**Lumbago**, *sm.* (Med.) lumbago; from L. **lumbago**.

LUMIÈRE, *sf.* light. Prov. *lumneira*, from L. **luminaria**. **Luminaria**, regularly contrd. (see § 52) into **lum'naria**, becomes *lumière*. For **-aria**=*-ière* see § 198; for **mn**=*m* see *allumer*.

LUMIGNON, *sm.* snuff of a candle: from L. **luminionem***, der. from **lumen**. For **ni**=*gn* see *cigogne*.

Luminaire, *sm.* a luminary; from L. luminare.

Lumineux, *adj.* luminous; from L. luminosus.

Lunatique, *adj.* lunatic; from L. lunaticus.

LUNDI, *sm.* Monday. It. *lunedi*, from L. **lunae dies**, found in this sense in the Inscriptions.

LUNE, *sf.* the moon; from L. **luna**.—Der. *lun*aire, *lun*aison, *lun*ette (so called from the round glasses), *lun*ule.

LUNETTE, *sf.* a telescope, eyeglass, spectacles. See *lune*.—Der. *lunett*ier.

Lupin, *sm.* (Bot.) a lupine; from L. lupinus.

LURON, *sm.* a jolly fellow. Origin unknown.

Lustral, *adj.* lustral; from L. lustralis.

Lustration, *sf.* a lustration; from L. lustrationem.

Lustre, *sm.* lustre, splendour, also a 'lustrum' (space of five years). See *lustrer*.

Lustrer, *va.* to give gloss to, glaze; to clean, then to brighten; from L. lustrare.—Der. *lustre* (verbal subst.), *lustr*ine.

Lut, *sm.* (Chem.) lute, luting; from L. lutum.—Der. *lut*er.

†**Luth**, *sm.* a lute; introd. from It. *liuto*.—Der. *luth*ier.

LUTIN, *sm.* a goblin, elf. Origin unknown. —Der. *lutin*er.

LUTRIN, *sm.* a lectern; formerly *letrin*, from L. **lectrinum**; der. from **lectrum**, used for a pulpit in Isidore of Seville. For **ct** = *t* see § 168; for **e** = *u* see *jumeau*.

LUTTE, *sf.* a struggle; from L. **lucta**. For letter-changes see *lutter*.

LUTTER, *vn.* to wrestle, struggle; from L. **luctari**. For **ct** = *tt* see § 168.—Der. *lutt*eur.

Luxation, *sf.* (Surg.) luxation, dislocation; from L. luxationem.

Luxe, *sm.* luxury; from L. luxus.—Der. *lux*ueux.

Luxer, *va.* to dislocate; from L. luxare.

Luxure, *sf.* lewdness; from L. luxuria.

Luxurieux, *adj.* lewd; from L. luxuriosus. For **-osus** = *-eux* see § 229.

LUZERNE, *sf.* (Bot.) lucern. Origin unknown.—Der. *luzern*ière.

Lycanthropie, *sf.* lycanthropy; from Gr. λυκανθρωπία.—Der. *lycanthrope*.

Lycée, *sm.* a lyceum; from Gr. λύκειον (the Lyceum at Athens).

Lycopode, *sm.* (Bot.) lycopodium; from Gr. λύκος and ποῦς.

Lymphatique, *adj.* lymphatic; from L. lymphaticus.

Lymphe, *sf.* lymph, sap; from L. lympha.

Lynx, *sm.* a lynx; from L. lynx.

Lyre, *sf.* a lyre; from L. lyra.

Lyrique, *adj.* lyrical; from L. lyricus.

LYS, *sm.* a lily. See *lis*.

M.

MA, *poss. pron. f.* my. See *mon*.

Macadam, *sm.* macadam; of hist. origin (from Mr. Macadam, who introduced this method of laying roads), see § 33.—Der. *macadam*iser.

†**Macaque**, *sm.* a macauco, dog-faced baboon; from Port. *macaco*.

†**Macaron**, *sm.* a macaroon, cake; from It. *maccarone*. Its doublet is *maccheroni*, q. v.

†**Macaroni**, *sm.* macaroni; from It. *maccheroni* (pl. of *maccarone*).

†**Macaronique**, *adj.* macaronic; from It. *maccheronico*.

Macédoine, *sf.* a medley. Origin unknown.

Macération, *sf.* maceration; from L. macerationem.

Macérer, *va.* to macerate; from L. macerare.

MÂCHE, *sf.* a mash. Origin unknown.

MACHEFER, *sm.* scales of iron. Origin unknown.

MACHELIÈRE, *sf.* a jaw-tooth, grinder; from L. **maxillarius**. For **x** = *ch* see *lâche*; for **i** = *e* see § 72; for **-arius** = *-ière* see § 198.

MÂCHER, *va.* to masticate; formerly *mascher*, Prov. *masgar*, It. *masticare*, from L. **masticare**. For regular contr. of **mastĭcáre** to **mast'care** see § 52; whence **mas'care**, see Hist. Gram. p. 81; hence *mascher*. For **ca** = *che* see §§ 126 and 54; hence *mâcher* by loss of *s*, see Hist. Gram. p. 81—*Mâcher* is a doublet of *mastiquer*, q. v.—Der. *mâch*eur, *mâch*oire, *mâch*onner.

Machiavélisme, *sm.* Machiavelism; from Machiavelli, the Florentine historian. For this historic word see § 33.—Der. *machiavél*ique, *machiavél*iste.

Machicoulis, *sm.* machicolation. Origin unknown.

Machinal, *adj.* mechanical; from L. machinalis.

Machinateur, *sm.* a plotter; from L. machinatorem.

Machination, *sf.* a machination; from L. machinationem.

Machine, *sf.* a machine; from L. machina.

Machiner, *va.* to plot; from L. machinari.—Der. *machin*iste.

MÂCHOIRE, *sf.* a jaw. See *mâcher*.

MACHONNER, *va.* to mumble. See *mâcher*.

MÂCHURER, *va.* to blacken; formerly *maschurer*, originally *mascurer*. Of Germ. origin, O.H.G. *masca*, a blot, spot. For loss of *s* see Hist. Gram. p. 81; for *c* = *ch* see § 126.

Macis, *sm.* mace (a spice); from L. macis.

Macle, *sf.* (Bot.) caltrop, (Min.) macle. Origin unknown.

MAÇON, *sm.* a mason; from L. **macionem**, in Isidore of Seville: another form is **machionem**. **ch** is softened to **c** in Latin times. For **-cionem-** = *çon* see § 231.—Der. *maçon*ner, *maçon*nage, *maçon*nique, franc-*maçon*, *maçon*nerie.

MACREUSE, (Ornith.) *sf.* the black diver. Origin unknown.

Macule, *sf.* a spot; from L. macula. Its doublet is *maille*, q. v.

Maculer, *va.* to spot, blemish; from L. maculare.—Der. *macul*ation, *macul*ature.

MADAME, *sf.* Madam, Mistress. See *ma* and *dame*. Its doublet is *madone*, q. v.

MADEMOISELLE, *sf.* Mademoiselle, Miss. See *ma* and *demoiselle*.

†**Madone**, *sf.* a Madonna; from It. *madona*.

Madras, *sm.* a Madras handkerchief; of hist. origin, see § 33; a fabric made originally at Madras.

MADRÉ, *adj.* spotted, speckled (as in phrases *bois madré*, *porcelaine madrée*), cunning, sly. *Madré* is derived from O. Fr. *madre*, *mazdre*; of Germ. origin, Germ. *maser*, spotted wood. *Maser*, contrd. to *mas'r*, becomes O.Fr. *masdre*, *mazdre*. For *sr* = *sdr* see *ancêtre*; for loss of *s* see Hist. Gram. p. 81. From the sense of spotted, varied in colour or shade, the word takes the sense of ready in ruse and resources, sly.

†**Madrépore**, *sm.* madrepore; from It. *madrepora*.

MADRIER, *sm.* a joist; from L. **materiarius***, der. from **materia**. For regular contr. of **matĕriarius** to **mat'riarius** see § 52, hence *madrier*. For **tr** = *dr* see *aider*; for **-arius** = *-ier* see § 198.

†**Madrigal**, *sm.* a madrigal; from It. *madrigale*.

†**Magasin**, *sm.* a warehouse, shop, magazine; formerly *magazin*. Of Oriental origin, Ar. *machâzin*, properly stores of merchandise, then a shop.

Mage, *sm.* a magian; from L. magus.

Magie, *sf.* magic; from L. magia.—Der. *magique*, *magicien*.

†**Magister**, *sm.* a schoolmaster, pedant; from L. **magister**. Its doublet is *maître*, q. v.

Magistère, *sm.* a Grandmastership; from L. magisterium.

Magistral, *adj.* magistral, magisterial; from L. magistralis.

Magistrat, *sm.* a magistrate; from L. magistratus.—Der. *magistrat*ure.

Magnanime, *adj.* magnanimous; from L. magnanimus.

Magnanimité, *sf.* magnanimity; from L. magnanimitatem.

Magnat, *sm.* a magnate; from L. magnatus (in this sense in St. Jerome).

Magnésie, *sf.* (Chem.) magnesia; from L. magnes, a magnet—magnesia having been assimilated by the magnet.

Magnétique, *adj.* magnetic; from L. magneticus.—Der. *magnét*iser.

Magnétiser, *va.* to magnetise. See *magnétique*.—Der. *magnét*iseur, *magnét*isme.

Magnificence, *sf.* magnificence; from L. magnificentia.

Magnifique, *sf.* magnificent; from L. magnificus.

Magnolier, *sm.* (Bot.) a magnolia; of hist. origin (see § 33), from Magnol, who died A.D. 1715.

MAGOT, *sm.* a Barbary ape. Origin unknown.

MAI, *sm.* May (month of); from L. **madius**, a form for **maius** found in medieval Lat. 'Tunc etiam mensis **madius** florebat in herbis,' says a 12th-cent. poem. Again in an 11th-cent document, 'Expeditionem movet comes mense **madio**.' For **-adius** = *-ai*, see *bai*.

MAIE, *sf.* a kind of dish; from L. **magida** (found in Varro). For loss of medial **g** see *allier*, and of **d** (**maida**) see *accabler*.

MAIGRE, *adj.* thin, lean; from L. **macrum**. For **a** = *ai* see § 54; for **cr** = *gr* see *adjuger*.—Der. *maigr*elet, *maigr*et, *maigr*ir.

MAIGREUR, *sm.* leanness; from L. **macrorem**. For **a** = *ai* see § 54; for **cr** = *gr* see *adjuger*; for **o** = *eu* see § 79.

MAIGRIR, *sm.* to grow lean. See *maigre*.

MAIL, *sm.* a mall, hammer; from L. **malleum** which became **mallium**. For **eu** = **iu** see *abréger*, hence *mail*; for **allium** = *ail* see *ail*.—Der. *mail*let.

MAILLE, *sf.* a mesh; from L. **macula**. For regular contr. of **măcŭla** to **mac'la** see § 51, whence *maille*. For **cl** = *il* see *abeille*. *Maille* is a doublet of *macule*.—Der. *maill*ot, *maill*er.

MAILLE, *sf.* a small coin, maille (worth ·083 of a farthing), found in the phrase *n'avoir ni sou ni maille*; formerly *meaille*, O. Port. *mealha*, answering to L. **metallea**, which became successively **metallia** (see *abréger*), and **medallia** (see *aider*). **Medallia** is found in sense of money in medieval documents: 'Thesaurus cum **medaleis** aureis inventus fuerit in horto' is found in an Act of A.D. 1274; also in a Lat. glossary 'Obolus quod est **medalia**,' whence, by loss of medial **d** (see *accabler*), comes O. Fr. *meaille*, whence *maaille* (see *amender*), whence *maille*. For *aa* = *a* cp. *âge* for *aage*.

MAILLET, *sm.* a mallet. See *mail*.—Der. *mailloche*.

MAILLOT, *sm.* swaddling clothes. See *maille* (1).

MAIN, *sf.* a hand; from L. **manus**. For **-anus** = *-ain* see § 194.—Der. *main*-d'œuvre (see *de* and *œuvre*).

MAINT, *adj.* many. Origin unknown.

MAINTENANT, *adv.* now. See *maintenir*.

MAINTENIR, *va.* to maintain. See *main* and *tenir*.—Der. *maint*ien (verbal subst.), *maintenu*e, *maintenant*.

MAINTIEN, *sm.* maintenance. See *maintenir*.

MAIRE, *sm.* a mayor; from L. **majorem**, found in this sense in medieval documents; properly the chief man of a city. The late Lat. misplaced the accent from **majórem** to **májorem**; then **májorem**, regularly contrd. (see § 51) into **maj'rem** becomes *maire*. For **j**=*i* see *aider*. *Maire* is a doublet of *major*, *majeur*.—Der. *mairie*.

MAIS, *conj.* but; from L. **magis**. The original sense 'more' is still seen in the phrase *n'en pouvoir mais*. **Magis** loses its medial **g** (see Hist. Gram. p. 82) and so becomes *maïs*, *mais*.

† **Maïs**, *sm.* maize; introd. from Sp. *mahis*.

MAISON, *sf.* a house; from L. **mansionem**. For **ns**=*s* see *aîné*; for attraction of **i**, which changes **a** to *ai*, see *aigle*.—Der. *maison*nette.

MAÎTRE, *sm.* a master; formerly *maistre*, originally *maïstre*, from L. **magistrum**. For loss of medial **g** see Hist. Gram. p. 82; whence *maïstre*, then *maistre*; whence *maître* by loss of *s*, see Hist. Gram. p. 81. *Maître* is a doublet of *magister*, q. v.—Der. *maîtresse*, *maîtrise*, *maîtriser*, *maître*-autel.

MAÎTRISER, *va.* to master, domineer. See *maître*.—Der. *maîtrise* (verbal subst.).

Majesté, *sf.* majesty; from L. **majestatem**.—Der. *majest*ueux.

MAJEUR, *adj.* greater, important; from L. **majorem**. For **o**=*eu* see § 79. Its doublet is *maire*, q. v.

Major, *sm.* a major; from L. **majorem**. Its doublet is *maire*, q. v.

Majorat, *sm.* a majorat, a property which descends with a title; from L. **majoratum***.

Majordome, *sm.* a major-domo; from L. **major** and **domus**.

Majorité, *sf.* majority; from L. **majoritatem**.

Majuscule, *adj.* capital (of letters); from L. **majusculus**.

MAL, *sm.* evil, harm; from L. **malum**.

MAL, *adv.* amiss, ill, badly; from L. **malè**.—Der. *mal*propre, *mal*veillant, *mal*adroit, *mal*ade.

MAL, *adj.* bad; from L. **malus**. This sense remains in the compd. substantives *malgré*, *malheur*, *malaise*, *malencontre*, *malemort*, *malfaçon*.

Malachite, *sf.* malachite; from Gr. μολοχίτης (sc. λίθος).

Malacie, *sf.* (Med.) malacia; from Gr. μαλακιά.

MALADE, *adj.* sick, ill; in the 10th cent. *malabde*, Prov. *malapte*, from L. **malè-aptus**, compd. of **malè** and **aptus**, properly ill-disposed, then indisposed, then sick, ill. For **p**=*b* see § 111; for **t**=*d* see *aider*. *Malabde* becomes *malade* by loss of *b*, just as **dub'tare** becomes *douter*.—Der. *malad*ie, *malad*if.

MALADRESSE, *sf.* unskilfulness. See *adresse*.

MALADROIT, *adj.* maladroit, clumsy. See *adroit*.—Der. *maladroit*ement.

MALAISE, *sm.* uneasiness, *adj.* uneasy. See *aise*.—Der. *malaisé*.

† **Malandrin**, *sm.* a highwayman; from It. *malandrino*.

MALART, *sm.* a mallard, wild drake. Origin unknown.

MALAVISER, *va.* to judge unwisely. See *aviser*.

Malaxer, *va.* (Pharm.) to work up; from L. **malaxare**.

MÂLE, *sm.* male; formerly *masle*, in 12th cent. *mascle*, from L. **masculus**, a form of **masculus**, which is found in the Appendix ad Probum. For **cl**=*l* cp. **musclus**, *moule*; **marc'linus***, *merlin*: for loss of *s* see Hist. Gram. p. 81.

Malédiction, *sf.* a malediction, curse; from L. **maledictionem** (so used in St. Jerome).

MALEFAIM, *sf.* cruel hunger. See *mal* (3) and *faim*.

Maléfice, *sm.* witchcraft; from L. **maleficium**.—Der. *maléficié*.

Maléfique, *adj.* malevolent; from L. **maleficus**.

MALEMORT, *sf.* a tragic death. See *mal* (3) and *mort*.

MALENCONTRE, *sf.* a mishap. See *encontre* and *mal* (3).—Der. *malencontr*eux.

MALENTENDU, *sm.* a misunderstanding. See *mal* (3) and *entendre*.

MALEPESTE, *interj.* plague on! See *mal* (3) and *peste*.

Malévole, *adj.* malevolent; from L. **malevolus**.

MALFAÇON, *sf.* a trick, bad piece of work. See *mal* (3) and *façon*.

MALFAIRE, *vn.* to do evil. See *mal* (2) and *faire*.—Der. *malfais*ant, *malfais*ance.

MALFAITEUR, *sm.* a malefactor; from L.

malefactorem. For **ct**=*it* see *attrait*; for **o**=*eu* see § 79.

MALFAMÉ, *adj.* ill-famed. See *mal* (2) and *famé*.

MALGRACIEUX, *adj.* rude. See *mal* (2) and *gracieux*.

MALGRÉ, *prep.* in spite of; originally a sm., a compd. of O. Fr. adj. *mal* (3) and *gré* (q. v.).

MALHABILE, *adj.* unskilful. See *mal* (3) and *habile*.

MALHEUR, *sm.* misfortune. See *mal* (3) and *heur*.—Der. *malheur*eux.

MALHONNÊTE, *adj.* dishonest, uncivil. See *mal* (2) and *honnête*.

MALHONNÊTETÉ, *sf.* incivility. See *mal* (3) and *honnêteté*.

MALICE, *sf.* malice; from L. **malitia**. For **tia**=*ce* see *agencer*.

MALICIEUX, *adj.* malicious; from L. **malitiosus**. For **-osus**=*-eux* see § 229.

Malignité, *sf.* malignity; from L. malignitatem. For **-tatem**=*-té* see § 230.

MALIN, *adj.* malignant; from L. malignus. For **gn**=*n* see *asséner* and § 131.

Malines, *sf.* Mechlin lace; of hist. origin (see § 33), from *Malines*, where this kind of lace was first made.

MALINGRE, *adj.* ailing; comp. of *mal* and of O. Fr. adj. *hingre*, *heingre**, which from L. **aegrum**. **Aegrum**, reduced regularly to **egrum** (see § 104), intercalates an *n* (see *concombre*), whence *eingre*. For **e**=*ei* before a nasal see § 61; for addition of *h* see *envahir*.

Malintentionné, *adj.* evil-intentioned. See *mal* (2) and *intentionné*.

MALLE, *sf.* a trunk; of Germ. origin, O.H.G. *malha*.—Der. *malle*-poste, *mall*ier.

Malléable, *adj.* malleable; from L. malleabilis*.—Der. *malléabil*ité.

Malléole, *sf.* (Anat.) malleolus; from L. malleolus.

MALMENER, *va.* to maltreat. See *mal* (2) and *mener*.

MALOTRU, *sm.* a rude, ill-bred person; formerly *malostru*, originally *malestru*, meaning unhappy. Prov. *malastruc*, opposed to *benastruc*, is from L. **astrutus***, which signifies 'under the influence of a star,' good or bad (for **utus**=*u* see § 201; for **a**=*o* see *dommage*), from **astrum**, used in Petronius for chance, fortune.

Malpropre, *adj.* dirty. See *mal* (2) and *propre*.—Der. *malpropreté*.

MALSAIN, *adj.* unhealthy. See *mal* (2) and *sain*.

MALSÉANT, *adj.* unbecoming. See *mal* (2) and *séant*.

MALSONNANT, *adj.* ill-sounding, offensive. See *mal* and *sonner*.

† **Malt**, *sm.* malt; of Germ. origin, Engl. *malt*.

MALTÔTE, *sf.* an exaction, impost; formerly *maltolte*, compd. of *mal*, see *mal* (3), and *tolte*, which is from medieval L. **tolta**, a tax. 'Nullam **toltam** faciet eis in mercato suo, nisi monachi concesserint' is found in a Chartulary of A.D. 1085. **Tollta** is contrd. from strong p. p. **tollita**, meaning properly that which is carried off. For this strong p. p. see § 188. From **tolta** and the adj. **mala** comes the compd. **malatolta**, found in medieval documents. 'Mercatores . . . vendebant sine **toltis malis**,' says Matthew Paris. In a Chartulary of A.D. 1224 we find 'de **malatolta** quam Joannes rex Angliae et sui imposuerunt, sic erit.'—Der. *maltôt*ier.

MALTRAITER, *va.* to maltreat. See *traiter* and *mal* (2).

Malvacée, *adj. sf.* (Bot.) malvaceous plant; from L. malvaceus.

MALVEILLANT, *adj.* malevolent. See *bienveillant*.—Der. *malveillan*ce.

MALVERSER, *vn.* to be guilty of evil practices. See *mal* (2) and *verser*.—Der. *malversa*tion.

MAMAN, *sf.* mama (onomatopoetic). See § 34.

MAMELLE, *sf.* a teat, breast; from L. **mamilla**. For **i**=*e* see § 52.—Der. *mamel*on.

MAMELON, *sm.* a teat. See *mamelle*.

Mamillaire, *adj.* mamillary; from L. mamillaris.

Mammaire, *adj.* mammary; from L. mamma.

Mammifère, *sf.* mammiferous; from L. mamma and ferre.

Mammouth, *sm.* a mammoth. Origin unknown.

MANANT, *sm.* a peasant, clown; a term of feudal law, signifying inhabitant of a burgh or village, as in the phrase *Les* manants *et habitants d'une paroisse*. From this sense of villager comes later the sense of coarseness, clownishness. *Manant* is from L. **manentem**, cp. *tenant* from tenentem. **Manentem** (which properly means one who remains, is attached to the soil) means a peasant in medieval documents: thus we have 'Tradidit casam cum territorio suo et **manentes** XV cum colonis,' in a Donation of A.D. 1080.

MANCHE, *sf.* a sleeve; from L. **manica**, by regular contr. (see § 51) of **mánica** to **man'ca**, whence *manche*. For **ca** = *che* see §§ 126 and 54.—Der. *manch*ette, *manch*on.

MANCHE, *sm.* a handle, neck (of a fiddle, etc.); from L. **manica**. For letter-changes see above. Its doublet is *manique*.—Der. em*manch*er, dé*manch*er.

MANCHOT, *sm.* a one-handed person; *adj.* one-armed; dim. of O. Fr. *manc*: cp. *bachot* from *bac*. The O. Fr. *manc* is from L. **mancus**.

† **Mandarin**, *sm.* a Mandarin; from Port. *mandarin*, a name given by the Portuguese to the upper officials of the Chinese Empire; a word not used by the Chinese themselves.

Mandat, *sm.* a mandate; from L. mandatum. Its doublet is *mandé*.—Der. *mandat*aire.

Mandement, *sm.* a mandate, charge (bishop's). See *mander*.

Mander, *va.* to send (by message, etc); from L. mandare.—Der. *mande*ment, de*mander*, contre*mander*.

Mandibule, *sf.* a mandible, jaw; from L. mandibula.

† **Mandoline**, *sf.* a mandoline; from It. *mandolino*.

† **Mandore**, *sf.* a mandura (lute); from It. *mandora*.

Mandragore, *sf.* (Bot.) mandrake; from L. mandragora.

MANDRIN, *sf.* a mandrel. Origin unknown.

Manducation, *sf.* manducation, eating; from L. manducationem.

† **Manége**, *sm.* training (of horses); from It. *maneggio*.

Mânes, *sm. pl.* manes, shade; from L. manes.

† **Manganèse**, *sm.* manganese; from Germ. *mangan*.

MANGER, *va.* to eat; from L. **manducare**, by contr. (see § 52) of **manducáre** to **mand'care**, whence *manger*. For **dc** = *c* = *g* see *adjuger*.—Der. *mange*oire, *mange*aille, dé*manger*, *mange*able, *mange*ur, *mang*eure.

Maniaque, *adj.* maniacal, *sm.* a maniac; from L. maniacus.

Manie, *sf.* a mania; from L. mania.

MANIER, *va.* to touch, handle; from L. **manicare**, from **manus**. For loss of medial **c** see *affouage*.—Der. *manie*ment, re*manier*, *mani*able.

MANIÈRE, *sf.* manner; from Schol. L. **maneria**, found in Abelard = *genere*, kind, der. from L. **manus**. For **e** = *ie* see § 56.—Der. *maniéré*.

Manifestation, *sf.* manifestation; from L. manifestationem.

Manifeste, *adj.* manifest, *sm.* a manifesto; from L. manifestus.

Manifester, *va.* to manifest; from L. manifestare, der. from manifestus.—Der. *manifeste* (verbal subst.).

Manigance, *sf.* a manœuvre; from manus, through some unknown intermediary form.—Der. *manigance*r.

† **Manille**, *sf.* manille (a term used in the game of ombre); from Sp. *malilla*.

† **Manioc**, *sm.* tapioca; introd. from Sp. American colonies.

Manipule, *sm.* a handful, maniple; from L. manipulus.—Der. *manipule*r, *manipula*tion.

MANIVELLE, *sf.* a crank, winch. Origin unknown.

MANNE, *sf.* manna; from L. **manna**.

MANNE, *sf.* a hamper; of Germ. origin, Germ. *manne* (?)

† **Mannequin**, *sm.* a mannikin; of Germ. origin, Du. *maneken*, a little man.

MANŒUVRE, *sf.* a manœuvre, properly work of the hand; from medieval L. **manuopera**, contrd. to **manopera**. For letter-changes see *œuvre*.—Der. *manœuvre*r, *manouvrier*, *manœuvrier*.

MANOIR, *sm.* a manor; from L. **manerium** *, in medieval texts, = a residence, from **manere**, to reside. For **e** = *oi* see § 62.

MANQUER, *vn.* to miss; from L. **mancare** *, properly to mutilate, from adj. **mancus**.—Der. *manque* (verbal subst.), *manque*ment, im*manqu*able.

Mansarde, *sf.* a garret window, garret; of hist. origin (see § 33), from Mansard, who invented this kind of window.

Mansuétude, *sf.* gentleness; from L. mansuetudinem.

MANTE, *sf.* a mantle; from L. **mantum**, a short cloak, in Isidore of Seville.—Der. O. Fr. *mantel* *, softened into *manteau* (for *el* = *eau* see *agneau*), which has, however, survived in dé*mantele*r (q. v.) and in *mantel*et.

MANTEAU, *sm.* a cloak. See *mante*.

MANTELET, *sm.* a short cloak. See *mante*.

† **Mantille**, *sf.* a mantilla; from Sp. *mantilla*.

Manuel, *adj.* manual; from L. manualis.

Manufacture, *sf.* manufacture; a word formed from two Lat. words factura and manus, lit. a making by the hand.—Der. *manufacture*r, *manufacturier*.

Manuscrit, *sm.* a manuscript; from L. manu scriptus.

Manutention, *sf.* maintenance. Before being thus restricted the word meant administration, originally action of managing. *Manutention* is from two Lat. words manus and tenere.

Mappemonde, *sf.* a map of the world; from L. mappa mundi, lit. a cloth of the world.

MAQUEREAU, *sm.* a mackerel. Origin unknown.

† **Maquette**, *sf.* a sculptor's rough model; from It. *macchietta.*

MAQUIGNON, *sm.* a horse dealer; of Germ. origin, Flem. *macken*, to traffic.—Der. *maquignon*nage.

MARAÎCHER, *sm.* a kitchen gardener. See *marais.*

MARAIS, *sm.* a marsh, bog, kitchen garden (environs of Paris); formerly *marois* and *marese*, from medieval L. mariscus. Mariscus is of Germ. origin, O. Flem. *maerasch.* Mariscus becomes *marais* by sc =*c*, see *bois*; and by i=*oi*, see *boire.* For *oi*=*ai* see § 62. From O. Fr. *maresc* comes O. Fr. *marescage*, now *marécage* (for loss of *s* see Hist. Gram. p. 81), O. Fr. *maraischer* now *maraîcher.* For letter-changes see *frais* and *fraîche.*

Marasme, *sm.* consumption; from Gr. μαρασμός.

† **Marasquin**, *sm.* maraschino; from It. *marasca*, a cherry, whence the liqueur is made.

MARÂTRE, *sf.* a step-mother, a cruel mother; formerly *marrastre*, from L. matraster * (for restriction of meaning see § 13). Matraster, contrd. regularly to matrast'r (see § 50), becomes *marrastre*, then *marastre* by tr=*rr*=*r* (see § 168), then *marâtre* (see Hist. Gram. p. 81).

MARAUD, *sm.* a knave, rascal. Origin unknown.—Der. *maraud*er.

MARAUDER, *va.* to go marauding, ravage. See *maraud.*—Der. *maraude* (verbal subst.), *maraud*eur.

† **Maravédis**, *sm.* a màravedi (Sp. coin); from Sp. *maravedi.*

MARBRE, *sm.* marble; from L. marmorem, by regular contr. (see § 51) of mármŏrem to marm'rem, whence *marbre.* For mr=*mbr* see *absoudre*, and Hist. Gram. p. 73; for loss of m see Hist. Gram. p. 81. —Der. *marbri*er, *marbr*er, *marbr*ure, *marbr*erie, *marbri*ère.

MARC, *sm.* a mark (weight, 8 oz.); of Germ. origin, O. H. G. *marc.*

MARC, *sm.* a residuum, dregs (of pressed fruits, etc.). Origin unknown.

MARCASSIN, *sm.* a young wild boar. Origin unknown.

† **Marcassite**, *sf.* (Min.) marcassite; from Ar. *marcazat.*

MARCHAND, *sm.* a shopkeeper, dealer; formerly *marchéand*, *marchedant*, It. *mercadante*, from L. mercatantem, pres. partic. of medieval Lat. mercatare, to sell; as in 'Volunt dum vobis placeat pacifice et quiete cum vestri mercatando et negotiando conversari,' from an Act of the 11th cent. Mercatare is a frequent. of mercari. Mercatantem loses medial t (see *abbaye*), changes ca=*che* (see §§ 126 and 54), whence O. Fr. *marchéant.* For e=*a* see *amender.*—Der. *marchand*er, *marchand*ise.

MARCHE, *sf.* the march (military frontier); of Germ. origin, O. H. G. *marcha.* Its doublet is *marque.*

MARCHE, *sf.* march, walk, gait. See *marcher.*

MARCHÉ, *sm.* a market. Prov. *mercat*, It. *mercato*, from L. mercatum. For e=*a* see *amender*; for c=*ch* see § 126; for -atum=-*é* see § 201.

MARCHEPIED, *sm.* a step (stair), footboard. See *marcher* and *pied.*

MARCHER, *vn.* to walk, lit. to stamp about with one's feet, to beat down (so in brick-making the phrase *les briquetiers* marchent *l'argile* is used); from L. marcare*, der. from marcus, a hammer, properly to tread down. A Lat.-Fr. glossary of the 13th cent. has 'calcare=*marcher.*' For ca=*che* see §§ 126 and 54.—Der. *marche* (verbal subst.), *march*eur, *démarche.*

MARCOTTE, *sf.* (Bot.) a layer; formerly *margotte*, der., with dim. suffix *otte*, from L. mergus. For e=*a* see *amender.*—Der. *marcotte*r.

MARDI, *sm.* Tuesday; formerly *marsdi*, It. *martedi*, from L. Martis dies, found in the Inscriptions; properly Mars' day. For loss of *s* see Hist. Gram. p. 81.

MARE, *sf.* a pond, pool; from L. mara*, found in medieval Lat. texts. 'Maras potare lutosas,' says Guillaume the Breton in his Philippide. Mara is a corruption of mare, taken from water generally: from the 7th cent. mare signifies sweet as well as salt water. 'Mare est aquarum generalis collectio. Omnis enim congregatio aquarum sive salsae sint, sive dulces sint, abusive maria nuncupantur,' says Isidore of Seville.

MARÉCAGE, *sm.* a marsh. See *marais.*—Der. *maréca*geux.

MARÉCHAL, *sm.* properly one who takes care of horses; thus *maréchal ferrant* is the farrier who shoes them. The *maréchal de France*, and originally the *maréchal*, was an officer set over the horses and stables of the king. *Maréchal*, formerly *mareschal*, is from Merov. L. **mariscalcus** (an officer in charge of the king's horses). 'Si **mariscalcus**, qui super 12 caballos est, occiditur, 11. solid. componatur,' says the Lex Alamanorum 7, 9. **Mariscalcus** is of Germ. origin, O. H. G. *marahscalc.* **Mariscalcus** becomes *mareschal* by **i**=*e*, see § 72; **c**=*ch*, see § 126; and loss of **c**, see *bois*. For later loss of *s* see Hist. Gram. p. 81.—Der. *maréchal*erie.

MARÉCHAUSSÉE, *sf.* properly a troop commanded by a 'marshal.' *Maréchaussée* is from medieval Lat. **marescalciata**, der. from **mariscalcus**, see *maréchal*. **Marescalciata** becomes *mareschaussée* by **-ata**=*-ée*, see § 201; by **i**=*e*, see § 72; by **c**=*ch*, see § 126; by **al**=*au*, see *agneau*; by **ci**=*c*=*s*, see *agencer*. For later loss of *s* see Hist. Gram. p. 81.

MARÉE, *sf.* tide; from L. **mare**, der. by adding suffix *ée* (= **ata**, see § 201). *Marée* from **mare** answers to *ondée* from onde.

MARELLE, *sf.* hopscotch. See *mérelle.*

MARGE, *sf.* margin; from L. **márgĭnem.** For loss of last two atonic syllables see §§ 50, 51.—Der. *marg*inal, *émarg*er, *marg*elle.

MARGELLE, *sf.* kerb-stone (of a well). See *marge.*

Marginal, *adj.* marginal. See *marginer.*

Marginer, *va.* to margin; from L. **marginare.**—Der. *margin*al.

Marguerite, *sf.* (Bot.) a daisy, pearl; from L. margarita.

MARGUILLIER, *sm.* a churchwarden; formerly *marreglier*, from L. **matricularius**, found in medieval documents for the officer who keeps the church registers. 'La **matricule** de l'église: Officium **matricularii** est illuminare et extinguere omnia lumina,' says an eccles. regulation. **Matrĭcŭlárius**, regularly contrd. (see § 52) to **matric'larius**, becomes O. Fr. *marreglier*. For **tr**=*rr* see § 168; for **i**=*e* see § 72; for **cl**=*gl* see *aigle*; for **-arius**=*-ier* see § 198. *Marreglier* later becomes *mareglier*, whence *mar'glier* and *marguillier*. *Marguillier* is a doublet of *matriculaire*, q.v.

MARI, *sm.* a husband; from L. **maritus.** For **-itus**=*-i* see § 201.

MARIAGE, *sf.* marriage. Prov. *maridatge*, It. *maritagio*, from L. **maritaticum**, found in medieval Lat. texts, as e. g. A.D. 1062, in the Chartulary of Marmoutier: 'Cum de medietate ipsius terrae movisset calumniam quidam Constantinus . . . asserens eam suae conjugi in **maritaticum** datam.' **Maritaticum** becomes *mariage* by loss of medial **t**, see *abbaye* and § 117: and by **-aticum**=*-age*, see *âge* and § 248.

MARIER, *va.* to marry. Prov. *maridar*, It. *maritare*, from L. **maritare.** For loss of medial **t** see *abbaye.*—Der. *mari*able, *mari*eur, *remarier*, *démarier.*

MARIN, *adj.* marine; from L. **marinus.**—Der. *marin*ier, *marin*er, *marine*, *marin*ade.

MARINGOUIN, *sm.* (Entom.) a mosquito. Origin unknown.

Marionnette, *sf.* a puppet; of hist. origin, see § 33. *Marionnette* is for *mariolette* (for *l*=*n* see *marne*); *mariolette* is dim. of *mariole*, found in medieval Fr. documents in sense of puppet, doll, originally little figures of the Virgin Mary, whence dim. *mariole.*

Marital, *adj.* marital; from L. maritalis.—Der. *maritale*ment.

Maritalement, *adv.* matrimonially. See *marital.*

Maritime, *adj.* maritime; from L. maritimus.

Maritorne, *sf.* a masculine woman; of hist. origin (see § 33), from the name of the inn-servant in Don Quixote, Maritorna.

Marivauder, *va.* to refine excessively; of hist. origin (see § 33), from Marivaux, an 18th-cent. writer.—Der. *marivaud*age.

MARJOLAINE, *sf.* (Bot.) sweet marjoram. Origin unknown.

MARJOLET, *sm.* a little coxcomb. Origin unknown.

MARMAILLE, *sf.* a troop of little ones, little brats; from It. *marmaglia.* See *marmot.*

† **Marmelade**, *sf.* marmalade; from Sp. *mermelada.*

MARMENTEAU, *adj.* reserved (of timber). Origin unknown.

MARMITE, *sf.* a pot, saucepan. Origin unknown.—Der. *marmit*eux (properly 'poor'), *marmit*on.

MARMITON, *sm.* a scullion. See *marmite.*

MARMONNER, *va.* to mutter. Origin unknown.

MARMOT, *sm.* a marmoset, a child; der. with *marmaille* from a common root *marm-*, seen also in It. *marmotto.*

† **Marmotte**, *sf.* a marmot, a little girl; from It. *marmotta.*

MARMOTTER, *va.* to mutter. Origin unknown.

Marmouset, *sm.* a queer figure, 'little monkey.' . Origin unknown.

MARNAGE, *sm.* marling, claying (of ground). See *marne.*

MARNE, *sf.* (Agric.) marl, clay and chalk. O. Fr. *marle*, still used in Normandy; from L. **margula** (from **marga**, in Pliny). **Márgŭla**, contrd. regularly to **mar'la** (see § 51), becomes O. Fr. *marle*, whence *marne* by *l*=*n*, for which cp. libella, *niveau*; pess'la, *pène* (O. Fr. *pesne*, *pesle*); poster'la, *poterne*; colucla*, *quenouille* (the form conucla for colucla is to be met with in Merov. documents).—Der. *marn*ière, *marn*er, *marn*age, *marn*eux.

Maroquin, *sm.* morocco; of hist. origin, see § 33; from Morocco, where it was first made.

Marotique, *adj.* Marotic; of hist. origin, see § 33; from Marot, the well-known Fr. poet of the 16th cent.

MAROTTE, *sf.* a fool's-cap, hobby-horse, properly a puppet; from *Marie*, see *marionnette.*

MAROUFLE, *sf.* lining-paste. Origin unknown.

MARQUE, *sf.* a mark, sign, token; of Germ. origin, Germ. *mark.* Its doublet is *marche*, q. v.—Der. *marqu*er, *marqu*ant.

Marquer, *va.* to mark. See *marque.* Its doublet is *marcher*, q. v.—Der. *marqu*eur, re*marquer*, dé*marquer.*

MARQUETER, *va.* to chequer; frequent. of *marquer.* Cp. *tacheter* from *tacher*, *voleter* from *voler*, etc.—Der. *marquet*erie.

MARQUIS. *sm.* a marquis; formerly *marchis*, from medieval L. **marchensis**, properly a governor set over the marches or empire-frontiers from the time of Charlemagne. **Marchensis** is from **marcha**; see *marche.* **Marchensis**, with **ns**=*s* (see *aîné*) and **e**=*i* (see § 59), becomes *marchis*, then *marquis* (see Hist. Gram. p. 81).—Der. *marquise*, *marquis*at.

MARRAINE, *sf.* a godmother. Prov. *mairina*, It. *madrina*, from L. **matrina***, der. from **mater.** For **tr**=*rr* see § 168; for **i**=*ai* cp. patrinus*, *parrain*; digno, *daigne*; glitea, *glaise*; dominum, *domaine*; pullinus, *poulain.* Also see *airain.*

MARRI, *adj.* or *p.p.* sad; p.p. of O. Fr. verb *marrir*, to sadden; of Germ. origin, Germ. *marrjan.*

† **Marron**, *sm.* a chestnut; from It. *marrone.*—Der. *marron*nier.

† **Marron**, *smf.* a maroon (free West Indian negro); from Sp. *cimarron.*

Marrube, *sm.* (Bot.) bugle weed; from L. marrubium.

MARS, *sm.* Mars, March; from L. Mars.

MARSOUIN, *sm.* (Ichth.) a porpoise; of Germ. origin, O. H. G. *mêri-suin*, a mere-swine, sea-hog.

MARTEAU, *sm.* a hammer; formerly *martel* (for *-el*=*-eau* see *agneau*), from L. **martellus***, a form of **martulus**, dim. of L. **martus**, found in late Lat. texts. Its doublet is *martel.*—Der. *martel*er, *martel*et.

MARTELER, *va.* to hammer, torment unbearably. See *marteau.*—Der. *martel*age, *martel*eur.

Martial, *adj.* martial; from L. martialis.

MARTINET, *sm.* a tilt-hammer, flat-candlestick; dim. of *marteau.*

MARTINET, *sm.* (Ornith.) a martin; der. from *Martin*: cp. *pierrot* from *Pierre*, and *sansonnet* from *Sanson.*—Der. (from the proper name *Martin*) *martin-pêcheur.*

Martingale, *sf.* a martingale, strap; of hist. origin (see § 33), from *Martigues* in Provence; the Martigaux, or Martingaux, having been the first to wear stockings *à la martingale.*

MARTRE, *sf.* (Mamm.) a martin. It. *martora*, from L. **martalus***, found in some late Lat. texts. **Martalus** is from **martes**, found in Martial in this sense (Ep. x. 37), if the reading is correct. **Martălus**, regularly contrd. to **mart'lus** (see § 51), becomes *martre* by **l**=*r*, see *apôtre.*

Martyr, *sm.* a martyr; from L. martyr.—Der. *martyr*iser, *martyr*e.

Martyrologe, *sm.* martyrology; from Gr. μάρτυς and λόγος.

† **Mascarade**, *sf.* a masquerade; from It. *mascherata.*

† **Mascaron**, *sm.* a mask; from It. *mascherone.*

Masculin, *adj.* masculine; from L. masculinus.

† **Masque**, *sm.* a mask, visor; introd. in 16th cent. from It. *maschera.*—Der. *masqu*er, dé*masqu*er.

MASSACRER, *va.* to massacre; of Germ. origin, Low Germ. *matsken.*—Der. *massacre* (verbal subst.), *massacr*eur.

MASSAGE, *sm.* shampooing. Origin unknown.

MASSE, *sf.* a mass; from L. massa.—Der. *massif*, *masser*, *amasser*, *massicot.*

MASSE, *sf.* a mace; from L. **matea***, the lost primitive of **mateola**, a staff. **Matea** becomes **matia** (see *abréger*), whence *masse*, by -tia=-sse, see *agencer*.—Der. *massier*.

† **Massepain**, *sm.* marchpane; in Ronsard *marcepain*, from It. *marzapane*.

MASSUE, *sf.* a club; from L. **maxuca***, found in medieval documents, as in 'Quidam enormis staturae ferens ingentem **maxucam** super caput ejus' (Ordericus Vitalis). **Maxuca** is a deriv. of **massa**, see *masse*. **Maxuca** becomes *massue*. For x=ss see *aisselle*; for -uca=-ue see § 212.

Mastic, *sm.* mastic; from L. mastiche.—Der. *mastiquer*.

Mastication, *sf.* mastication; from L. masticationem.

Mastodonte, *sm.* a mastodon; from Gr. ὀδούς, ὀδόντος, and μαστός.

MASURE, *sf.* a hovel, ruin; from L. **mansura***, properly a residence, from **manere**: 'Anno vero sequenti dedit illis in puram et perpetuam eleemosynam suum dominium Marbodii et suam **mansuram**,' says a Charter of A.D. 1120. **Mansura** becomes *masure* by ns=s, see *aîné*.

Mat, *sm.* mate (in chess). See *échec*.—Der. *mater*.

† **Mat**, *adj.* heavy, dull; from Germ. *matt*, weary, weak, then dull.—Der. *matir*, *matité*.

MÂT, *sm.* a mast; formerly *mast*; of Germ. origin, Germ. *mast*. For loss of *s* see Hist. Gram. p. 81.—Der. *mâter*, *démâter*, *mâture*, *mâtereau*.

† **Matador**, *sm.* a matador; from Sp. *matador*, properly a slayer.

† **Matamore**, *sm.* a bully; from Sp. *matamoros*, properly a killer of Moors.

† **Matassin**, *sm.* a matachin, one who dances the Sp. *matachin*.

MATELAS, *sm.* a mattress; formerly *materas*, Prov. *almatrac*, Sp. *almadraque*; of Oriental origin, see § 31; from Ar. *al matrah*. The O. Fr. *materas*, It. *materasso*, reproduce the Arabic subst. without the article *al* found in the Sp. *almadraque* and Prov. *almatrac*.—Der. *matelasser*, *matelassière*.

MATELOT, *sm.* a sailor. Origin unknown.—Der. *matelote*.

MATER, *va.* to checkmate. See *mat*.

Matérialiser, *va.* to materialise; der. from *matériel*.—Der. *matérialisme*, *matérialiste*.

Matérialité, *sf.* materiality; der. from *matériel*.

Matériaux, *sm. pl.* materials, pl. of a form *material**; from materialis, from materia, building-wood.

Matériel, *adj.* material; from L. materialis.—Der. *matérialité*.

Maternel, *adj.* maternal; from L. maternalis, from maternus.

Maternité, *sf.* maternity; from L. maternitatem, from maternus.

Mathématique, *sf.* mathematics; from L. mathematica (so found in Cicero).—Der. *mathématicien*.

Matière, *sf.* matter; from L. materia. For e=*ie* see § 56.

MATIN, *sm.* morning; from L. **matutinum**. For regular contr. of **matūtinum** into **mat'tinum** see § 52; whence It. *mattino*, and Fr. *matin*.—Der. *matinée*, *matinal*, *matineux*, *matines*, *matinier*.

MÂTIN, *sm.* a great cur, mastiff, properly a watch dog. *Mâtin*, O. Fr. *mastin*, It. *mastino*, from L. **mansatinus*** (properly a dog which stays in the house), der. from **mansum**, found in medieval texts. **Mansum** is the partic. subst. of **manere**. **Mansātinus**, regularly contrd. (see § 52) to **mans'tinus**, gives *mastin* (for ns=s see *aîné*), thence *mâtin*, by loss of *s*, see Hist. Gram. p. 81.—Der. *mâtiner*, *mâtineau*.

MATINES, *sf. pl.* matins. See *matin*.

MATIR, *vn.* to deaden (metals). See *mat*.

MATOIS, *adj.* cunning, sly. Origin unknown.—Der. *matoiserie*.

MATOU, *sm.* a tom-cat, ugly person. Origin unknown.

Matras, *sm.* a mattress. Origin unknown.

Matrice, *sf.* the matrix, womb; from L. matricem.

Matricule, *sf.* matriculation; from L. matricula.—Der. *matriculaire* (whose doublet is *marguillier*, q.v.).

Matrimonial, *adj.* matrimonial; from L. matrimonialis.

Matrone, *sf.* a matron; from L. matrona.

† **Matte**, *sf.* (Met.) matt, a mass; from Germ. *matte*.

Maturation, *sf.* ripening; from L. maturationem.

MÂTURE, *sf.* masts, wood for masts. See *mât*.

Maturité, *sf.* maturity; from L. maturitatem.

Matutinal, *adj.* matutinal; from L. matutinalis.

MAUDIRE, *va.* to curse; formerly *maldire*,

from L. **maledicere** (so used in St. Jerome). For *mal* = *mau* see *agneau*; for **-dicere** = *-dire* see *dire*.—Der. *maudit*.

MAUDISSON, *sm.* a curse; formerly *maldisson*, from L. **maledictionem**. For **-ctio** = *-sso* see *frisson*; for **al** = *au* see *agneau*.

MAUGRÉER, *vn.* to rage, show one's ill-will, one's *mal gré*, as the medieval phrase ran, see *malgré*. *Malgré* becomes *maugré* by *al* = *au*, see *agneau*; whence *maugréer*.

Mausolée, *sm.* a mausoleum; from L. mausoleum (found in Pliny).

MAUSSADE, *adj.* unpleasant, sour, awkward; formerly *malsade*, of a bad taste; a compd. of *mal* (see *mal* 2) and O. Fr. adj. *sade*, pleasant-tasting. *Sade* is from L. **sapidus** by regular contr. (see § 51) of **sápĭdus** to **sap'dus**, whence *sade* by **pd** = *d*, see *hideux*. *Malsade* becomes *maussade* by *al* = *au*, see *agneau*.—Der. *maussade*rie.

MAUVAIS, *adj.* bad. Origin unknown.

MAUVE, *sf.* (Bot.) a mallow; from L. **malva**. For **al** = *au* see *agneau*.

MAUVIETTE, *sf.* a lark. See *mauvis*.

MAUVIS, *sm.* a mavis, thrush, redwing; formerly *malvis*, from L. **malvitius** *, found in medieval Lat. texts. **Malvitius** is a compd. of **malum** and **vitis**, the thrush being very destructive to the vine. The Germans call the same bird *weingartsvogel*; in several parts of France the bird is called *grive de vendange*, thus confirming the etymology given (see § 15). **Malvitius** becomes *mauvis* by **al** = *au*, see *agneau*; and **ti** = *s* see *agencer*.—Der. *mauviette*.

Maxillaire, *adj.* maxillary; from L. maxillaris. Its doublet is *machelier*, q. v.

Maxime, *sf.* a maxim; from Schol. L. maxima (sc. sententiarum, a greater proposition, one which is general and absolute).

† **Maximum**, *sm.* a maximum; from L. **maximum**.

MAZETTE, *sf.* a sorry beast (horse), feeble person. Origin unknown.

ME, *pers. pron.* (accus.) me; from L. **me**.

Méandre, *sm.* a meander, winding course; of hist. origin, see § 33; from the river Meander in Phrygia.

Méat, *sm.* (Anat.) a meatus; from L. *meatus*.

Mécanique, (1) *sf.* mechanics; from L. *mechanica*.—Der. *mécanicien*, *mécanisme*. (2) *adj.* mechanical.

Mécène, *sm.* a Mæcenas, patron; of hist. origin, see § 33; alluding to Mæcenas, minister and friend of Augustus, patron of literature.

Méchanceté, *sf.* wickedness. See *méchant*.

MECHANT, *adj.* wicked; formerly *meschant*, originally *mescheant*, meaning in O. Fr. unhappy, that which has bad chance, pres. partic. of *meschéoir*, to be unlucky. *Meschéoir* is from L. **minus cadere**, lit. to fall amiss. For meaning see *chance*. For **minus** = *mes* = *mé* see *més-*; for **cadere** = *chéoir* see *choir*.—Der. *méchanceté* (der. from O. Fr. *méchance*, representing L. **minuscadentia** *. For letter-changes see *mes-* and *chance*).

MÈCHE, *sf.* wick (of a candle); formerly *mesche*, from L. **myxa**, fem. form of **myxus** (for **x** = *cs* see *lâcher*), whence *mycsa*, thence *mysca*. For **ca** = *che* see §§ 126, 54; for **i** = *e* see § 72; for loss of *s* see Hist. Gram. p. 81.—Der. *mécher*.

MÉCHEF, *sm.* mischief, misfortune, harm; formerly *meschef*, Prov. *mescap*, Sp. *menoscabo*, lit. a misadventure. As may be seen from the form of words in other Romance languages *meschef* is compd. of *més-* and *chef* (q. v.).

MÉCOMPTE, *sm.* a miscalculation. See *mécompter*.

MÉCOMPTER, *vn.* to count wrong, strike wrong (of clocks); formerly *mescompter*. For etymology see *més-* and *compter*.—Der. *mécompte* (verbal subst.).

MÉCONNAÎTRE, *va.* to fail to recognise, disown, deny; formerly *mesconnaître*. See *més-* and *connaître*.—Der. *méconnaissance*, *méconnaissable*.

MÉCONTENT, *adj.* discontented; formerly *mescontent*. See *més-* and *content*.—Der. *mécontenter*, *mécontentement*.

MÉCRÉANT, *sm.* unbeliever, miscreant, one who believes in some other religion, not the Christian, properly one who believes amiss. *Mécréant*, formerly *mescreant*, It. *miscredente*, is a compd. of *més-* (q. v.) and *créant*, from L. **credentem**. For loss of medial **d** see *accabler*.

MÉCROIRE, *vn.* to disbelieve; formerly *mescroire*. See *més-* and *croire*.

† **Médaille**, *sf.* a medal; from It. *medaglia*. Its doublet is *maille*, q. v.—Der. *médaillon*, *médailler*, *médaillist*e.

Médecin, *sm.* a physician; from L. medicinus. For **i** = *e* see § 72.

Médecine, *sf.* medicine; from L. **medicina**. For **i** = *e* see § 72.

Médian, *adj.* (Anat.) median; from L. medianus. Its doublet is *moyen*, q. v.

Médianoche, *sm.* a meat supper; from Sp. *medianoche*.

Médiastin, *sm.* (Anat.) mediastine; from L. mediastinus.

Médiat, *adj.* mediate; from L. mediatus. —Der. *médiat*iser, im*médiat*.

Médiateur, *sm.* a mediator; from L. mediatorem*.

Médiation, *sf.* mediation; from L. mediationem.

Médical, *adj.* medical; from L. medicalis*, der. from medicus.

Médicament, *sm.* a medicament, medicine; from L. medicamentum.—Der. *médicament*er, *médicament*eux.

Médicinal, *adj.* medicinal; from L. medicinalis.

Médiocre, *adj.* middling, mediocre; from L. mediocrem.

Médiocrité, *sf.* mediocrity; from L. mediocritatem. For -tatem = -*té* see § 230.

MÉDIRE, *vn.* to speak ill (of); formerly *mesdire*. See *més-* and *dire*.—Der. *médi*sant, *médi*sance.

Méditatif, *adj.* meditative; from L. meditativus.

Méditation, *sf.* meditation; from L. meditationem.

Méditer, *va.* to meditate; from L. meditare.

Méditerrané, *adj.* mediterranean; from L. mediterraneus.

Médium, *sm.* a medium; from L. medium.

Médullaire, *adj.* medullary; from L. medullaris.

MÉFAIRE, *vn.* to do harm; formerly *mesfaire*. See *més-* and *faire*.—Der. *méfait* (partic. subst.).

MÉFAIT, *sm.* a misdeed. See *méfaire*.

MÉFIANCE, *sf.* mistrust. See *méfier*.

MEFIER (SE), *vfr.* to mistrust; formerly *mesfier*. See *més-* and *fier*.—Der. *méfiant*, *méfiance*.

MÉGARDE, *sf.* inadvertence; verbal subst. of O. Fr. verb *mégarder*, originally *mesgarder*, see *més-* and *garder*.

Mégère, *sf.* a fury, vixen; from L. Megaera, one of the Furies.

MÉGISSIER, *sm.* a leather-dresser; from O. Fr. *mégis*, a compd. of ashes and alum used in leather-dressing. Origin unknown. —Der. *mégis*serie.

MEILLEUR, *adj.* better; from L. meliorem. For li = *il* see *ail*; for o = *eu* see § 88.

Mélancolie, *sf.* melancholy; from L. melancholia.

Mélancolique, *adj.* melancholy, dismal; from L. melancholicus.

MÊLANGE, *sm.* a mixture. See *mêler*.—Der. *mélanger*.

† **Mélasse**, *sf.* molasses, treacle; from Sp. *melaza*.

MÊLER, *va.* to mix; formerly *mesler*, Port. *mesclar*, from L. **misculare**, found in medieval Lat. documents: as 'Per plurimorum ora vulgatur, vos dicere, quoniam de istis rapinis atque depredationibus nihil vos debeatis **misculare**, unusquisque sua defendat ut potest,' from a letter by Hincmar, A.D. 859. **Misculare** is a frequent. of **miscere**. **Miscŭláre**, regularly contrd. (see § 52) to **misc'lare**, becomes *mesler* (for cl = *l* see *mâle*; for i = *e* see § 72), thence *mêler* (for loss of *s* see Hist. Gram. p. 81).—Der. *mêlée* (partic. subst.), *mélange*, *pêle-mêle*, em*mêler*, dé*mêler*.

MÉLÈZE, *sm.* a larch. Origin unknown.

Mélisse, *sf.* balm mint; from Gr. μέλισσα, because the bee delights in this plant.

Mellifère, *adj.* mellíferous; from L. mellifer.

Mélodie, *sf.* melody; from Gr. μελωδία.—Der. *mélodieux*.

Mélodrame, *sm.* a melodrama, properly acting with songs; from Gr. μέλος and δράμα.

Mélomanie, *sf.* music-madness; from Gr. μέλος and μανία.—Der. *mélomane*.

Melon, *sm.* a melon; from L. melonem. —Der. *melon*nière.

Mélopée, *sf.* melopœia, laws of musical composition; from Gr. μελοποιία.

Membrane, *sf.* a membrane; from L. membrana.—Der. *membraneux*.

Membre, *sm.* a limb, member; from L. membrum.—Der. *membré*, *membru*, dé*membrer*.

MÊME, *adj.* same; formerly *mesme*, *meesme*. earlier *meïsme*, originally *medisme*. Prov. *metessme*, It. *medesimo*, from L. **metipsimus**, contrd. from **metipsissimus**, found in classical documents in the form **ipsisimusmet** = altogether the same. **Metipsimus**, contrd. to **metips'mus**, becomes O. Fr. *medisme*. For ps = *s* see *caisse*; for t = *d* see *aider*. This form is found in 11th cent. in the Poem of St. Alexis. *Medisme* becomes first *meïsme*, by loss of medial *d* (see *accabler*), then *meesme*, by *i* = *e* (see *mettre*), then *mesme*, by *ee* = *e*, lastly *même*, by loss of *s* (see Hist. Gram. p. 81).—Der. *même*ment.

† **Memento**, *sm.* a memento; from L. memento.

MÉMOIRE, *sf.* memory; from L. **memoria.** For attraction of **i** see *chanoine.*

Mémorable, *adj.* memorable; from L. memorabilis. For **-abilis** = *-able* see *affable.*

Mémorial, *sm.* a memorial; from L. memorialis.—Der. *immémorial.*

MENACE, *sf.* a menace, threat; from L. **minacia.** Plautus uses pl. **minaciae.** For **-cia** = *-ce* see *agencer*; for **i** = *e* see *mettre.*—Der. *menacer, menaçant.*

MÉNAGE, *sm.* housekeeping, household; formerly *mesnage,* originally *maisnage,* from L. **mansionaticum** *, expenses of a household, in Carol. documents. 'Nemo in villis nostris **mansionaticum** accipiat' is a phrase in the Capitulary De Villis. **Mansionaticum** is der. from **mansionem,** see *maison.* **Mansionáticum,** contrd. (see § 52) to **mans'naticum,** reduces **ns** to **s** (see *aîné*), whence **masnaticum,** whence *maisnage* by **a** = *ai* (see § 54), and by **-aticum** = *-age* (see *âge*). *Maisnage* becomes *mesnage* by *ai* = *e* (see §§ 103, 104), thence *ménage* (see Hist. Gram. p. 81).—Der. *ménager, ménagère, ménagement, déménager, emménager, ménagerie* (properly a place where the animals of a household are kept, then by extension a place in which are kept rare and foreign animals).

Ménagement, *sm.* consideration, regard. See *ménage.*

Mendicité, *sf.* mendicity, begging; from L. **mendicitatem** *.

MENDIER, *va.* to beg; from L. **mendicare.** For loss of medial **c** see *affouage.*—Der. *mendiant.*

MENER, *vn.* to drive; from L. **minare,** used of cattle or flocks. For **i** = *e* see *mettre.* Its doublet is *miner,* q. v.—Der. *menée* (partic. subst.), *meneur, amener, ramener, démener, emmener, promener.*

MÉNESTREL, *sm.* a minstrel; from L. **ministrale,** in medieval Lat. properly a servant. 'Una cum **ministrale** nostro Johanne et infantes suos' is found in a charter of A.D. 805. For **i** = *e* see § 59.

MÉNÉTRIER, *sm.* a fiddler; formerly *menestrier,* from L. **ministerarius** *, der. from **minister. Ministĕrárius,** regularly contrd. (see § 52) to **minist'rarius,** becomes *menestrier.* For **i** = *e* see § 72; for **-arius** = *-ier* see § 198; for loss of *s* see Hist. Gram. p. 81.

Méninge, *sf.* (Med.) coat of the brain; from Gr. μῆνιγξ.—Der. *méningite.*

Ménisque, *sm.* a meniscus; from Gr. μηνίσκος.

MENOTTE, *sf.* a little hand, handcuff; dim. of *main,* q. v.

MENSONGE, *sm.* a lie. See *mentir.*—Der. *mensonger.*

Mensuel, *adj.* mensual, monthly; irregularly der. from L. mensis.

Mental, *adj.* mental; from L. mentalis.

Menthe, *sf.* (Bot). mint; from L. mentha.

Mention, *sf.* mention; from L. mentionem.—Der. *mentionner.*

MENTIR, *vn.* to lie; from L. **mentiri.**—Der. *menteur, menterie, démentir, mensonge* (the exact relation between this word and *mentir* is unknown).

MENTON, *sm.* the chin; from L. **mentonem** *, from **mentum.**—Der. *mentonnière.*

Mentor, *sm.* a mentor; of hist. origin, see § 33; allusion to Mentor the adviser of Telemachus.

MENU, *adj.* slender, small; from L. **minutus.** For **i** = *e* see § 72; for **-utus** = *-u* see § 201. *Menu* is a doublet of *minute,* q. v.—Der. *menuet, menuiser* (i. e. to cut small, then to carpenter), *menuisier, menuiserie.*

MENUET, *sm.* a minuet. See *menu.*

MENUISIER, *sm.* a carpenter. See *menu.*

Méphitique, *adj.* mephitic; from L. mephiticus.—Der. *méphitisme.*

MÉPLAT, *sm.* flat part, *adj.* flat; formerly *mesplat.* See *més-* and *plat.*

MÉPRENDRE, *vpr.* to be mistaken; formerly *mesprendre.* See *més-* and *prendre.*—Der. *méprise* (partic. subst., see *absoute*).

MÉPRIS, *sm.* contempt. See *mépriser.*

MÉPRISE, *sf.* mistake. See *méprendre.*

MÉPRISER, *va.* to despise; formerly *mespriser.* See *més-* and *priser.*—Der. *mépris* (verbal subst.), *méprisant, méprisable.*

MER, *sf.* the sea; from L. **mare.** For **a** = *e* see § 54.

† **Mercantile,** *adj.* mercantile; from It. *mercantile.*

Mercenaire, *adj.* mercenary; from L. mercenarius.

MERCERIE, *sf.* mercery, haberdashery. See *mercier.*

MERCI, *sf.* mercy, *sm.* thanks; from L. **mercedem.** For loss of **d** see *alouette*; for **e** = *i* see § 59.—Der. *remercier* (compd. of O. Fr. *mercier*).

MERCIER, *sm.* a mercer; from L. **mercerius** *: in Low Lat. documents **mercerius** is from **mercem.** For **e** = *ie* see § 56.—Der. *mercerie.*

MERCREDI, *sm.* Wednesday; from L. **Mercurii dies,** so used in inscriptions; pro-

perly Mercury's day). **Mercŭrii** becomes *Mercre* by regular loss of **u**, see § 51.

Mercure, *sm.* mercury; from L. mercurius.—Der. *mercuriel* (whose doublet is *mercuriale*).

MÈRE, *sf.* mother; originally *medre*, It. *madre*, from L. **matrem**. For **tr**=*r* see § 168; for **a**=*e* see § 54.

Mèrɔ, *adj.* pure, finest (of wool), in such phrases as *mère goutte*, *mère laine*; from L. merus.

MÉRELLE, *sf.* hopscotch; from L. **matrella***, der. from **matara**, a game which takes its name from the tile, etc., with which it is played. For **tr**=*r* see § 168; for **a**=*e* see § 54.

Méridien, *adj.* meridian, *sm.* the meridian; from L. meridianus.—Der. *méridienne*.

Méridional, *adj.* meridional, southern; from L. meridionalis.

Méringue, *sf.* a meringue. Origin unknown.

† **Mérinos**, *sf.* a merino sheep; introd. from Sp. *merino*, a flock which changes its pasturage.

MÉRISE, *sf.* a wild cherry. Origin unknown. —Der. *mérisier*.

Mérite, *sm.* merit; from L. meritum.—Der. *mériter*, *méritoire*.

MERLAN, *sm.* (Ichth.) a whiting. Origin unknown.

MERLE, *sm.* (Ornith.) a blackbird; from L. **merula**. For regular contr. of **mérŭla** to **mer'la** see § 51.

† **Merlin**, *sm.* a marline; from Eng. *marline*.

MERLIN, *sm.* a hammer; from L. **marculinus***, from **marculus** by regular contr. (see § 52) of **marcŭlinus** to **marc'linus**, whence *merlin*. For **cl**=*l* see *mûle*; for **a**=*e* see § 54.

MERLUCHE, *sm.* (Ichth.) hake; formerly *merluce*, Sp. *merluza*. Compd. of *luce* and *mer* (=*luce de mer*); *luce* is from L. **lucius**, properly a pike. For **ciu**=*ce* see *agencer*; for **c**=*ch* see § 126.

MERRAIN, *sm.* a clapboard, properly wood for building, etc.; from L. **materiamen**, found in Merov. texts: 'Si quis Ripuarius in silva communi **materiamen** vel ligna fissa abstulerit,' says the Ripuarian Code, 76. **Materiamen** is from **materia**. **Matĕriámen**, regularly contrd. (see § 52) to **mat'riamen** becomes *merrain*. For **-amen**=*-ain* see § 226; for **tr**=*rr* see § 163; for **a**=*e* see § 54.

MERVEILLE, *sf.* a wonder. It. *maraviglia*, from L. **mirabilia**, properly marvels. **Mirabilia**, contrd. (see § 52) to **mir'bilia**, becomes *merveille*. For **i**=*e* see § 72; for **li**=*il* see *ail*; for **b**=*v* see § 113.—Der. *merveilleux*, *émerveiller*.

MÉS-, prefix (*mé-* by dropping *s*, see Hist. Gram. p. 81) gives a bad sense to the words with which it is compd.: *priser* and *mépriser*, *dire* and *médire*, *fait* and *méfait*, etc. *Mé-*, originally *mes-*, Prov. *mens-*, Sp. *menos-*, corresponds to L. **minus**. To show how **minus** becomes *mé*, let us take as an example L. **minusfacere**, properly to do amiss (to). **Minusfacere**, contrd. to **min'sfacere** (see § 52), has **ns**=**s** (see *aîné*) and becomes **misfacere**, found in Carol. documents: 'In hoc si' frater meus meis fidelibus, qui contra illum nihil **misfecerunt**, et me, quando mihi opus fuit, adjuverunt' is found in a document of A.D. 825. **Misfacere** becomes *mesfaire*. For **mis**=*mes* see § 72; for **facere**=*faire* see *faire*. *Mesfaire* becomes *méfaire* by dropping *s*, see Hist. Gram. p. 81. Thus we see how **minus** is reduced to **min's**, *mis*, *mes*, *mé-*. This is also found in *méchant*, *méchef*, *mécompte*, *méconnaître*, *mécontent*, *mécreant*, *mécroire*, *médire*, *médisance*, *méfaire*, *méfait*, *méfier*, *mégarde*, *méplat*, *méprendre*, *mépriser*, *mépris*, *mésallier*, *mésavenir*, *mésaventure*, *mésuser*, etc.

MES, *poss. adj.* my; from L. **meos**. For **meos**=**mos** see § 52; for **mos**=*mes* see *je*.

MÉSAISE, *sf.* uneasiness. See *més-* and *aise*.

MÉSAILLIER, *va.* to make a misalliance. See *més-* and *allier*.—Der. *mésalliance*.

MÉSANGE, *sf.* (Ornith.) a titmouse; formerly *masenge*: of Germ. origin, A. S. *mâse*.

MÉSARRIVER, *vn.* to happen ill. See *més-* and *arriver*.

MÉSAVENIR, *vn.* to happen ill. See *més-* and *avenir*.

MESAVENTURE, *sf.* a misadventure. See *més-* and *aventure*.

Mésentère, *sm.* (Anat.) mesentery; from Gr. μεσεντέριον.—Der. *mésentérique*.

MÉSESTIMER, *va.* to undervalue. See *més-* and *estimer*.

Mésintelligence, *sf.* misunderstanding. See *més-* and *intelligence*.

MÉSOFFRIR, *va.* to underbid. See *més-* and *offrir*.

† **Mesquin**, *adj.* mean, shabby (properly poor); from Sp. *mezquino* (properly a slave). —Der. *mesquinerie*.

MESSAGE, *sm.* a message; from L. **missaticum***, in Carol. documents, as 'Si quis missum dominicum occiderit, quando in **missaticum** directus fuerit,' in a Capitulary of A. D. 813. '**Missaticum** tulit ipsi summo pontifici;' from another medieval document. **Missaticum** becomes *message* by **i**=*e*, see § 72; by **-aticum**=*-age*, see § 248.—Der. *messag*er, *messag*erie.

MESSE, *sf.* the mass; from L. **missa** (used by Christian writers of the 5th cent). Its doublets are *mets*, *mis*.

MESSÉANT, *adj.* indecorous. See *messéoir*.

MESSÉOIR, *vn.* to be unbecoming. See *més-* and *séoir*.—Der. *messéant*.

Messie, *sm.* the Messiah; from L. **Messias**.

MESSIER, *sm.* keeper of a standing crop; from L. **messarius***, deriv. of **messis**. For **-arius**=*-ier* see § 198.

MESSIEURS, *sm. pl.* gentlemen. See *mes* and *sieur*.

MESSIRE, *sm.* 'messire,' master; compd. of O. Fr. *mes* (my) and *sire*, q. v. *Mes* is from L. **meus**.

MESURABLE, *adj.* measurable; from L. **mensurabilis**. For **ns**=*s* see *aîne*; for **-abilis**=*-able* see *affable*.

MESURE, *sf.* measure; from L. **mensura**. For **ns**=*s* see *aîné*.

MESURER, *va.* to measure; from L. **mensurare**. For **ns**=*s* see *aîné*.—Der. *mesur*eur, *mesur*age, *démesuré*.

MÉSUSER, *vn.* to misuse. See *més-* and *user*.

Métacarpe, *sm.* (Anat.) metacarpus; from Gr. *μετακάρπιον*.

MÉTAIRIE, *sf.* metairie (land held on condition that the lord receives the half of the produce); formerly *métayerie*. See *métayer*.

Métal, *sm.* metal; from L. **metallum**.—Der. *métal*liser.

Métalepse, *sf.* (Rhet.) metalepsis; from Gr. *μετάληψις*.

Métallique, *adj.* metallic; from L. **metallicus**.

Métalliser, *va.* to metallise. See *métal*.—Der. *métalli*sation.

Métallurgie, *sf.* metallurgy; from Gr. *μεταλλουργία*.—Der. *métallurg*ique.

Métamorphose, *sf.* metamorphosis; from Gr. *μεταμόρφωσις*.—Der. *métamorphos*er.

Métaphore, *sf.* a metaphor; from Gr. *μεταφορά*.—Der. *métaphor*ique.

Métaphysique, *sf.* metaphysics; properly science of intellectual things, whose study was considered to follow after (*μετά*) that of physical things (*τὰ φυσικά*) in Aristotle's system.

Métaplasme, *sm.* a metaplasme; from Gr. *μεταπλασμός*.

Métastase, *sf.* (Med.) metastasis; from Gr. *μετάστασις*.

Métatarse, *sm.* (Anat.) metatarsus; from Gr. *μετά* and *ταρσός*.

Métathèse, *sf.* metathesis; from Gr. *μετάθεσις*.

MÉTAYER, *sm.* a 'metayer,' farmer (who pays the lord half the produce of his farm); from L. **medietarius***, found in medieval Lat. documents, from **medietatem**. **Medietarius** becomes *métayer* by loss of medial **t**, see *abbaye*; by **-arius**=*-ier*, see § 198; by **d**=*t*, which usually only occurs with final **d**, see §§ 120, 121.—Der. *métair*ie.

MÉTEIL, *sm.* meslin (mixed wheat and rye); formerly *mesteil*, from L. **mixtellum***, from **mixtum**. For **x**=*s* see *amitié*; for **i**=*e* see § 72; for loss of *s* see Hist. Gram. p. 81.

Métempsycose, *sf.* metempsychosis; from Gr. *μετεμψύχωσις*.

Météore, *sm.* a meteor; from Gr. *μετέωρος*.—Der. *météor*ique.

Météorologie, *sf.* meteorology; from Gr. *μετέωρος* and *λόγος*.—Der. *météorolog*ique.

Méthode, *sf.* method; from Gr. *μέθοδος*.—Der. *méthod*ique, *méthod*isme, *méthod*iste.

Méticuleux, *adj.* fastidious; from L. **meticulosus**. For **-osus**=*-eux* see § 229.

MÉTIER, *sm.* trade; formerly *mestier*, in 10th cent. *mistier*, in the poem of St. Léger; from L. **ministerium**, an office, then employment, lastly, daily occupation, trade: so used in Carol. documents. We find in the Capitularies 'amittere **ministerium**,' for 'to lose one's employment'; the Capitularies of Charles the Bald, II. 15, use **ministerium** for 'trade': 'Ipsi monetarii jurent quod ipsum **ministerium**, quantum scierint et potuerint, fideliter faciant.' The heads of trades (*chefs des métiers*) are called in medieval documents the **capita ministeriorum**. **Ministérium**, contrd. (see § 52) to **min'sterium**, reduces **ns** to *s* (see *aîné*), whence *misterium*, whence earliest O. Fr. *mistier*; whence *mestier* by **i**=*e* (see § 72), whence *métier* by loss of *s* (see Hist. Gram. p. 81).

MÉTIS, *sm.* and *adj.* mongrel; formerly *mestis*, from L. **mixtitius***, der. from **mixtus**. **Mixtitius** becomes *mestis* by **i**=*e*, see § 72; by **x**=*s*, see *amitié*; by **-itius**=*-is*, see § 214. *Mestis* becomes *métis* by loss of *s*, see Hist. Gram. p. 81.

Métonymie, *sf.* (Rhet.) metonymy; from Gr. *μετωνυμία*.

Métope, *sf.* (Archit.) metope; from Gr. *μετόπη*.

Mètre, *sm.* a metre; from Gr. *μέτρον*.—Der. *métr*er, *métr*eur.

Métrique, *adj.* metrical; from Gr. *μετρικός*.

Métropole, *sf.* a metropolis; from Gr. *μητρόπολις*.—Der. *metropol*itain.

METS, *sm.* viand, dish of food; formerly *mes*, It. *messo*, from L. **missum***, lit. what is sent in to table: cp. **ferculum**, der. from **ferre**. For **i**=*e* see § 72.—Der. entre*mets*.

METTRE, *va.* to put, place, lay; from L. **mittere**, lit. to send, then to place, in medieval Lat.: 'Ut per omnia altaria luminaria mittantur' is a passage from a very old Rituale. **Míttĕre**, contrd. regularly (see § 51) to **mitt're**, becomes *mettre* by **i**=*e*, see § 72.—Der. *mett*able, *mett*eur, entre*mettre*, dé*mettre*, sou*mettre*, ad*mettre*.

MEUBLE, *sf.* a piece of furniture, *adj.* moveable; from L. **mobilis**, moveable, then subst. for furniture. **Móbĭlis**, contrd. regularly (see § 51) to **mob'lis**, becomes *meuble* by **o**=*eu*, see § 79. *Meuble* is a doublet of *mobile*, q. v.—Der. *meubl*er, *meubl*ant, a*meubl*ement (for *ameubler*), a*meubl*ir.

MEUGLER, *vn.* to low, bellow; from L. **mugulare***, from **mugire**. **Mugŭláre**, contrd. (see § 52) to **mug'lare**, becomes *meugler* by **u**=*eu*; see *beugler*.

MEULE, *sf.* a millstone. It. *mola*, from L. **mola**. For **o**=*eu* see § 79.—Der. *meul*ière.

MEULE, *sf.* a rick, stack (of hay); formerly *meulle*, from L. **metula***, dim. of **meta**, a rick, in Carolingian documents; e. g. 'acceptisque clavibus **metas** annonae, quae aderant, elidit,' says Gregory of Tours (Hist. 4, 41). *Meta* is properly a cone. **Métŭla**, regularly contrd. (see § 51) to **met'la**, becomes *meulle*, then *meule*, by **tl**=*ll*=*l*; see § 168.

MEUNIER, *sm.* a miller; formerly *meulnier*, Prov. *molinier*, from L. **molinarius**, by regular contr. (see § 52) of **molĭnárius** to **mol'narius**; whence *meulnier* by **-arius**=*-ier* (see § 198), and **o**=*eu* (see § 79), then *meunier* by dropping *l*.—Der. *meun*erie.

MEURTRE, *sm.* murder; from L. **mordrum***; found in Carolingian documents, e. g. 'Si **mordrum** totum quis fecerit,' Lex Saxonum, 2, 6; 'Si quis hominem in **mordro** occiderit,' in a Capitulary of A.D. 813. **Mordrum** is of Germ. origin, Goth. *maurthr*; for **au**=*o* see § 106. **Mordrum** becomes *meurtre*. For **o**=*eu* see § 79; for **dr**=*tr*, an altogether irregular change, see § 171.—Der. *meurtr*ier, *meurtr*ir, *meurtr*ière.

MEURTRIR, *va.* to bruise, kill. See *meurtre*. Der. *meurtr*issure.

MEUTE, *sf.* a pack of hounds; originally a troop generally: e. g. we find in the Chanson d'Antioche, a French poem, 13th cent., that *Pierre l'Hermite vit périr toute la* meute *des croisés*. *Meute* is from L. **mota***, properly a troop raised for an expedition, in medieval texts. **Mota** is partic. subst. of **movere**. **Mota** becomes *meute* by **o**=*eu*, see § 79.—Der. a*meut*er (to collect, form into a troop, then excite. From this use *meute* came, in O. Fr., to =*émeute*, a revolt, a sense which survives in the deriv. *meutin*, now *mutin*. For *eu*=*u* see *purée*).

MI-, prefix or suffix to words, =Engl. *mid-*; from L. **medius**. For loss of **d** see *alouette*; for **e**=*i* see § 59. *Mi* is a doublet of *médium*.—Der. *mi*nuit, *mi*partie, mi*jambe*, *mi*-carême, *mi*di, *mi*lieu, par*mi*.

Miasme, *sm.* a miasma; from Gr. *μίασμα*.

MIAULER, *vn.* to mew, onomatopoetic; see § 34.—Der. *miaul*ement.

†**Mica**, *sm.* (Min.) mica; from L. **mica**, der. from **micare**. Its doublet is *mie*, q. v.

MICHE, *sf.* a loaf; of Germ. origin, Flem. *micke*, wheaten bread. For *c*=*ch* see § 126.

MICMAC, *sm.* an intrigue; of Germ. origin. Germ. *mischmasch*.

Micocoulier, *sf.* (Bot.) nettle-tree. Origin unknown.

Microcosme, *sm.* a microcosm; from Gr. *μικρόκοσμος*.

Micrographie, *sf.* micrography; from Gr. *μικρός* and *γράφειν*.—Der. *micrograph*ique.

Micromètre, *sm.* a micrometer; from Gr. *μικρός* and *μέτρον*.—Der. *micromẽtr*ique.

Microscope, *sm.* a microscope; from Gr. *μικρός* and *σκοπεῖν*.—Der. *microscop*ique.

MIDI, *sm.* noon, south; compd. of *mi* (**medius**) and *di* (**diem**): 'Ipsum meridiem, cur non **mediidiem**? Credo, quod erat insuavius,' says Cicero in the De Oratore.

MIE, *sf.* a crumb; from L. **mica**. So Petronius has '**mica** panis' for a crumb of bread, and a 7th-cent. formulary opposes **mica** to **crusta**: 'A foris turpis est **crusta**, ab intus **miga** nimis est fusca.' For loss of

medial e see *affouage*. *Mie* is a doublet of *mica*, q. v.—Der. *miette*.

MIE, *adv.* not; from L. **mica**. *Je n'en ai mie* properly = *je n'en ai pas une parcelle*, 'I have not a scrap.' The Lat. used **mica** similarly, as in Martial's 'nullaque **mica** salis.' For loss of c see *affouage*.

MIE, *sf.* a darling, love; abbreviation of *amie*.

MIEL, *sm.* honey; from L. **mel**. For e = *ie* see § 56.—Der. *mielleux*.

MIEN, *pron. adj.* mine; formerly *men*, softened form of *mon*, q. v. For *mon* = *men* see *je*; for *men* = *mien* see § 56. We find *le mon* for *le mien* in several 11th-cent. documents; this confirms the origin given. For the etymology see *mon*.

MIETTE, *sf.* a little crumb. See *mie*.—Der. *émiett*er.

MIEUX, *adv.* better; formerly *mieus*, originally *miels* and *mels*, from L. **melius**, by regular contr. (see § 51) of *mélius* to *mel's*; whence O. Fr. *mels*, whence successively *miels*, see § 56; *mieus*, see *agneau*; and *mieux*, see *deux*.

MIÈVRE, *adj.* arch, roguish. Origin unknown.—Der. *miè*vrerie, *miè*vreté.

MIGNARD, *adj.* delicate. See *mignon*.—Der. *mignard*er, *mignard*ise.

MIGNON, MIGNARD, *sm.* a favourite, darling, minion; from a common root *mign-*, of Germ origin, O.H.G. *minnia*. — Der. *mignon*ette, *mignot*er.

Migraine, *sf.* headache; from L. hemicranium, found in Marcellus Empiricus. For loss of first syllable see *briller*; for c = *g* see *adjuger*.

Migration, *sf.* migration; from L. migrationem.

MIJAURÉE, *sf.* an affected lady. Origin unknown.

MIJOTER, *va.* to nurse up. Origin unknown.

MIL, *sm.* (Bot.) millet; from L. **milium**.—Der. *mil*let, *mil*leraie.

MIL, *adj.* thousand; from L. **mille**.

† **Milan**, *sm.* (Ornith.) a kite; from Sp. *milano*.

Miliaire, *adj.* miliary; from L. miliarius, from milium, millet.

MILICE, *sf.* militia; from L. **militia**. For -tia = *-ce* see *agencer*.—Der. *milic*ien.

MILIEU, *sm.* middle. See *mi* and *lieu*.

Militaire, *adj.* military; from L. militaris.

Militer, *vn.* to militate; from L. militare.—Der. *milit*ant.

MILLE, *adj.* thousand; *sm.* a thousand; from L. **millia**, pl. of **mille**.—Der. *mill*iard, *mill*ion.

Millénaire, *adj.* millenary; from L. millenarius.

Millésime, *sm.* date (of coins, books, etc.); from L. millesimus. Its doublets are *millième*, *millime*.

MILLET, *sm.* (Bot.) millet. See *mil*.

Milliaire, *adj.* milliary; *sm.* a milestone; from L. milliarius.

MILLIÈME, *adj.* and *sm.* thousandth; formerly *milliesme*, from L. **millesimus**. For -esimus = *-ième* see *huitième*. Its doublet is *millésime*.

MILLIER, *sm.* thousand (of); from L. **milliarium**. For -arium = *-ier* see § 198.

MILLION, *sm.* a million. See *mille*.—Der. *million*naire, *million*ième.

† **Milord**, *sm.* a lord, rich man; from Engl. *my lord*.

Mime, *sm.* a mime, mimic; from L. mimus.

Mimique, *adj.* mimic; from L. mimicus.

† **Minaret**, *sm.* a minaret; of Oriental origin, Ar. *minâret*.

MINAUDER, *vn.* to be lackadaisical.—Der. *minaud*erie, *minaud*ier.

MINCE, *adj.* slender, slight. Origin unknown.—Der. a*mincer*.

† **Mine**, *sf.* air, countenance; from It. *mina*.—Der. *mi*nois, *mi*naud, *mi*nauder.

Mine, *sf.* a mine. See *miner*.—Der. *mine*ur.

MINE, *sf.* a mine (a measure = 78 litres), lit. the half of a setier; from L. **hemina**, half a sextarius. For loss of he see *migraine*.

Mine, *sf.* a mina (100 drachms); from L. mina.

Miner, *va.* to mine, lead a gallery underground; from L. minare. Its doublet is *mener*, q. v.—Der. *mine* (verbal subst.), *minéral*, *minerai*.

Minéral, *sm.* mineral, ore. See *miner*.—Der. *minérali*ser, *minérali*sation, *minérali*sateur, *minéralo*gie (from *minéral* and λογος).

Minéralogie, *sf.* mineralogy. See *minéral*. Der. *minéralogi*ste, *minéralogi*que.

MINET, *sm.* a cat, puss. Origin unknown.

MINEUR, *adj.* under age, minor, *sm.* a minor; from L. **minorem**. For -orem = *-eur* see § 227. Its doublet is *moindre*, q. v.

Miniature, *sf.* a miniature; from L. miniatura, properly painting done with minium, the initials of MSS. being usually drawn with vermillion.—Der. *miniatur*iste.

Minime, *adj.* very small; from L. minimus.

Minimum, *sm.* a minimum; from L. minimum.

Ministère, *sm.* a ministry; from L. ministerium. Its doublet is *métier*, q. v.—Der. *ministériel* (whose doublet is *ménestral*, q. v.).

Ministre, *sm.* a minister; from L. minister.

Minium, *sm.* minium, red lead; from L. minium.

MINOIS, *sm.* a pretty face. See *mine*.

Minorité, *sf.* a minority; from L. minoritatem *, from minor.

MINUIT, *sm.* midnight. See *mi* and *nuit*.

Minuscule, *adj.* small (of letters); from L. minusculus.

Minute, *sf.* a minute; from L. minuta, properly a small thing, whence a small space of time. Its doublet is *menue*, q. v.—Der. *minuter*.

Minutie, *sf.* a trifle; from L. minutia.—Der. *minutieux*.

† **Mirabelle**, *sf.* a mirabelle (plum); from Sp. *mirabel*.

Miracle, *sm.* a miracle; from L. miraculum. For -aculum = *-acle*, see § 254.

Miraculeux, *adj.* miraculous; from L. miraculosus (so used in St. Augustine).

MIRAGE, *sm.* a mirage. See *mirer*.

MIRE, *sf.* aim, sight. See *mirer*.

MIRER, *va.* to aim, aim at, properly to admire, look at. Origin unknown.—Der. *mire* (verbal subst,), *miroir*, *mirage*.

MIRLIFLORE, *sm.* a coxcomb. Origin unknown.

MIRLITON, *sm.* a reed-pipe. Origin unknown.

MIROIR, *sm.* a mirror. See *mirer*.—Der. *miroiter*, *miroitier*.

MIROITERIE, *sf.* looking-glass making. See *miroir*.

† **Misaine**, *sf.* a foresail; from It. *mezzana*.

Misanthropie, *sf.* misanthropy; from Gr. *μισανθρωπία*.—Der. *misanthrope*, *misanthropique*.

Miscellanées, *sf. pl.* a miscellany; from L. miscellanea.

MISE, *sf.* a putting, laying, setting. See *mettre*. Its doublet is *messe*, q. v.

Misérable, *adj.* miserable; from L. miserabilis.

Misère, *sf.* misery; from L. miseria.

Miséricorde, *sf.* pity; from L. misericordia.—Der. *miséricordieux*.

Missel, *sm.* a missal, i. e. a book containing the masses for special days; der. from missa. For -alis = *-el* see § 191.

Mission, *sf.* a mission; from L. missionem.—Der. *missionnaire*.

Missive, *sf.* a missive; from L. missiva, from missum, p. p. of mittere.

† **Mistral**, *sm.* the mistral (north-west wind of Provence); from Prov. *mistral*, formerly *maestral*, It. *maestrale*, is the L. magistralis, i. e. the masterful wind. For loss of g see *allier*. *Mistral* is a doublet of *magistral*.

MITAINE, MITON, *sf.* a mitten, properly a half glove; from a root *mit*, of Germ. origin, O. H. G. *mittamo*, half.

MITE, *sf.* a mite, tick; of Germ. origin, A. S. *mite*.

Mitigation, *sf.* mitigation; from L. mitigationem.

Mitiger, *va.* to mitigate; from L. mitigare.

MITON, *sm.* a mitten. See *mitaine*.

MITONNER, *va.* to coddle up. Origin unknown.

MITOYEN, *adj.* medial, middle; from medieval L. medietanus *. For loss of t see *abbaye*; for e = *i* see § 59; for -anus = *-en* see § 194; for e = *oi* see *accroire* and § 61; for the unusual passage back from d to *t* see § 121.—Der. *mitoyenneté*.

MITRAILLE, *sf.* old iron, small shot; formerly *mitaille*; for addition of *r* see *chanvre*. *Mitaille* is dim. of O. Fr. *mite*, a mite, small copper coin, whence it means morsels of copper, the sense it had as late as the 17th cent. *Mite* is of Germ. origin, Flem. *mijte*.—Der. *mitrailler*, *mitraillade*.

Mitre, *sf.* a mitre; from L. mitra.—Der. *mitré*, *mitron*.

MITRON, *sm.* a baker's man, properly one who wears a paper mitre. See *mitre*.

Mixte, *adj.* mixed; from L. mixtus.

Mixtion, *sf.* mixtion, gold size; from L. mixtionem.—Der. *mixtionner*.

Mixture, *sf.* a mixture; from L. mixtura.

Mnémonique, *adj.* mnemonic; from Gr. *μνημονική* (sc. *τέχνη*, the art of helping the memory).

Mnémotechnie, *sf.* mnemonics; from Gr. *μνήμων* and *τέχνη*.

Mobile, *adj.* mobile, moveable; from L. mobilis. Its doublet is *meuble*, q. v.—Der. *mobiliaire*, *mobilier*, *mobiliser*, *immobile*.

Mobiliser, *va.* to liberate, mobilise (soldiers). See *mobile*.—Der. *mobilisation*, *immobiliser*.

Mobilité, *sf.* mobility; from L. mobilitatem. For -tatem = *-té* see § 230.

Modalité, *sf.* modality; from L. modali-

tatem*, from modalis, der. from modus.

Mode, *sf.* manner; from L. modus.—Der. *mod*iste.

† **Modèle**, *sm.* a model; from It. *modello*.—Der. *model*er, *model*age.

Modérateur, *sm.* a moderator; from L. moderatorem.

Modération, *sf.* moderation; from L. moderationem.

Modérer, *va.* to moderate; from L. moderari.

Moderne, *adj.* modern; from L. modernus (in Priscian).

Modeste, *adj.* modest; from L. modestus.

Modestie, *sf.* modesty; from L. modestia.

Modification, *sf.* modification; from L. modificationem.

Modifier, *va.* to modify; from L. modificare.—Der. *modific*atif.

Modique, *adj.* moderate (in value); from L. modicus.

Modicité, *sf.* smallness, moderateness; from L. modicitatem.

Module, *sm.* a measure, diameter (of coins); from L. modulus. Its doublet is *moule*, q. v.

Moduler, *va.* to modulate; from L. modulari.—Der. *modul*ation.

MOELLE, *sf.* marrow. Prov. *meolla*, Sp. *meollo*, from L. **medulla**, by loss of **d** (see *accabler*), whence *meolle* by **u**=*o* (see *annoncer*), whence *moelle* by transposition of the vowels—Der. *moell*eux.

MOELLON, *sm.* ashlar. Origin unknown.

MŒUF, *sm.* mood (of verbs); so found as late as Rollin, from L. **modus**. For **o**=*eu* see *accueillir*; for **d**=*f* see § 122.

MŒURS, *sm. pl.* manners, morals; from L. **mores**, by regular contr. (see § 51) of **móres** into **mor's**, whence *mœurs*. For **o**=*eu* see *accueillir*.

MOI, *pers. pron.* (objective case), me, to me; from L. **mî**, contr. of **mihi**. For **i**=*oi* see *boire*.

MOIGNON, *sm.* a stump (of an amputated limb). Origin unknown.

MOINDRE, *adj.* (comp. and superl. of *petit*), less, least; formerly *mendre*, from L. **minor**, by regular contr. (see § 51) of **mínor** to **min'r**, whence O. Fr. *mendre*. For **nr**=*ndr* see *absoudre*; for **i**=*e* see § 72. *Mendre* becomes *moindre* by *e*=*oi*, see § 72. *Moindre* is a doublet of *mineur*, q. v.—Der. *amoindr*ir.

MOINE, *sm.* a monk; from a type **monius***, from Gr. *μόνος*, by transposing **i**, see *choanoine* and Hist. Gram. p. 77. **Monius*** has produced a deriv. **monialis**, found in a document, A. D. 649.—Der. *moin*erie.

MOINEAU, *sm.* a sparrow; formerly *moinel*, *moisnel*, contr. of *moissonel*, dim. of O. Fr. *moisson*, from L. **muscionem***, a little bird, from **musca**, i. e. properly a fly-catcher. **Muscionem** becomes *moisson*. For **u**=*oi* see § 100; for **scio**=*sso* see *agencer*. *Moissonel*, dim. of *moisson*, is regularly contr. (see § 52) to *mois'nel*, whence *moinel* (see Hist. Gram. p. 81), lastly *moineau* (see *agneau*).

MOINS, *adv.* less, lacking, too little; from L. **minus**. For contr. of **minus** to **min's** see § 51, whence *moins*; for **i**=*oi* see *boire*.

† **Moire**, *sm.* a waved or watered textile fabric; from Engl. *mohair*.—Der. *moir*er.

MOIS, *sm.* a month; from L. **mensis**. For **ns**=*s* see *aîné*; for **e**=*oi* see § 62.

MOISE, *sf.* a couple, brace. Origin unknown.

MOISIR, *va.* to make mouldy; formerly *muisir*, from L. **mucere**. For **u**=*ui* see *buis*; for *ui*=*oi* see *angoisse*; for **c**=*s* see *amitié*; for **e**=*i* see § 59.—Der. *moisi*ssure, *moisi* (partic. subst.).

MOISSON, *sf.* harvest; from L. **messionem** (found in Varro). For **e**=*oi* see § 62.—Der. *moissonn*er, *moissonn*eur.

MOITE, *adj.* damp, moist; formerly *moiste*, from L. **musteus***, der. from **mustum**. **Musteus** becomes regularly **mustius** (see *abréger*), whence *moiste*, by **u**=*oi* (see § 100), lastly *moite* by loss of *s* (see Hist. Gram. p. 81).—Der. *moit*eur.

MOITIÉ, *sf.* half; from L. **medietatem**. For loss of medial **d** see *accabler*: for **e**=*oi* see § 62; for **-atem**=*-ié* see *amitié*.

MOL, *adj.* soft; from L. **mollis**. Its doublet is *mou*, q. v.—Der. *mol*lasse, *mol*lement, *mol*let, *mol*eton.

Molaire, *adj.* molar; from L. molaris. Its doublet is *meulière*.

Môle, *sm.* a mole, pierhead; from L. moles.

Molécule, *sf.* a molecule, particle; from Schol. Lat. molecula, dim. of moles.—Der. *molécul*aire.

Molester, *va.* to molest; from L. molestare.

MOLETTE, *sf.* a painter's grindstone, roxel; dim. of *mola*.

MOLASSE, *adj.* flabby. See *mol*.

MOLLESSE, *sf.* softness; from L. **molitia***, der. from **mollis**. For **-itia**=*-esse* see § 245.

MOLLET, *sm.* calf (of the leg). See *mol*.

MOLLIR, *va.* to soften; from L. **mollire.**

Mollusque, *sm.* a mollusc, shellfish; from L. mollusca.

Moment, *sm.* a moment; from L. momentum.

Momentané, *adj.* momentary; from L. momentaneus (so used by St. Jerome).

MOMERIE, *sf.* mummery, masquerade; from O. Fr. *momer*; of Germ. origin, Germ. *mummen.*

† **Momie,** *sf.* a mummy; from It. *mummia.*

MON, *poss. adj.* my, mine; from L. **meum.** For meum = mum see § 102 (cp. sam = suam in Ennius). Mum becomes *mon* by u = o (see § 93) and m = *n* (see *changer*).

Monacal, *adj.* monacal, monkish; from L. monachalis.

Monachisme, *sm.* monkery; from L. monachismus.

Monade, *sf.* a monad; from L. monadem, found in Isidore of Seville.

Monadelphie, *sf.* (Bot.) monadelphy; from Gr. *μόνος* and *ἀδελφός.*

Monandrie, *sf.* (Bot.) monandria; from Gr. *μόνος* and *ἀνήρ.*

Monarchie, *sf.* monarchy; from Gr. *μοναρχία.*—Der. *monarch*ique, *monarch*iste.

Monarchique, *adj.* monarchical. See *monarchie.*

Monarque, *sm.* a monarch; from Gr. *μονάρχης.*

Monastère, *sm.* a monastery; from L. monasterium. Its doublet is *moutier*, q.v.

Monastique, *adj.* monastic; from L. monasticus*.

Monaut, *adj.* one-eared; from Gr. *μόνωτος.*

MONCEAU, *sm.* a heap; formerly *moncel.* For *-el* = *-eau* see *agneau.* *Moncel* is from L. **monticellum,** a hill-shaped heap, der. from **montem** by regular contr. (see § 52) of **montĭcellum** to **mont'cellum.** For tc = *c* see *adjuger.*—Der. (from O. Fr. *moncel*) a*monceler.*

MONDAIN, *adj.* mundane, worldly; from L. **mundanus.** For u = o see § 93; for -anus = *-ain* see § 194.—Der. *monda*nité.

MONDE, *sm.* the world; from L. **mundus.** For u = o see § 93.

MONDE, *adj.* clean (of animals); from L. **mundus.** For u = o see § 93.—Der. im*monde.*

MONDER, *va.* to clean; from L. **mundare.** For u = o see § 93.

Monétaire, *adj.* monetary; from L. monetarius, properly a money-dealer.

Moniteur, *sm.* a monitor; from L. monitorem.

Monition, *sf.* an admonition; from L. monitionem.

Monitoire, *adj.* and *sm.* a monitory; from L. monitorium.—Der. *monitor*ial.

MONNAIE, *sf.* coin, money; formerly *monnoie*; from L. **moneta.** For loss of t see *aigu*; for n = *nn* see *ennemi*; for e = *oi* = *ai* see § 62.—Der. *monnay*er, *monnay*age, *monnay*eur.

Monochrome, *adj.* monochromatic; from Gr. *μονόχρωμος.*

Monocorde, *sm.* a monochord; from Gr. *μονόχορδος.*

Monocotylédone, *sf.* (Bot.) a monocotyledon; from Gr. *μόνος* and *κοτυληδών.*

Monoecie, *sf.* (Bot.) monœcia; from Gr. *μόνος* and *οἶκία.*

Monogramme, *sm.* a monogram; from Gr. *μονογραμμόν.*

Monographie, *sf.* a monograph; from Gr. *μονογραφία.*

Monoïque, *adj.* (Bot.) androgynous; from Gr. *μόνος* and *οἶκος.*

Monolithe, *sm.* a monolith; from Gr. *μονόλιθος.*

Monologue, *sm.* a monologue; from Gr. *μονολογία.*

Monomanie, *sf.* a monomania; from Gr. *μόνος* and *manie*, q. v.—Der. *monomane.*

Monôme, *sm.* (Algebra) monome; from Gr. *μονόω.*

Monopétale, *adj.* (Bot.) monopetalous; from Gr. *μόνος* and *πέταλον.*

Monophylle, *adj.* (Bot.) monophyllous; from Gr. *μονόφυλλος.*

Monopole, *sm.* a monopoly; from Gr. *μονοπωλία.*—Der. *monopol*eur, *monopol*iser.

Monosyllabe, *sm.* a monosyllabe; from Gr. *μονοσύλλαβος.*—Der. *monosyllab*ique.

Monotone, *adj.* monotonous, *sf.* monotony; from Gr. *μονότονος.*—Der. *monoton*ie.

MONS, *sm.* abbreviation of *monsieur*, q. v.

MONSEIGNEUR, *sm.* my lord, your lordship. See *mon* and *seigneur.*—Der. *monseigneur*iser.

MONSIEUR, *sm.* sir. See *mon* and *sieur.*

Monstre, *sm.* a monster; from L. monstrum.

Monstrueux, *adj.* monstrous; from L. monstruosus. For -osus = *-eux* see § 229.—Der. *monstru*osité.

MONT, *sm.* a mountain, hill; from L. **montem.**—Der. *mont*er, a*mont.*

MONTAGNE, *sf.* a mountain; from L. **montanea***, der. from **montem.** For -anea = *-agne* see *aragne.*—Der. *montagn*ard, *montagn*eux.

MONTER, *va.* to ascend. See *mont.*—Der. *montage*, *montée* (partic. subst.), *montant*, *monteur*, *montoir*, *monture*, *démonter*, *remonter*, *surmonter*.

Monticule, *sm.* a hillock; from L. monticulus.

MONTRE, *sf.* a sample, a watch. See *montrer*.

MONTRER, *va.* to show, point out; formerly *monstrer*; from L. **monstrare**. For loss of s see Hist. Gram. p. 81.—Der. *montre* (verbal subst., the dial-plate which shows the hours, thence by extension a watch).

Montueux, *adj.* hilly; from L. montuosus. For -osus = *-eux* see § 229.

Monument, *sm.* a monument; from L. monumentum.—Der. *monumental*.

MOQUER (SE), *vpr.* to mock. Origin unknown.—Der. *moquerie*, *moqueur*.

MOQUETTE, *sf.* a Wilton carpet. Origin unknown.

MORAILLES, *sf.* horse-twitchers (in farriery). Origin unknown.—Der. *moraillon*.

Moral, *adj.* moral; from L. moralis.—Der. *moraliser*.

Morale, *sf.* ethics; from L. moralis (used as a subst. in Ennodius).

Moraliser, *vn.* to moralise. See *moral.*—Der. *moraliseur*, *moraliste*, *démoraliser*.

Moralité, *sf.* morality; from L. moralitatem. For -tatem = *-té* see § 230.

Morbide, *adj.* morbid; from L. morbidus.

† **Morbidesse**, *sf.* morbidity; from It. *morbidezza*.

MORCEAU, *sm.* a morsel; formerly *morcel*, originally *morsel*, It. *morsello*, from L. **morsellum** *, found in late Lat. documents; properly a thing bitten, mouthful, **morsellum** being a dim. of **morsum**, p.p. of **mordere**. Cp. Germ. *bissen* from *beiszen*. **Morsellum** becomes successively O. Fr. *morsel*, then *morcel* (see *cercueil* for s = *c*), lastly *morceau* (by *el* = *eau*, see *agneau*). *Morceau* is a doublet of *museau*, q. v.—Der. (from O. Fr. *morcel*) *morceler*.

MORCELER, *vn.* to parcel out. See *morceau*.—Der. *morcellement*.

Mordicant, *adj.* corrosive; from L. mordicantem, der. from mordere.

† **Mordicus**, *adv.* tenaciously, stoutly; from L. **mordicus**.

MORDILLER, *vn.* to nibble. See *mordre*.

MORDORÉ, *sm.* reddish brown; formerly *more doré*, compd. of *doré* (q. v.) and *more*, which is from L. **maurus**, a Moor. For au = o see § 107.

MORDRE, *va.* to bite; from L. **mordere**. For **mordēre** = **mordĕre** see Hist. Gram. p. 133. **Mordĕre** becomes *mordre* by dropping ĕ, see § 51.—Der. *démordre*, *remordre*.

MORE, *sm.* a Moor, blackamoor; from L. **Maurus**. For au = o see § 107.—Der. *moresque*, *moreau* (formerly *morel*, for *el* = *eau* see *agneau*), *morelle*, *morillon*, *moricaud*.

MORFIL, *sm.* a wire edge (of razors, etc.). See *fil* and *mort*.

MORFONDRE, *va.* to chill, properly a veterinary term, meaning to strike a chill, with nasal catarrh in a horse. *Morfondre* is compd. of *morve* (a horse's disorder) and *fondre*.

MORGELINE, *sf.* (Bot.) chickweed. It. *mordigallina*, a plant much liked by poultry, as is shown by its derivation from **morsus gallinae**, whence *morsgeline*, then *morgeline*. For loss of *s* see Hist. Gram. p. 81; for **gallina** = *géline* see *géline*.

MORGUE, (1) *sf.* gravity, cold pride.—Der. *morguer*. (2) *sf.* a room at the entrance of a prison (used as a sort of depôt), morgue. Origin unknown.

Moribond, *adj.* in a dying state; from L. moribundus.

MORICAUD, *sm.* a blackamoor. See *more*.

Morigéner, *va.* to form the morals of, reprimand; from L. morigerari.

MORILLE, *sf.* (Bot.) a morel; of Germ. origin, O. H. G. *morhila*.

† **Morion**, *sm.* a morion, helmet; from It. *morione*.

MORNE, *adj.* dull, downcast; of Germ. origin, O. H. G. *mornen*, to mourn.

† **Morne**, *sm.* a mountain; introd. from the Antilles, Sp. *morron*.

Morose, *adj.* morose; from L. morosus.

Morosité, *sf.* morosity; from L. morositatem.

Morphée, *sm.* Morpheus; from Gr. Μορφεύς.—Der. *morphine*.

Morphine, *sf.* (Med.) morphine. See *Morphée*.

MORS, *sm.* a bit (of a bridle); from L. **morsus**.

MORSURE, *sm.* a bite, sting; from L. **morsura** *, der. from L. **morsus**.

MORT, *sf.* death; from L. **mortem**.

MORT, *adj.* (or *p.p.*) dead; from L. **mortuus**. For **mortuus** = **mortus** see § 51.

† **Mortadelle**, *sf.* an Italian sausage; from It. *mortadella*.

Mortaise, *sf.* a mortise (carpentry). Origin unknown.

Mortalité, *sf.* mortality; from L. mortalitatem.

MORTEL; *adj.* mortal; from L. **mortalis**. For **-alis** = *-el* see § 191.

MORTIER, *sm.* a mortar; from L. **mortarium**. For **-arium** = *-ier* see § 198.

Mortification, *sf.* mortification; from L. mortificationem.

Mortifier, *va.* to mortify; from L. mortificare.—Der. *mortifiant*.

Mortuaire, *adj.* mortuary; from L. mortuarius.

MORUE, *sf.* codfish. Origin unknown.

MORVE, *sf.* glanders, nasal mucous; from L. **morbus**, properly a disease, those of animals being usually very vaguely designated; just as we talk of dogs having the distemper, without specifying which distemper. Thus *la morve*, the special disorder of horses, is similarly derived from the generic Lat. **morbus**.—Der. *morveux*.

† **Mosaïque**, *sf.* mosaic; from It. *musaico*.

Mosaïque, *adj.* Mosaic (of Moses); from L. mosaicus.

† **Mosquée**, *sf.* a mosque; of Oriental origin, Ar. *mesgid*, through It. *moschea*.

MOT, *sm.* a word. It. *motto*, from L. **muttum**: 'Non audet dicere **muttum**,' says Lucilius. Cornutus says, on the first Satire of Persius, 'Proverbialiter dicimus, **muttum** nullum emiseris, id est verbum.' For **u** = *o* see § 97.

† **Motet**, *sm.* a motet; from It. *motetto*.

Moteur, *sm.* a mover, motive power; from L. motorem.

Motif, *sm.* a motive; from L. motivus *, der. from motum, lit. 'that which moves' to the doing of anything.—Der. *motiver*.

Motion, *sf.* a motion; from L. motionem.

MOTTE, *sf.* a clod. Origin unknown.

Motus, *interj.* mum! Origin unknown.

MOU, *a'j.* soft; from *mol*, whose doublet it is. See *agneau*.—Der. *mou* (sm.).

MOUCHARD, *sm.* a police-spy. See *mouche*.

MOUCHE, *sf.* a fly; formerly *mousche*, from L. **musca**. For **u** = *ou* see § 97; for **ca** = *che* see §§ 126, 54; for loss of *s* see Hist. Gram. p. 81.—Der. *moucheron*, *mouchard*, *moucheter*, *moucherolle*, *émouchet*.

MOUCHER, *va.* to wipe the nose; from L. **muccare**, from **mucus**. **Muccare** is found in the Germanic Codes: 'Si nasum excusserit ut **muccare** non possit,' in the Ripuarian Code, v. 2. **Muccare** becomes *moucher* by **cc** = *ch*, see *acheter*, and **u** = *ou*, see § 97.—Der. *mouchoir*, *mouchettes*, *moucheur*, *mouchure*.

MOUCHETER, *va.* to spot, speckle. See *mouche*.—Der. *mouchéture*.

MOUDRE, *va.* to grind; formerly *moldre*, originally *molre*, from L. **molere**, by regular contr. (see § 51) of **mólĕre** to **mol're**, whence O. Fr. *molre*, whence *moldre* (for *lr* = *ldr* see *absoudre*), then *moudre* (for *ol* = *ou* see *agneau*).

MOUE, *sf.* a pouting face; of Germ. origin, Neth. *mowe*.

MOUETTE, *sf.* a gull, seamew; dim. of O. Fr. *moue*; of Germ. origin, Germ. *mowe*.

MOUFLE, *sf.* a muffler, glove; from L. **muffula** *, found in Carol. documents; thus a Capitulary of A.D. 817 says 'Ut **muffulae** vervecinae monachis dentur.' And again a little further on, 'Wantos in aestate, **muffulas** in hieme vervecinas.' **Muffula** is of Germ. origin, Neth. *moffel*. By loss of **u** (see § 51) **múffula** becomes **muff'la**, whence *moufle*. For **u** = *ou* see § 97.

MOUFLE, (1) *sf.* a system of pulleys. (2) *sm.* (Chem.) a muffle. Origin unknown.

MOUFLON, *sm.* (Mamm.) a mufflon. Origin unknown.

MOUILLER, *va.* to wet, steep in water; from L. **molliare** *, der. from **mollis**. Cp. the same metaphor in Germ. *einweichen*, from *weich*. For **lli** = *ill* see *ail*; for **o** = *ou* see § 86.—Der. *mouillage*, *mouilloir*, *mouillure*, *mouillette*.

MOULE, *sf.* a muscle; formerly *mousle*, Languedoc *muscle*, from L. **musculus**, by regular contr. (see § 51) of **musc̆lus** to **musc'lus**, whence *mousle* (for **cl** = *l* see *mâle*), lastly *moule* (for loss of *s* see Hist. Gram. p. 81). *Moule* is a doublet of *muscle*, q. v.

MOULE, *sm.* a mould; formerly *molle*, originally *modle*, from L. **modulus**, by regular contr. (see § 51) of **módŭlus** to **mod'lus**; whence O. Fr. *modle*, which becomes *molle* by *dl* = *ll*, see § 168; lastly *moule* (for *ol* = *ou* see *agneau*). *Moule* is a doublet of *module*, q. v.—Der. *moul*er, *moul*ure, *moul*eur, *moul*age.

MOULER, *va.* to mould. See above.

MOULIN, *sm.* a mill; from L. **molinus** *, in medieval Lat. documents: 'Si quis ingenuus in **molino** alieno furaverit, ei cuius est **molinus**.' Lex Salica, p. xxiv. 1. The

classical form is fem. **molina**. **Molinus** gives *moulin* by o = *ou*, see § 86.—Der. *moulinet*, *mouliner*, *moulinage*, *moulineur*.

MOULT, *adv.* very; from L. **multum**. For o = *ou* see § 86.

MOULURE, *sf.* a moulding. See *moule*.

MOURIR, *vn.* to die; from L. **moriri** (an archaic form of **mori**, used by Plautus).—Der. *mourant*.

MOURON, *sm.* (Bot.) the pimpernel. Origin unknown.

† **Mourre**, *sf.* morra (a game); from It. *morra*.

† **Mousquet**, *sm.* a musket; from It. *moschetto*.—Der. *mousquetaire*, *mousquetade*, *mousqueterie*.

† **Mousqueton**, *sm.* a musketoon; from It. *moschettone*.

MOUSSE, *adj.* blunt; of Germ. origin, Neth. *mots*.—Der. *émousser*.

† **Mousse**, *sm.* a cabin boy; from It. *mozzo*, properly a lad.

MOUSSE, *sf.* (Bot.) moss; of Germ. origin, O. H. G. *mos*. For o = *ou* see § 86.—Der. *mousse* (foam, from its likeness to the plant), *mousser*.

Mousseline, *sf.* muslin; of hist. origin, see § 33; it was originally made at Mossoul.

MOUSSER, *vn.* to froth. See *mousse*.—Der. *moussoir*, *moussu*, *mousseux*.

MOUSSERON, *sm.* a mushroom. See *mousse*.

† **Mousson**, *sf.* a monsoon; from Port. *mousão*.

† **Moustache**, *sf.* a moustache; from It. *mostaccio*.

† **Moustique**, *sm.* (Entom.) a mosquito; from Sp. *mosquito*. For transposition of *mosquite* to *moustique* see Hist. Gram. p. 77.—Der. *moustiquaire*.

MOÛT, *sm.* must (unfermented wine); formerly *moust*, from L. **mustum**. For u = *ou* see § 97; for loss of *s* see Hist. Gram. p. 81.—Der. *moutarde* (mustard, brewed with must or vinegar).

MOUTARDE, *sf.* mustard. See *moût*.—Der. *moutardier*.

MOUTIER, *sm.* a monastery; formerly *monstier*, earlier *mostier*, originally *monstier* (in a 10th-cent. poem), from L. **monasterium**, by contr. (see § 52) of **monastérium** to **mon'sterium**; whence O. Fr. *monstier*. For e = *ie* see § 56. *Monstier* becomes *mostier* by *ns* = *s*, see *aîné*; then *moustier* by o = *ou*, see § 86; lastly *moutier* by dropping *s*, see Hist. Gram. p. 81. *Moutier* is a doublet of *monastère*, q. v.

MOUTON, *sm.* a sheep. Origin unknown.—Der. *moutonner*, *moutonneux*, *moutonnier*.

MOUTURE, *sf.* grinding (of corn, etc); formerly *molture*, from L. **molitura**, by regular contr. (see § 52) of **molitúra** to **moltura**, whence *molture*, whence *mouture*. For *ol* = *ou* see *agneau*.

MOUVANCE, *sf.* (feudal) tenure. See *mouvoir*.

MOUVEMENT, *sm.* a movement; from L. **movimentum**. For o = *ou* see § 86; for i = *e* see § 72.

MOUVER, *va.* to stir (the ground in gardens, etc.). See *mouvoir*, whose doublet it is.

MOUVOIR, *va.* to move; from L. **movere**. For o = *ou* see § 86; for e = *oi* see § 61. Its doublet is *mouver*.—Der. *mouvant*, *mouvance*, *émouvoir*. *Mouver* is another form of *mouvoir*.

† **Moxa**, *sm.* (Surg.) moxa; of Chinese origin, the thing having been introduced from China.

MOYEN, *sm.* a mean, means. See below.—Der. *moyenner*.

MOYEN, *adj.* middle, mean; from L. **medianus**. For loss of medial d see *accabler*; for **-anus** = *-en* see § 194; for e = *oi* see § 61. *Moyen* is a doublet of *médian*, q. v.—Der. *moyenne*.

MOYENNANT, *prep.* in consideration of (lit. pres. partic. of *moyenner*).

MOYENNER, *va.* to mediate. See *moyen*.—Der. *moyennant*.

MOYEU, *sm.* a nave-box, centre. Prov. *moiol*; from L. **modiolus** (for loss of medial d see *accabler*), hence O. Fr. *moïeul* (for **-olus** = *-eul* see § 253), whence *moyeu* by dropping final *l*, see *garou*.

MÛ, *p.p.* of *mouvoir*, moved; formerly *meu*, from L. **motus**. For loss of t see *aigu*; for o = *eu* see § 79; for eu = *u* see *curée*.

MUABLE, *adj.* mutable; from L. **mutabilis**. For loss of medial t see *abbaye*; for **-abilis** = *-able* see *affable*.

Mucilage, *sf.* mucilage; der. from L. mucus.—Der. *mucilagineux*.

Mucosité, *sf.* mucosity; der. from L. mucosus.

† **Mucus**, *sm.* mucus; from L. **mucus**.

MUE, *sf.* a coop, mew. See *muer*.

MUE, *adj.* in the phrase *rage mue*, speechless anger. *Mue* is from L. **muta**, by loss of medial t, see *aigu*.

MUER, *vn.* to moult, mew; from L. **mutare**. For the restriction in meaning see § 13. **Mutare** becomes *muer* by dropping

the medial **t**, see *abbaye*.—Der. *mue* (verbal subst.), *mu*ance, re*muer*.

MUET, *adj.* dumb, mute; dim. in *et* of O. Fr. *mu*. *Mu* is from L. **mutus**. For **-utus** = *-u* see § 201.

MUETTE, *sf.* a mew, hunting lodge; properly *meute*. We have seen under *accueillir* that *meute* is found in O. Fr. in the form *muete*. This archaic form remains in *muette*; for the etymology see *meute* and *accueillir*. In the 18th cent. *muette* was pronçd. *meute*, as may be seen from a letter of Marshal Richelieu, who speaks of a visit *au bois de Boulogne au château de la* Meute, which chateau is now called *La Muette*.

MUFLE, *sm.* a muzzle, snout. Origin unknown.—Der. *mufl*ier.

Muge, *sm.* (Ichth.) a mullet; from L. mugil.

Mugir, *vn.* to bellow, low; from L. mugire.—Der. *mug*issant, *mug*issement.

MUGUET, *sm.* (Bot.) lily of the valley; formerly *musguet*, from L. **musquettus***, dim. of **muscus**, musk. For **q** = *g* see *adjuger*; for loss of *s* see Hist. Gram. p. 81. *Muguet* is a doublet of *muscade*, *muscat*, q. v.—Der. *muguet* (a fop who scents himself with musk), *mugueter*.

MUID, *sm.* a 'muid,' hogshead; from L. **modius**. For **o** = *ui* by attraction of *i* see *appuyer*.

† **Mulâtre**, *adj.* a mulatto; corruption of Hispano-American *mulate*, which from Sp. *mulato*.

† **Mule**, *sf.* a slipper; from It. *mula*.

MULE, *sf.* a she-mule. It. *mula*, from L. **mula**.

MULET, *sm.* a he-mule; dim. of O. Fr. *mul*, which is from L. **mulus**.—Der. *mulet*ier.

Mulet, *sm.* (Ichth.) a mullet; dim. of O. Fr. *mulle* which is from L. **mulla**.

MULOT, *sm.* a fieldmouse; of Germ. origin, being a deriv. of a root *mul*, answering to Neth. *mol*, a mole.

Multiflore, *adj.* (Bot.) many-flowered; from L. multiflorus, found in Isidore of Seville.

Multiforme, *adj.* multiform; from L. multiformis.

Multiple, *adj.* multiple; from L. multiplex.

Multiplicande, *sm.* (Math.) a multiplicand; from L. multiplicandus.

Multiplicateur, *sm.* (Math.) a multiplier; from L. multiplicatorem.

Multiplication, *sf.* (Math.) multiplication; from L. multiplicationem.

Multiplicité, *sf.* multiplicity; from L. multiplicitatem*, from multiplicus.

Multiplier, *va.* to multiply; from L. multiplicare. For loss of **c** see *plier*.

Multitude, *sf.* a multitude; from L. multitudinem.

Multivalve, *adj.* (Conch.) multivalve; compd. of L. multus and Fr. *valve* (q. v.)

Municipal, *adj.* municipal; from L. municipalis.—Der. *municipal*ité.

Municipe, *sm.* a municipal government; from L. municipium.

Munificence, *sf.* munificence; from L. munificentia. For **-tia** = *-ce* see *agencer*.

Munir, *vn.* to ripen; from L. munire.

Munition, *sf.* ammunition, provisions; from L. munitionem from munire.—Der. *munitionn*er, *munitionn*aire.

Muqueux, *adj.* mucous; from L. mucosus. For **-osus** = *-eux* see § 229.

MUR, *sm.* a wall; from L. **murus**.—Der. *mur*er, *mur*aille, em*mur*er.

MÛR, *adj.* ripe; formerly *meür*, Prov. *madur*, It. *maturo*, from L. **maturus** by loss of medial **t**, see *abbaye*; whence *meür* (for **a** = *e* see § 54), then *meur* (for synæresis of *eü* = *eu* see Hist. Gram. p. 38), lastly *mûr* by **eu** = *u*, see *curée*.—Der. *mûr*ir.

MURAILLE, *sm.* a wall, rampart. See *mur*.

Mural, *adj.* mural; from L. muralis.

MÛRE, *sf.* a mulberry; formerly *meure*, from L. **mora**, fem. form of L. **morum**. For **o** = *eu* see *accueillir*, hence *meur*; then **eu** = *u* see *curée*, whence *mûre*.—Der. *mûr*ier.

MUREMENT, *adv.* maturely. See *mûr*.

Murène, *sf.* a sea-eel, muræna; from L. muraena.

MURER, *va.* to wall (up). See *mur*.

Murex, *sm.* murex, purple; from L. murex.

Muriate, *sm.* (Chem.) a muriate; from L. muria (salt, properly brine, muriate of soda being an extract of sea salt).—Der. *muriat*ique.

MÛRIER, *sm.* a mulberry-tree. See *mûre*.

MÛRIR, *vn.* to ripen. See *mûr*.

Murmure, *sm.* a murmur; from L. murmur.

Murmurer, *vn.* to murmur, grumble; from L. murmurare.

Musaraigne, *sf.* a shrewmouse; from L. musaraneus. For **-araneus** = *-araigne* see *araignée*.

MUSARD, *sm.* a trifler, loiterer; *adj.* loitering. See *muser*.

Musc, *sm.* musk; from L. muscum, in St. Jerome.—Der. *musqu*er.

† **Muscade**, *sf.* a nutmeg; from Prov.

muscada, which from L. **muscata***, der. from **muscum**. Its doublet is *musquée*.—Der. *muscadier*, *muscadin* (a musk-lozenge, thence a fop).

Muscadin, *sm.* a musk-lozenge, a dandy. See *muscade*.

† **Muscat**, *sm.* muscat (grapes); from Prov. *muscat*, which is from L. **muscatus***, der. from L. **muscum**. Its doublet is *muguet*, q. v.

Muscle, *sm.* a muscle; from L. musculus. For musculus = *musclus* see § 51. Its doublet is *moule*, q. v.

Musculaire, *adj.* muscular; from L. muscularis.

Musculeux, *adj.* muscular; from L. musculosus. For **-osus** = *-eux* see § 229.

Muse, *sf.* a muse; from L. musa.

MUSEAU, *sm.* a muzzle; formerly *musel*, Prov. *mursel*. *Musel* is dim. of *muse*, a mouth, in O.Fr. *Muse* answers to It. *muso*, from a Lat. **musus***, a muzzle, in 8th-cent. documents: 'Insuper et oblatrantes canis **musibus** sanctam ecclesiam . . . . vellent expugnari' (Epist. Adriani, A.D. 784). **Musus** is a transformation of **morsus**, by **o** = **u**, see *curée*, and by **rs** = **s**, see *chéne*; cp. dorsum, *dos*. O.Fr. *muse* gives a dim. *musel*, whence *museler*, afterwards *museau*; for *el* = *eau* see *agneau*. This etymology is confirmed by Prov. which has kept the *r* and says *mursel*, derived straight from **morsellum***. *Museau* is a doublet of *morceau*, q. v.

Musée, *sm.* a museum; from L. museum.

MUSELER, *va.* to muzzle. See *museau*.—Der. *muselière*, *emmuseler*.

Muser, *vn.* to loiter, dawdle. Origin unknown.—Der. *musard*, *amuser*.

MUSETTE, *sf.* a bagpipe, drone; dim. of O.Fr. *muse*, verbal subst. of L. **musare***, der. from **musa**, a song.

† **Muséum**, *sm.* a museum; from L. museum.

Musical, *adj.* musical. See *musique*.

Musicien, *smf.* a musician. See *musique*.

Musique, *sf.* music; from L. musica.—Der. *musical*, *musicien*.

Musquer, *va.* to musk.—Der. *musqué*, the doublet of which is *muscade*.

MUSSER (SE), *vpr.* to hide, conceal oneself. Origin unknown.

Mutabilité, *sf.* mutability; from L. mutabilitatem. For **-tatem** = *té* see § 230.

Mutation, *sf.* mutation; from L. mutationem.

Mutilation, *sf.* mutilation; from L. mutilationem.

Mutiler, *va.* to mutilate; from L. mutilare.

MUTIN, *adj.* obstinate, mutinous. See *meute*.—Der. *mutiner*, *mutinerie*.

Mutisme, *sm.* dumbness; from L. mutus.

Mutuel, *adj.* mutual; from L. mutualis *, der. from mutuus.

Myographie, *sf.* myography; from Gr. *μῦς* and *γράφειν*.

Myologie, *sf.* myology; from Gr. *μῦς* and *λόγος*.

Myope, *adj.* shortsighted; from Gr. *μύωψ*.—Der. *myopie*.

Myotomie, *sf.* myotomy; from Gr. *μῦς* and *τομή*.

Myriade, *sf.* a myriad; from Gr. *μύριοι*.

Myriamètre, *sm.* a myriameter; from Gr. *μύριοι* and *μέτρον*. See *mètre*.

Myriapode, *sm.* (Entom.) a millepod; from Gr. *μύριοι* and *πούς*, *ποδός*.

Myrobolan, *sm.* (Bot.) myrobolan; from L. myrobolanum.

Myrrhe, *sf.* myrrh; from L. myrrha.

Myrte, *sf.* a myrtle; from L. myrtus.—Der. *myrtille*.

Mystère, *sm.* a mystery; from L. mysterium.—Der. *mystérieux*.

Mysticité, *sf.* mysticism; from L. mysticitatem *, der. from mysticus.

Mystifier, *va.* to mystify, hoax; from L. mystificare *, a word fabricated from the root of Lat. mysterium. Mystificare is properly to deceive secretly.—Der. *mystification*, *mystificateur*.

Mystique, *adj.* mystic; from L. mysticus. Der. *mysticisme*.

Mythe, *sm.* a myth, fable; from Gr. *μῦθος*.

Mythologie, *sf.* mythology; from Gr. *μυθολογία*.—Der. *mythologique*, *mythologiste*, *mythologue*.

N.

† **Nabab**, *sm.* a nabob; of Oriental origin, Ar. *nâbab*, a lieutenant.

Nabot, *smf.* a dwarf. Origin unknown.

† **Nacarat**, *sm.* nacarat; from Sp. *nacarado*.

NACELLE, *sf.* a wherry, boat; from L. **navicella** *, dim. of **navis**, by regular contr. (see § 52) of **navĭcella** to **nav'cella**, whence *nacelle*; for **vc**=*c* see *alléger*.

† **Nacre**, *sf.* mother-of-pearl. Sp. *nakar*, of Oriental origin, Pers. *nakar*.—Der. *nacré*.

† **Nadir**, *sm.* (Astron.) nadir; from Ar. *nathir*, placed over against.

† **Naffe**, *sf.* orange-flower; from It. *nanfa*.

NAGER, *vn.* to swim; from L. **navigare** (used by Ovid for 'to swim'), by regular contr. (see § 52) of **navigare** to **nav'gare**, whence *nager*; for **vg**=*g* see *alléger*. *Nager* is a doublet of *navigeur*, q. v.—Der. *nage*oire, *nage* (verbal subst.), *nag*eur, *nagée*.

NAGUÈRE, *adv.* lately; in O. Fr. written *n'a guères*, a compd. of *avoir* and *guères*, which originally meant 'much': *je l'ai vu n'a guères*, i. e. 'I have seen him, not long ago.' In O. Fr. the verb was naturally variable; in the 12th cent. the phrase ran *La ville était assiégée, n'avait guères, quand elle se rendit*, i. e. the town was besieged, it was not a long while, when it surrendered. Notice that O. Fr. has *n'a guère, n'avait guère* where modern Fr. has *n'y a guère, n'y avait guère*: that is to say, O. Fr. did not say *il y a*, but *il a* (illud habet), which was necessitated by the character of the object-case which followed, see Hist. Gram. Bk. II. i. 1, 1; thus O. Fr. said *il a un roi qui . . .* (illud habet regem) or *il n'avait aucuns arbres dans ce pays* (illud non habebat aliquas arbores). *Roi, arbres* are here in the object-case; in the subject-case O. Fr. would have said *rois*, rex, etc. From the 13th cent. the adv. *y* appears in this phrase, but still the older form *il a* is found as late as the 17th cent., in what is commonly called the Marotic style: *Entre Leclerc et son ami Coras, N'a pas longtemps, s'émurent grands débats,*' says Racine. For the etymology see *ne*, *avoir*, and *guères*.

Naïade, *sf.* a naiad; from L. naïadem.

NAÏF, *adj.* simple, ingenuous; from L. **nativus**, native, whence in feudal law the sense of a man born on the lord's lands: 'Et si quis hominum **nativorum** suorum, aliquod delictum fecerit,' is found in an 11th-cent. document. O. Fr. *naïf* originally meant 'native.' *Le beau pays de Troie dont il fut* naïf is in the Roman de la Rose. From the sense of servile, peasantlike, **nativus** takes that of coarse, stupid, senseless. **Nativus** becomes *naïf* by dropping **t** (see *abbaye*) and by **v**=*f* (see *bœuf*).—Der. *naïveté*.

NAIN, *sm.* a dwarf; from L. **nanus**. For **-anus**=*-ain* see § 194.

NAISSANCE, *sf.* birth; from L. **nascentia**, der. from **nascentem**. For **a**=*ai* see § 54; for **sc**=*ss* see *cresson*; for **e**=*a* see *andouille*; for **-tia**=*-ce* see *agencer*.

NAÎTRE, *vn.* to be born, grow; formerly *naistre*, from L. **nascere** *. For the longer active form **nascere** instead of **nasci** see *être*. **Nascĕre**, regularly contrd. (see § 51) to **nasc're**, becomes **nas're** by **sc**=*s* (see *bois*), then *naistre* by **sr**=*str* (see *ancêtre*) and **a**=*ai* (see § 51). For *naistre*=*naître* see Hist. Gram. p. 81.

NAÏVETÉ, *sf.* naïveté, artlessness. See *naïf*.

NANAN, *sm.* sweetmeats, an onomatopoetic word. See § 34.

Nankin, *sm.* nankeen; of hist. origin, see § 33.

NANTIR, *va.* to give a pledge to, properly to seize; from O. Fr. *nam*, a pledge, a word of Germ. origin, Scand. *nam*, a prize, seizure. For *namtir*=*nantir* see *changer*. —Der. *nant*issement.

Naphte, *sm.* naphtha; from L. naphta.

NAPPE, *sf.* a table-cloth; from L. **mappa**. For **m**=*n* see *changer*.—Der. *napp*eron.

Narcisse, (1) *sm.* Narcissus, (2) *sm.* (Bot.) a narcissus; from L. Narcissus, the mythical son of Cephisus.

Narcotique, *adj.* narcotic; from Gr. *ναρκωτικός*.—Der. *narcot*ine, *narcot*isme.

Nard, *sm.* nard, ointment; from L. nardus.

NARGUER, *va.* to set at defiance; from L. **naricare*** (properly to wrinkle up the nose,

as a sign of contempt), from L. **naricus***, der. from **naris**. **Narĭcâre**, contrd. regularly (see § 52) to **nar'care**, becomes *narguer* by **c**=*g* hard, see *adjuger*.—Der. *nargue* (verbal subst.), *nar*quois (for *narguois*).

NARINE, *sf.* a nostril; formerly *narille*, from L. **naricula***, der. from **naris** (for **-icula**=*-ille* see § 257); then *narine* by **l**=*n*, see *quenouille*.

NARQUOIS, *sm.* a banterer. See *narguer*.

Narration, *sf.* a narration; from L. narrationem.

Narratif, *adj.* narrative; from L. narrativus *, from narratus.

Narrateur, *sm.* a narrator; from L. narratorem.

Narrer, *va.* to narrate; from L. narrare.

Nasal, *adj.* nasal; from L. nasalis *, from nasus.—Der. *nasal*ité.

Nasarde, *sf.* a fillip (on the nose); from L. nasus.—Der. *nasard*er.

NASEAU, *sm.* a nostril (of horses); formerly *nasel*, from L. **nasellus**, dim. of **nasus**. For *el*=*eau* see *agneau* and § 282.

Nasiller, *vn.* to snuffle, talk nasally; der. from L. nasus.—Der. *nasill*ard, *nasill*eur, *nasill*onner.

NASSE, *sf.* a weir; from L. **nassa**.

Natal, *adj.* natal; from L. natalis. Its doublet is *noël*, q. v.

Natation, *sf.* swimming; from L. natationem.

Natatoire, *adj.* natatory; from L. natatorius.

Natif, *adj.* native; from L. nativus. Its doublet is *naïf*, q. v.

Nation, *sf.* a nation; from L. nationem.—Der. *nation*al, *nation*alité, *nation*aliser.

Nativité, *sf.* nativity; from L. nativitatem. For **-tatem**=*-té* see § 230.

† **Natron**, *sm.* (Min.) natron; from Ar. *nathroun*.

NATTE, *sf.* a mat. It. *matta*, from L. **matta**, written **natta** in Gregory of Tours (7th cent.): 'Nullum habens stratum foeni, palleaeque mollimen, nisi tantum illud, quod intertextis junci virgulis, fieri solet; quas vulgo **nattas** vocant.' For **m**=*n* see *changer*.—Der. *natt*er, *natt*ier.

Naturaliser, *va.* to naturalise. See *naturel*.—Der. *naturalis*ation.

Naturalisme, *sm.* naturalism. See *naturel*.

Naturaliste, *sm.* a naturalist. See *naturel*.

Naturalité, *sf.* naturalisation, state of a native; from L. naturalitatem.

Nature, *sf.* nature; from L. natura.

Naturel, *adj.* natural; from L. naturalis.—Der. *naturaliser*, *naturalisme*, *naturaliste*.

Naufrage, *sm.* a shipwreck; from L. naufragium.—Der. *naufrag*er.

Naulage, *sm.* freight; from O. Fr. *naule*, from L. naulum.

Naumachie, *sf.* a naumachia (representation of an ancient sea-fight); from L. naumachia.

Nauséabond, *adj.* nauseous; from L. nauseabundus, from nausea.

Nausée, *sf.* nausea; from L. nausea. Its doublet is *noise*, q. v.

Nautile, *sm.* a nautilus; from L. nautilus.

Nautique, *adj.* nautical; from L. nauticus.

Nautonier, *sm.* a mariner; formerly *notonier*, der. from O.Fr. *noton*, a dim. of L. nauta. For **au**=*o* see *alouette* and § 106. O. Fr. said, more correctly, *notonnier*, for the **au** group of vowels never held its ground in Fr., see *alouette*. In the 16th cent. the learned transformed *notonnier* into *nautonier*, in order to bring it nearer to its primitive Lat. nauta.

Naval, *adj.* naval; from L. navalis.

NAVÉE, *sf.* a boat-load; from L. **navata***, in Low Lat. documents, from **navis**. For **-ata**=*-ée* see § 201.

NAVET, *sm.* a turnip; from L. **nappettus***, dim. of **napus**. For **p**=*b*=*v* see § 111.—Der. *navet*te.

NAVETTE, *sf.* (Bot.) rape. See *navet*.

NAVETTE, *sf.* an incense-boat; from L. **navetta***, dim. of **navis**. The weaver's shuttle is also called *navette*, from its shape, being like that of the church-vessel; similarly in other European languages we have the shuttle called, in Germ. *schiff*, in It. *navicella*.

Naviculaire, *adj.* (Anat.) navicular; from L. navicularis, der. from navicula.

Navigable, *adj.* navigable; from L. navigabilis.

Navigateur, *sm.* a navigator; from L. navigatorem.

Navigation, *sf.* navigation; from L. navigationem.

Naviguer, *va.* to navigate; from L. navigare. Its doublet is *nager*, q. v.

NAVIRE, *sm.* a ship; from L. **navirium***, a word found in medieval Lat. documents, der. from **navis**.

NAVRER, *va.* to wound, in medieval Fr. documents; then to break, distress. For this weakening of sense see *ennui* and § 13. *Navrer*, formerly *nafrer*, is of Germ. origin, Scand. *nafar*, a cutting implement, contrd. to *nafr*.

NE, *negation*, not; formerly *nen*, softer form of *non*, which is L. **non**. For **non**=*nen* see *je*; for loss of *n* see *jà*. *Ne* is a doublet of *non*, q. v.

NÉ, *p. p.* born; from L. **natus**. For **-atus** =*-é* see § 201.

NÉANMOINS, *adv.* nevertheless; formerly *néantmoins*, compd. of *néant* (q. v.) and *moins* (q. v.).

NÉANT, *adv.* nought, properly non-being; from Schol. L. **necentem***, compd. of negation **nec**, and **entem***, partic. pres. of **sum**, by dropping **c** (see *affouage*) and by **en**=*an* (see *andouille*).—Der. fai*néant* (formerly *fait néant*), *anéantir*, *néan*moins.

Nébuleux, *adj.* nebulous; from L. nebulosus.

Nécessaire, *adj.* necessary; from L. necessarius.

Nécessité, *sf.* necessity; from L. necessitatem.—Der. *nécessiter*.

Nécessiter, *va.* to compel. See *nécessité*. —Der. *nécessiteux*, *nécessitant*.

Nécrologe, *sm.* an obituary; from Gr. *νεκρός* and *λόγος*.—Der. *nécrologie*, *nécrologique*.

Nécromancie, *sf.* necromancy; from Gr. *νεκρομαντεία*.—Der. *nécromancien*, *nécromant*.

Nécrose, *sf.* (Med.) necrosis; from Gr. *νέκρωσις*.

Nectaire, *sm.* (Bot.) a nectary; from L. nectarea (found in Pliny). For **a**=*ai* see § 54.

Nectar, *sm.* nectar; from L. nectar.

NEF, *sf.* a ship, a nave (of churches); from L. **navem**. For **a**=*e* see § 54; for **v**=*f* see *bœuf*.

Néfaste, *adj.* inauspicious (on which no business should be done); from L. nefastus.

NÈFLE, *sf.* (Bot.) a medlar; from L. **mespilum**, by regular contr. (see § 51) of **méspĭlum** to **mespĭlum**, whence *nesfle*. For **m**=*n* see *changer*; for **p**=*f* see *chef*; for *nesfle*=*nèfle* see Hist. Gram. p. 81.—Der. *néflier*.

Négatif, *adj.* negative; from L. negativus.—Der. *négative*.

Négation, *sf.* a negation; from L. negationem.—Der. *dénégation*.

Négligence, *sf.* negligence; from L. negligentia. For **-tia**=*-ce* see *agencer*.

Négliger, *va.* to neglect; from L. negligere.—Der. *négligé* (partic. subst.), *négligent*.

Négoce, *sm.* trade; from L. negotium. For **tiu**=*ce* see *agencer*.

Négociant, *sm.* a merchant. See *négocier*.

Négociateur, *sm.* a negociator; from L. negotiatorem.

Négociation, *sf.* a negociation; from L. negociationem.

Négocier, *va.* to negociate; from L. negotiari.—Der. *négociant*, *négociable*.

†**Nègre**, *sm.* a negro; from Sp. *negro*. Its doublet is *noir*, q. v.—Der. *négresse*, *négrier*, *negrillon*.

NEIGE, *sf.* snow, properly snowy; from L. **nivea**. For **nivea**=**nivia** see *abréger*; hence **nivja** by **ia**=**ja**, see *abréger*; hence *neige*. For **i**=*ei* see § 74; for **vj**=*g* see *abréger*.—Der. *neiger*, *neigeux*.

NENNI, *adv.* no; formerly *nennil*, from L. **non illud**, lit. not that. For **non**=*nen* see *je*; for **illud**=*il* see *oui*; for *nennil*=*nenni* see *garou*.

†**Nénufar**, *sm.* a waterlily; in 16th cent. *neufar*; of Oriental origin, Pers. *noûfer*.

Néographe, *sm.* a neographer; from Gr. *νέος* and *γράφειν*.—Der. *néographisme*.

Néologie, *sf.* neology; from Gr. *νέος* and *λόγος*.—Der. *néologisme*, *néologique*, *néologue*.

Néoménie, *sf.* neomenia, time of new moon; from Gr. *νεομηνία*.

Néophyte, *sf.* a neophyte; from Gr. *νεόφυτος*.

Néphrétique, *adj.* nephretic; from Gr. *νεφριτικός*.

Néphrite, *sf.* nephritis; from Gr. *νεφρῖτις*, sc. *νόσος*.

Népotisme, *sm.* nepotism; from L. nepotem.

Néréide, *sf.* a nereid; from L. nereïdem.

NERF, *sm.* a nerve; from L. **nervus**. For **v**=*f* see *bœuf*.—Der. *nerver*.

NERPRUN, *sm.* buckthorn; in some patois *noirprun*; compd. of *ner* from L. **nigrum**, and *prun* from L. **prunum**. For **i**=*e* see § 72; for **gr**=*r* see § 168.

NERVER, *va.* to nerve. See *nerf*.—Der. *nervure*, *énerver*.

NERVEUX, *adj.* nervous, sinewy; from L. **nervosus**. For **-osus**=*-eux* see § 229.

NERVURE, *sf.* (Archit.) a nerve. See *nerver*.

NET, *adj.* clean, clear, neat; from L. **nitidus**. For loss of last two atonic syllables see §§ 50, 51; for **i**=*e* see § 72.—Der. *nettoyer*, *netteté*.

NETTETÉ, *sf.* cleanness. See *net*.

NETTOYER, *va.* to clean; der. from *net*, q. v.; cp. *rudoyer* from *rude*.—Der. *nettoyage*, *nettoiement*.

NEUF, *sm.* nine; from L. **novem**. For **o**=*eu* see § 76; for **v**=*f* see *bœuf*.

NEUF, *adj.* new; from L. **novus**. For **o**=*eu* see § 76; for **v**=*f* see *bœuf*.

Neume, *sm.* the modulation of the voice; from L. pneuma, found in this sense in Eccles. Lat. Initial **pn**, a sound unknown in Fr., is reduced to *n*; cp. **pt** to *t* in ptisana, *tisane*.

Neutraliser, *va.* to neutralise; from L. neutralis.—Der. *neutralisation*.

Neutralité, *sf.* neutrality; from L. neutralitatem *; der. from neutralis.

Neutre, *adj.* neuter; from L. neutrum.

NEUVAINE, *sf.* a neuvaine, a term used of Church usages; from L. **novena** *, der. from **novem**. For **o**=*eu* see § 76; for **e**=*ai* see § 61.

NEUVIÈME, *adj.* ninth; formerly *neuviesme*, from L. **novesimus** *; der. from **novem**. For **o**=*eu* see § 76; for **-esimus**=*-ième* and details of letter-changes see *huitième*.

NEVEU, *sm.* a nephew, pl. descendants; from L. **nepotem**. For loss of **t** see *aigu*; for **p**=*v* see *arriver* and § 111; for **o**=*eu* see § 76.

Névralgie, *sf.* (Med.) neuralgia; from Gr. *νεῦρον* and *ἄλγος*.

NEZ, *sm.* nose; from L. **nasus**. For **a**=*e* see § 54. For final **s**=**z** cp. casa, *chez*; adsatis, *assez*; rasus, *rez*; latus, *lez*.

NI, *conj.* neither; from L. **nec**. For loss of **c** see *ami*; for **e**=*i* see § 58.

NIABLE, *adj.* deniable. See *nier*.

NIAIS, *adj.* eyas, simple; originally a hunting-term, meaning 'caught in the nest.' So a *faucon niais* ('falconem **nidacem** *') was one caught in the nest, before learning to fly; whence the metaph. sense of fool, simple, inexperienced. For this extension of meaning, see § 13. *Niais* is from L. **nidacem** *, der. from **nidus**. For loss of medial **d** see *accabler*; for **a**=*ai* see § 54; for **c**=*s* see *amitié*.—Der. *niaiser*, *niaiserie*.

NICE, *adj.* ignorant. Prov. *nesci*, It. *nescio*, from L. **nescius**. For loss of **s** see Hist. Gram. p. 81; for **e**=*i* see § 58; for **ciu**=*ce* see *agencer*.

†**Niche**, *sf.* a niche; from It. *nicchia*.

NICHE, *sf.* a trick, prank. See *nique*, whose doublet it is.

NICHER, *vn.* to nestle; from L. **nidicare**, der. from **nidicus** (found in Varro), by regular contr. (see § 52) of **nidicáre** to **nid'care**, whence *nicher*. For **dc**=*c* see *adjuger*; for **c**=*ch* see § 126.—Der. *nichée* (partic. subst.), *nichet*, *nichoir*, *dénicher*.

†**Nickel**, *sm.* (Min.) nickel; from Swed. *nickel*.

Nicotiane, *sf.* (Bot.) nicotian; of hist. origin, see § 33; from J. Nicot, ambassador of France at Lisbon, who first sent the tobacco-plant to Catherine dei Medici in A.D. 1560.

NID, *sm.* a nest; from L. **nidus**.

NIÈCE, *sf.* a niece; from L. **neptia**, found in medieval Lat. documents, e. g. 'In quo et **neptiam** suam Christi famulam Erudrudam constituit,' in an act of A.D. 809. **Neptia** is der. from **neptis**. **Neptia** becomes *nièce* by **pt**=*t*, see *acheter*; and by **tia**=*ce*, see *agencer*; and **e**=*ie*, see § 56.

NIELLE, (1) *sf.* (Bot.) the campion rose, a plant the seed of which is black; (2) *sf.* smut: from L. **nigella**. For loss of medial **g** see *allier*.

NIELLE, *sm.* dark enamel work; from L. **nigellum**. For loss of medial **g** see *allier*.—Der. *nielle*r.

NIER, *va.* to deny; from L. **negare**. For loss of medial **g** see *allier*, and for **e**=*i* see § 58.

NIGAUD, *sf.* a booby. Origin unknown.—Der. *nigauderie*.

Nimbe, *sm.* a nimbus; from L. nimbus.

NIPPE, *sf.* apparel, clothes; of Germ. origin, Icel. *hneppe*.—Der. *nippe*r.

NIQUE, *sf.* a mocking gesture; of Germ. origin, Swed. *nyck*. Another form of *nique* is *niche*.

NITOUCHE, *sm.* a demure-looking person, hypocrite. It is the phrase *n'y touche*, see those words.

Nitre, *sm.* nitre; from Gr. *νίτρον*.—Der. *nitrate*, *nitreux*, *nitrière*, *nitrique*.

NIVEAU, *sm.* level; formerly *liveau*, from L. **libella**. For initial **l**=*n* see *quenouille*; for **b**=*v* see § 113; for **el**=*eau* see *agneau*.—Der. (from O. Fr. *nivel*) *niveler*.

NIVELER, *va.* to level. See *niveau*.—Der. *niveleur*, *nivellement*.

Nivôse, *adj.* snowy; from L. nivosus.

Nobiliaire, *adj.* noble, belonging to nobility; from L. nobiliaris *, from nobilis.

Nobilissime, *adj.* most noble; from L. nobilissimus.

NOBLE, *adj.* noble; from L. **nobilis**, by regular contr. (see § 51) of **nóbĭlis** to **nob'lis**.—Der. *anoblir*, *ennoblir*.

NOBLESSE, *sf.* nobility; from L. **nobilitia** *, der. from **nobilis**, by regular contr. (see § 52) of **nobĭlítia** to **nob'litia**, whence *noblesse*. For **-itia**=*-esse* see § 245.

NOCE, *sf.* marriage; from L. **nuptiae.** For **pt**=*t* see *acheter*; for **u**=*o* see § 97; for **tiae**=*ce* see *agencer.*

†**Nocher,** *sm.* a pilot; from It. *nocchiere.*

Nocturne, *adj.* nocturnal; from L. nocturnus.

Nodosité, *sf.* knottiness; from L. nodositatem.

NOËL, *sm.* Christmas. Prov. *nadal,* It. *natale,* from L. **natalis.** For loss of medial **t** see *abbaye*; for **a**=*o* see *taon*; for **alis**=*el* see § 191. *Noël* is a doublet of *natal.* This deriv. of **natalis** from *noël* is confirmed by the fact that a deriv. form Sancta Natalia has also become *St. Noële.*

NŒUD, *sm.* a knot; from L. **nodus.** For **o**=*œu* see § 79.

NOIR, *adj.* black; from L. **nigrum.** For **gr**=*r* see § 168; for **i**=*oi* see *boire.* Its doublet is *nègre,* q. v.—Der. *noir*âtre, *noir*aud, *noir*cir, *noir*ceur.

NOIRCIR, *va.* to blacken. See *noir.*—Der. *noir*cissure.

NOISE, *sf.* a quarrel; an O. Fr. word, from L. **nausea,** properly disgust, thence annoyance, then quarrel. **Nausea** becomes regularly **nausia,** see *abréger*; then **nosia,** see § 106; thence *noise* by attraction of **i,** see *chanoine. Noise* is a doublet of *nausée,* q. v.

NOISETTE, *sf.* a hazel-nut. See *noix.*—Der. *noisetier.*

NOIX, *sf.* a nut, walnut; from L. **nucem.** For **-ucem**=*-oix* see *croix.*—Der. *noisette.*

†**Nolis,** *sm.* freight; a word used in Mediterranean ports. See *noliser.*

†**Noliser,** *va.* to charter (a ship); from It. *noleggiare.*—Der. *nolis* (verbal subst.).

NOM, *sm.* a name; from L. **nomen.**

Nomade, *adj.* nomad; from L. nomadem.

NOMBRE, *sm.* a number; from L. **numerus,** by regular contr. (see § 51) of **numĕrus** to **num'rus,** whence *nombre.* For **u**=*o* see *annoncer*; for **mr**=*mbr* see *absoudre. Nombre* is a doublet of *numéro,* q. v.

NOMBRER, *va.* to number; from L. **numerare,** by regular contr. (see § 52) of **numĕráre** to **num'rare,** whence *nombrer.* For **u**=*o* see *annoncer*; for **mr**=*mbr* see *absoudre.*—Der. *nombr*ier (whose doublet is *numéraine,* q. v.).

NOMBREUX, *adj.* numerous; from L. **numerosus,** by regular contr. (see § 52) of **numĕrósus** to **num'rosus,** whence *nombreux.* For **u**=*o* see § 97; for **mr**=*mbr* see *absoudre*; for **-osus**=*-eux* see § 229.

NOMBRIL, *sm.* the navel. Prov. *umbril,* It. *ombelico,* from L. **umbiliculus***, dim. of **umbilicus,** by regular contr. of **umbĭlĭculus** to **umb'liculus,** see § 52. **Umbliculus,** by **u**=*o* (see § 97), and **-iculus**=*-il* (cp. *péril* from periculum, see *abeille* and § 257) gives *omblil,* whence *cmbril,* by dissimilation, *l*=*r,* see § 169. *Ombril* becomes *nombril* (found in 12th cent.) by prefixing *n,* a thing difficult to explain. *Nombril* is a doublet of *ombelic,* q. v.

Nomenclateur, *sm.* a nomenclator; from L. nomenclatorem.

Nomenclature, *sf.* nomenclature; from L. nomenclatura.

Nominal, *adj.* nominal; from L. nominalis.

Nominatif, *sm.* and *adj.* nominative; from L. nominativus, from nominare.

Nomination, *sf.* a nomination; from L. nominationem.

NOMMER, *va.* to name. Prov. *nomnar,* It. *nominare,* from L. **nominare,** by regular contr. (see § 52) of **nomĭnáre** to **nom'nare,** whence *nommer* by **mn**=*mm,* see § 168.—Der. *renommer* (whence *renom,* verbal subst., *renommée,* partic. subst.), *surnommer.*

NON, *adv.* no, not; from L. **non.** Its doublet is *ne,* q. v.

Nonagénaire, *adj.* of ninety (years); from L. nonagenarius.

Nonagésime, *adj.* nonagesimal; from L. nonagesimus.

NONANTE, *adj.* ninety; from L. **nonaginta.** For **-aginta**=*-ante* see *cinquante.*

†**Nonce,** *sm.* a nuncio; from It. *nunzio.*

NONCHALANT, *adj.* nonchalant, careless, cool. See *chaloir.*—Der. *nonchalance.*

†**Nonciature,** *sf.* a nunciature; from It. *nunziatura.*

None, *sf.* none (in Roman Catholic liturgy), the ninth hour of the day; from L. nona.

Nones, *sf. pl.* the Nones, eighth day before the Ides; from L. nonae.

NONNE, *sf.* a nun; from L. **nonna,** found in St. Jerome.—Der. *nonn*ain, *nonn*ette.

Nonobstant, *prep.* notwithstanding; formerly *non obstant,* from L. non obstante, pres. p. of obstare, properly without having regard to the thing, notwithstanding.

NORD, *sm.* the north; of Germ. origin, Germ. *nord.*

Normal, *adj.* normal; from L. normalis.

NORMAND, *sm.* a Norman; formerly *Norman*; of Germ. origin, Engl. *Northman.*

NOS, *poss. pron. pl.* we. See *nôtre.*

Nosologie, *sf.* nosology; from Gr. *νόσος* and *λόγος.*

Nostalgie, *sf.* homesickness; from Gr. *νόστος* and *ἄλγος.*

†**Nota,** *va. imper.* observe; the L. **nota,** imper. of **notare.**

Notable, *adj.* notable; *sm.* a notable, deputy; from L. notabilis. For **-abilis** = *-able* see § 250.

Notaire, *sm.* a notary; from L. notarius, used for a scribe in the Theodosian Code.—Der. *notariat, notarier.*

Notation, *sf.* notation; from L. notationem.

Note, *sf.* a note; from L. nota.

Noter, *va.* to note, notice; from L. notare.—Der. *noteur, dénoter.*

Notice, *sf.* a notice; from L. notitia. For **-tia** = *-ce,* see *agencer.*

Notification, *sf.* a notification; from L. notificationem.

Notifier, *va.* to notify; from L. notificare.

Notion, *sf.* a notion; from L. notionem.

Notoire, *adj.* notorious; from L. notorius.—Der. *notoriété.*

NÔTRE, *poss. pron.* our; formerly *nostre,* from L. **nostrum.** For loss of *s* see Hist. Gram. p. 81. Another form of *nostre* is *nos,* which is for *nost*; cp. propositum, *propos*; dispositum, *dispos,* which are for *propost* and *dispost.*

NOUE, *sf.* pasture-land, marshy plain. Origin unknown.

NOUE, *sf.* a gutter-lead; from L. **noca***, a conduit in Low Lat. documents. **Noca** is of Germ. origin, O.H.G. *nôch.* For loss of medial **c** see *ami*; for **o** = *ou* see § 81.

NOUER, *va.* to knot, tie up; from L. **nodare.** For loss of medial **d** see *accabler*; for **o** = *ou* see § 81.—Der. *dénouer, renouer, nouure, nouet.*

NOUEUX, *adj.* knotty; from L. **nodosus.** For loss of medial **d** see *accabler*; for **o** = *ou* see § 81; for **-osus** = *-eux* see § 229.

†**Nougat,** *sm.* an almond cake; from Sp. *nogado.*

NOUILLE, *sf.* pastry, 'noules'; from Germ. *nudel,* by contr. of *nudel* to *nud'l,* whence *nouille.* For *dl* = *ll* see § 168; for *u* = *oi* see *angoisse,* and *oi* = *oui* see § 81.

NOURRAIN, *sm.* small fry. Prov. *noirim,* from L. **nutrimen,** properly nourishment, the act of bringing up young, then small fry. **Nutrimen** becomes *nourrain* by **u** = *ou,* see § 97; **tr** = *rr,* see § 168; and **-imen** = *-ain,* see § 226.

NOURRICE, *sf.* a nurse; from L. **nutricem.** For **u** = *ou* see § 97; for **tr** = *rr* see § 168.—Der. *nourricier.*

NOURRIR, *va.* to nourish; from L. **nutrire.** For **u** = *ou* see § 97; for **tr** = *rr* see § 168.—Der. *nourrissant, nourrisseur, nourrissage.*

NOURRISSON, *sm.* a nursling; from L. **nutritionem,** which passes from sense of nourishment to that of the thing nourished; similarly runs the phrase *faire une éducation* for *faire un élève.* **Nutritionem** becomes *nourrisson.* For **u** = *ou* see § 97; for **tr** = *rr* see § 168; for **ti** = *ss* see *agencer. Nourrisson* is a doublet of *nutrition,* q. v.

NOURRITURE, *sf.* food, nourishment; from L. **nutritura.** For **u** = *ou* see § 97; for **tr** = *rr* see § 168.

NOUS, *pers. pron. pl.* we, us, to us; from L. nos. For **o** = *ou* see § 81.

NOUVEAU, *adj.* new; formerly *nouvel,* from L. **novellus.** For **o** = *ou* see § 81; for **-ellus** = *-el* = *-eau* see *agneau.*—Der. (from O.Fr. *nouvel*) *renouveler.*

NOUVEAUTÉ, *sf.* a novelty; formerly *novelté,* from L. **novellitatem,** by regular contr. (see § 52) of **novellitátem** to **novel'tatem,** whence *novelté* (for **-tatem** = *-té* see § 230); then *nouvelté* by *o* = *ou,* see § 81; lastly *nouveauté* by *el* = *eau,* see *agneau.*

NOUVELLE, *sf.* news; from L. **novella***, properly a new thing. For **o** = *ou* see § 81. Its doublet is *novelle.*—Der. *nouvelliste.*

Novateur, *sm.* an innovator; from L. novatorem.

Novation, *sf.* a substitution; from L. novationem.

Novembre, *sm.* November; from L. november.

Novice, *sm.* a novice; from L. novicius, found in Juvenal. For **ciu** = *ce* see *agencer.*—Der. *noviciat.*

NOYAU, *sm.* a fruitstone; formerly *noial.* Prov. *nogal,* from L. **nucalis,** properly an almond. For loss of medial **c** see § 81; then *noial* by **u** = *oi,* see § 91; then *noyau* by *al* = *au,* see *agneau.*

NOYER, *sm.* a walnut-tree. Prov. *noguier,* from L. **nucarius***, der. from **nucem. Nucarius** becomes *noyer* by dropping the

medial **c**, see *affouage*; and by **u**=*o*, see *annoncer*; and **-arius**=*-ier* see § 198.

NOYER, *va.* to drown; formerly *noier*, Prov. *negar*, It. *negare*, from L. **necare**, properly to put to death, then to drown; for this restriction of sense see § 12. **Necare** is so used in Lat. writers of the decadence, as in 'Postremo Eliæ jussu profani sacerdotes comprehensi, deductique ad torrentem **necati** sunt,' says Sulpicius Severus (Hist. i.); and Gregory of Tours has 'Matrem ejus lapide ad collum ligato **necare** jussisti.' **Necare** becomes **negare** by **c**=**g** (see *adjuger*) in Carolingian documents, e.g. 'Si quis alicujus pecus **negaverit** vel famulus vel infans,' in the Lex Alamannorum. **Negare** loses medial **g**, see *allier*, whence *noyer*; for **e**=*oi* see § 61.—Der. *noy*ade.

NU, *adj.* naked; from L. **nudus**. For loss of **d** see *alouette*.—Der. *nû*ment (properly *nue*ment).

NUAGE, *sm.* a cloud. See *nue*.—Der. *nuage*ux.

NUAISON, *sf.* time of a steady breeze. See *nue*.

NUANCE, *sf.* a shade. See *nue*.—Der. *nuance*r.

Nubile, *adj.* marriageable; from L. **nubilis**.—Der. *nubil*ité.

Nudité, *sf.* nakedness; from L. **nuditatem**.

NUE, *sf.* a cloud; from L. **nubem**. For loss of medial **b** see *taon*.—Der. *nue*r, *nu*ance, *nu*age, *nu*aison, *nu*ée.

NUIRE, *vn.* to injure; from L. **nocere**. The accent on the Lat. verb was shifted from **nocére** to **nócere** (see Hist. C. m. p. 133); then came the regular contr. of **nócĕre** to **noc're**, see § 51; hence *nuire* by **ocre**=*uir*, for which see *cuire*.

NUISIBLE, *adj.* injurious; from L. **nocibilis**, by regular contr. (see § 51) of **nocĭbĭlis** to **nocib'lis**, whence *nuisible*. For **o**=*ui* see *cuider* and § 84; for **c**=*s* see *amitié*.

NUIT, *sf.* night; formerly *noit*, from L. **noctem**. For **oct**=*oit*=*uit* see *huit*.—Der. *nuit*amment, *nuit*ée.

NUL, *adj.* no, null; from L. **nullus**.—Der. *null*ité, *null*ement.

NÛMENT, *adv.* nakedly. See *nu*.

Numéraire, *sm.* specie, cash; from L. numerarius. Its doublet is *nombrier*.

Numéral, *adj.* numeral; from L. numeralis.

Numérateur, *sm.* a numerator; from L. numeratorem.

Numération, *sf.* numeration; from L. numerationem.

Numérique, *adj.* numerical; from L. numericus *, from numerus.

† **Numéro**, *sm.* a number; introd. in 16th cent. from It. *numero*. Its doublet is *nombre*, q. v.—Der. *numéro*ter, *numéro*tage.

Numismate, *sm.* a numismatologist; der. from Gr. *νόμισμα*.

Numismatique, *adj.* numismatic; from Gr. *νομισματικός*.

Nummulaire, *sf.* (Bot.) moneywort; (Geol.) nummulite; from L. nummularius.

Nuncupatif, *adj.* nuncupative; from L. nuncupativus *, der. from nuncupatus.

Nuptial, *adj.* nuptial; from L. nuptialis.

NUQUE, *sf.* nape (of neck); of Germ. origin, Neth. *nocke*.

Nutation, *sf.* nutation; from L. nutationem.

Nutritif, *adj.* nutritive; from L. nutritivus *, der. from nutritus.

Nutrition, *sf.* nutrition; from L. nutritionem. Its doublet is *nourrisson*, q.v.

Nyctalope, *smf.* a nyctalops; from Gr. *νυκτάλωψ*.—Der. *nyctalop*ie.

Nymphe, *sf.* a nymph; from L. nympha.

Nymphée, *sf.* (Archit.) a nymphæum; from L. nympheum.

O.

Oasis, *sf.* an oasis; from Gr. *ὄασις*.

Obédience, *sf.* obedience; from L. obedientia. For **-tia**=*-ce* see *agencer*.

OBÉIR, *va.* to obey; from L. **obedire**. For loss of medial **d** see *accabler*.—Der. *obéi*ssant, *obéi*ssance, dis*obéir*.

OBÉISSANCE, *sf.* obedience. See *obéir*.

Obélisque, *sm.* an obelisk; from Gr. *ὀβελίσκος*.

Obérer, *va.* to involve in debt; from L. obaerare.

Obéré, *p.p.* involved, indebted; from L. obaeratus. For **-atus**=*-é* see § 201.

Obésité, *sf.* obesity, fatness; from L. obesitatem. For **-tatem**=*-té* see § 230.

OBIER, *sm.* (Bot.) a guelder rose. See *aubier*.

Obit, *sm.* an obit (Roman Catholic liturgy); from L. obitus.—Der. *obit*uaire.

Objecter, *va.* to object; from L. objectare.
Objectif, *adj.* objective; from L. objectivus *, from objectus.
Objection, *sf.* an objection; from L. objectionem.
Objet, *sm.* an object; from L. objectus. For ct = *t* see § 168.
Objurgation, *sf.* objurgation, chiding; from L. objurgationem.
Oblation, *sf.* oblation, offering; from L. oblationem.
Obligation, *sf.* an obligation; from L. obligationem.
Obligatoire, *adj.* obligatory; from L. obligatorius.
Obligeance, *sf.* obligingness. See *obliger*.
Obliger, *va.* to oblige, compel; from L. obligare.—Der. *oblig*eant, *oblig*eance, dés*obliger*.
Oblique, *adj.* oblique; from L. obliquus.
Obliquité, *sf.* obliquity; from L. obliquitatem.
Oblitération, *sf.* obliteration; from L. obliterationem.
Oblitérer, *va.* to obliterate; from L. obliterare.
Oblong, *adj.* oblong; from L. oblongus.
Obole, *sf.* an obolus; from Gr. *ὀβολός*.
Obombrer, *va.* to overshadow; from L. obumbrare.
Obscène, *adj.* obscene; from L. obscenus.
Obscénité, *sf.* obscenity; from L. obscenitatem.
Obscur, *adj.* obscure; from L. obscurus.—Der. *obscur*cir, *obscur*cissement.
Obscurité, *sf.* obscurity; from L. obscuritatem. For -tatem = -*té* see § 230.
Obsécration, *sf.* obsecration; from L. obsecrationem.
Obséder, *va.* to beset; from L. obsidere.
Obsèques, *sf. pl.* obsequies; from L. obsequiae (found in the Inscriptions).
Obséquieux, *adj.* obsequious; from L. obsequiosus. For -osus = -*eux* see § 229.—Der. *obséqui*osité.
Observance, *sf.* observance; from L. observantia. For -tia = -*ce* see *agencer*.
Observateur, *sm.* an observer; from L. observator.
Observation, *sf.* observation; from L. observationem.
Observatoire, *sm.* an observatory; from L. observatus.
Observer, *va.* to observe; from L. observare.
Obsession, *sf.* besetting; from L. obsessionem.
Obsidional, *adj.* belonging to a siege; from L. obsidionalis.
Obstacle, *sm.* an obstacle; from L. obstaculum. -aculum = -*acle* is the learned form.
Obstination, *sf.* obstinacy; from L. obstinationem.
Obstiné, *adj.* obstinate; from L. obstinatus. For -atus = -*é* see § 201.
Obstiner, *va.* to make obstinate; from L. obstinare.
Obstructif, *adj.* obstructive; from L. obstructivus *, der. from obstructus.
Obstruction, *sf.* obstruction; from L. obstructionem.
Obstruer, *va.* to obstruct; from L. obstruere.—Der. dés*obstruer*.
Obtempérer, *vn.* to obey; from L. obtemperare.
Obtenir, *va.* to obtain; from L. obtinere. For i = *e* see § 72; for e = *i* see § 59.
Obtention, *sf.* obtaining; from L. obtentionem, der. from obtentum, supine of obtinere.
Obturateur, *sm.* (Anat.) an obturator; from L. obturatorem *, der. from obturare.
Obtus, *adj.* obtuse; from L. obtusus.
† **Obus**, *sm.* a shell (artillery); from Sp. *obuz*.—Der. *obus*ier.
Obvier, *vn.* to obviate; from L. obviare.
Occase, *adj.* occasive; from L. occasus.
Occasion, *sf.* an opportunity, occasion; from L. occasionem.—Der. *occasion*ner, *occasion*nel.
Occident, *sm.* the west; from L. occidentem.
Occidental, *adj.* western; from L. occidentalis.
Occipital, *adj.* occipital; from L. occipitalis, der. from occiput.
† **Occiput**, *sm.* the occiput; from L. occiput.
OCCIRE, *va.* to kill; from L. occidere, by regular contr. (see § 51) of occídĕre to occid're; whence *occire*, by dr = *r*, see § 168.
Occision, *sf.* slaughter; from L. occisionem (found in St. Jerome).
Occultation, *sf.* occultation; from L. occultationem.
Occulte, *adj.* occult; from L. occultus.
Occupation, *sf.* occupation; from L. occupationem.
Occuper, *va.* to occupy; from L. occupare.—Der. *occup*ant.
Occurrence, *sf.* an occurrence; from L. occurrentia *.
Occurrent, *adj.* occurring; from L. occurrentem.

Océan, *sm.* an ocean; from L. oceanus.—Der. *océane.*

Ocre, *sf.* ochre; from Gr. ὤχρα.—Der. *ocreux.*

Octaèdre, *sm.* an octahedron; from Gr. ὀκτάεδρος.

Octant, *sm.* (Astron.) an octant; from L. octantem.

Octante, *adj.* eighty; from L. octaginta, a form der. from octuaginta (and found in Vitruvius) by reduction of ua to *a*. For -aginta = *-ante* see *cinquante.*—Der. *octant*ième.

Octave, *sf.* an octave; from L. octavus.

Octobre, *sm.* October; from L. october.

Octogénaire, *adj.* octogenarian; from L. octogenarius.

Octogone, *adj.* octagon; from Gr. ὀκτώ and γῶνος.

OCTROI, *sm.* grant, concession, town-due. See *octroyer.*

OCTROYER, *va.* to grant; from L. **auctoricare**, der. from **auctorare**, to procure, then to grant, by contr. (see § 53) of **auctoricáre** to **auct'ricare.** By loss of medial **c** (see *affouage*) and by **i** = *oi* (see *boire*) **auctricare** becomes *auctroyer* (cp. plicare, *ployer*). *Auctroyer* becomes *octroyer* by *au* = o (see § 106); lastly, by *ct* = *t* (§ 168), *otroyer*, the O. Fr. form.—Der. *octroi* (what one grants, a gift, and then a subsidy granted by the people to the sovereign).

Octuple, *adj.* octuple; from L. octuplum. —Der. *octupl*er.

Oculaire, *adj.* ocular; from L. ocularius.

Oculiste, *sm.* an oculist; der. from oculus.

† **Odalisque**, *sf.* an odalisk; of Oriental origin, Turk. *odalik.*

Ode, *sf.* an ode; from Gr. ᾠδή.

Odeur, *sf.* an odour; from L. odorem.

Odieux, *adj.* odious; from L. odiosus. For -osus = *-eux* see § 229.

Odontalgie, *sf.* toothache; from Gr. ὀδοντα λγία.—Der. *odontalg*ique.

Odontologie, *sf.* odontology; from Gr. ὀδούς and λόγος.

Odorant, *adj.* odorous; from L. odorantem.

Odorat, *sm.* a smell; from L. odoratus.

Odoriférant, *adj.* odoriferous; compd. of odorem and ferentem.

Odyssée, *sf.* the Odyssey; from Gr. Ὀδυσσεία.

Œcuménique, *adj.* œcumenical; from Gr. οἰκουμενικός.—Der. *œcuménic*ité.

Œdème, *sm.* (Med.) œdema, a tumour; from Gr. οἴδημα.

ŒIL, *sm.* an eye; formerly *oil*, from L. **ŏculus**, by regular contr. (see § 51) of **ŏculus** to **oc'lus**, found in popular Lat., as may be seen from the Appendix ad Probum, '**oculus** non **oclus.**' **Oclus** produced O. Fr. *oil* (for **cl** = *il* see *abeille*); *oil* became *œuil* then *œil* (for o = *œu* see § 79). The pl. *yeux*, is formed thus: O. Fr. *euil* became *ieuil* (for *eu* = *ieu* see *lieu*), whence *ieul* by dissimilation (see § 170); *ieul* being in pl. *ieuls* became *ieus* by losing *l* (cp. illos, *eux*); *ieus*, also written *yeus*, became *yeux* by *s* = *x* (see *deux*).—Der. *œill*ère, *œill*ade, *œill*et.

ŒILLET, *sm.* an eyelet. See *œil.*—Der. *œillet*on.

ŒILLETTE, *sf.* oil (of poppy); in the 16th cent., *oliette*, der. from L. **olium**, a Low Lat. form of **oleum.** For **eu** = *iu* see § 84.

Œnologie, *sf.* the art of wine-making; from Gr. οἶνος and λόγος.

Œsophage, *sm.* œsophagus, gullet; from Gr. οἰσοφάγος.

Œstre, *sm.* (Entom.) a gad-fly; from Gr. οἶστρος.

ŒUF, *sm.* an egg; from L. **ovum.** For **o** = *œu* see § 79; for **v** = *f* see *bœuf.* Its doublet is *ove.*—Der. *œuvé.*

ŒUVRE, *sf.* work; from L. **opera**, pl. of **opus**, by regular contr. (see § 51) of **ŏpĕra** to **op'ra**, whence *œuvre.* For **o** = *œu* see § 79; for **p** = *b* = *v* see § 111. *Œuvre* is a doublet of *opéra*, q. v.—Der. désœuvré (partic. of O. Fr. *désœuvrer*, compd. of O. Fr. *œuvrer*, der. from *œuvre*).

Offenser, *va.* to offend; from L. offensare. —Der *offense* (verbal subst.), *offens*ant, *offens*eur, *offens*if, *offens*ive.

OFFERTOIRE, *sm.* an offertory. See *offrir.*

Office, *sm.* an office, duty, worship; from L. officium.—Der. *offic*ier (vn.), *offic*ier (sm.).

Official, *sm.* an official; from L. officialis. Its doublet is *officiel*, q. v.—Der. *officialité.*

Officiel, *adj.* official; from L. officialis, der. from officium.

Officier, *vn.* to officiate. See *office.*

Officier, *sm.* an officer. See *office.*

Officine, *sf.* a laboratory; from L. officina. —Der. *officin*al.

OFFRANDE, *sf.* an offering, present; from L. **offerenda**, by regular contr. (see § 52) of **offĕrénda** to **off'renda**, whence *offrande*; for **en** = *an* see *andouille.*

OFFRE, *sf.* an offer. See *offrir.*

OFFRIR, *va.* to offer; from L. **offerere** *, der. from **offerre.** For this lengthened termination in **re** see *ître.* **Offerére**, regularly contrd. (see § 52) to **off'rere**,

becomes *offrir*; for **e**=*i* see § 59.—Der. *offre* (verbal subst.); *offerte* (strong partic. subst., see *absoute*), *offertoire*.

Offusquer, *va.* to obscure; from L. offuscare.

OGIVE, *sf.* a pointed arch (also written *augive* in the 17th cent.); from L. **augiva***, der. from **augere**, because the *ogive* goes on increasing, while at the same time the arch so formed increases the strength of the vault. And besides, we find the phrase *arc ogif*, which answers to L. **arcus augivus**, a decisive proof that this view is correct. **Augivus** becomes *ogif*; for **au**=*o* see §§ 106, 107; for **v**=*f* see *bœuf*.—Der. *ogival*.

OGRE, *sm.* an ogre, in medieval mythology a monster who feeds on human flesh. *Ogre* (It. *orco*) is from L. **orcus** (Orcus, God of the infernal regions). For **orcus**=**ocrus** see *âpreté*. **Ocrus** becomes *ogre*, cp. acris, *aigre*; for **c**=*g* see *adjuger*.—Der. *ogresse*.

OIE, *sf.* a goose. Prov. *auca*, It. *oca*, from L. **auca**, a goose, in very ancient medieval Lat. texts. We find the phrase 'Accipiter qui **aucam** mordet,' in the Lex Alamannorum; and in the Formulae of Marculfus, '**Aucas** tantas, fasianos tantos.' **Auca** is contrd. from **avica**, der. from **avis**. For **avica**=**auca** cp. navifragium = naufragium, navita=nauta. **Auca**, losing its medial **c** (see *affouage*), becomes *oie*; for **au**=*oi* see § 108.—Der. *oison*.

OIGNON, *sm.* an onion; from L. **unionem**, found in Columella. For **ni**=*gn* see *cigogne*; for **u**=*oi* see § 91. Its doublet is *union*, q. v.

† **Oille**, *sf.* an olio; from Sp. *olla*.

OINDRE, *va.* to anoint; from L. **ungere**, by regular contr. (see § 51) of úngĕre to **ung're**, whence **un're** (for **gr**=*r* see § 168), whence *oindre* (for **nr**=*ndr* see *absoudre*; for **u**=*oi* see § 91).

OING, *sm.* cart-grease; from L. **unguem**. For **u**=*oi* see § 91.

OINT, *sm.* the anointed (one); from L. **unctum**. For **ct**=*t* see § 168; for **u**=*oi* see § 91.

OISEAU, *sm.* a bird; formerly *oisel*, Prov. *aucel*, from L. **aucellus***, properly a little bird; for the extension of meaning see § 13. **Aucellus** is a masc. form of **aucella**, found in Apicius; **aucella** is contrd. from **avicella**, cp. nauta from navita, naufragium from navifragium, etc. **Aucellus** becomes *oisel*: for **au**=*oi* see § 108; for **c**=*s* see *amitie*. *Oisel* becomes *oiseau* by *el*=*eau*, see *agneau*.—Der. (from O. Fr. *oisel*) *oiseleur*, *oiselier*, *oisellon* (now *cisillon*; for *e*=*i* see § 59).

OISEUX, *adj.* idle. Prov. *ocios*, Sp. *ocioso*, from L. **otiosus**. For **t**=*c* see *agencer*. **Ociosus** becomes *oiseux*: for **-osus**=*-eux* see § 229; for **c**=*s* see *amitié*; for **o**=*oi*, by attraction of **i**, see *chanoine*.

OISIF, *adj.* idle; der. from a root *oise**, which answers to L. **otium**. For **ti**=*s* see *agencer*; for **o**=*oi* see § 84.—Der. *oisiveté*.

OISILLON, *sm.* a little bird. See *oiseau*.

OISON, *sm.* a gosling; der. directly from L. **aucionem** (der. from **auca**, see *oie*), a word found (7th cent.) in the Cassel Glosses. For letter-changes see *alouette*, *aboyer*, and *agencer*.

Oléagineux, *adj.* oleaginous, oily; from L. oleaginosus*, der. from oleagina, properly an olive-tree.

Olfactif, *adj.* olfactory; from L. olfactivus.

Oligarchie, *sf.* an oligarchy; from Gr. ὀλιγαρχία.—Der. *oligarchique*.

† **Olinde**, *sf.* a sword blade (of Olinda); of hist. origin (see § 33), from the town of Olinda in Brazil.

OLIVE, *sf.* an olive; from L. **oliva**.—Der. *olivâtre*, *olivier*, *olivaire*.

Olographe, see *holographe*.

Olympe, *sm.* Olympus; from L. Olympus.—Der. *olympien*.

Olympiade, *sf.* an Olympiad; from L. olympiadem.

Olympique, *adj.* Olympic; from L. olympicus.

Ombelle, *adj.* (Bot.) umbellar; from L. umbella.

Ombilic, *sm.* the navel; from L. umbilicus. Its doublet is *nombril*, q. v.—Der. *ombilical*.

OMBRAGE, *sm.* shade, umbrage; from L. **umbraticum***. For **u**=*o* see *annoncer*; for **-aticum**=*-age* see *âge*.—Der. *ombrager*, *ombrageux* (a horse which shies at its shadow).

OMBRE, *sf.* a shadow; from L. **umbra**. For **u**=*o* see *annoncer*.

OMBRE, *sm.* a char (fish). Origin unknown.

† **Ombrelle**, *sf.* a parasol; from It. *ombrella*.

OMBRER, *va.* to tint; from L. **umbrare**. For **u**=*o* see *annoncer*.

OMBREUX, *adj.* shady, from L. **umbrosus**. For **-osus**=*-eux* see § 229; for **u**=*o* see *annoncer*.

OMELETTE, *sf.* an omelette. Origin unknown.

OMETTRE, *va.* to omit; from L. **omittere**. For **mittere**=*mettre* see § 72.

Omission, *sf.* omission; from L. omissionem.

† **Omnibus**, *sm.* an omnibus; from L. **omnibus**.

Omnipotence, *sf.* omnipotence; from L. omnipotentia.

Omniscience, *sf.* omniscience; from L. omnis and scientia.

Omoplate, *sf.* (Anat.) a scapula; from Gr. *ὠμοπλάτη*.

ON, *pron. smf.* one, *pl.* people; formerly *om*, *hom*: *Ce sait* hom *bien que*, says the Chanson de Roland, i. e. 'On *sait bien cela que*.' *Hom* is from L. **homo**, used in the sense of one, they, men, in late Lat., as 'Ut inter tabulas adspicere **homo** non posset,' in Gregory of Tours. **Homo** becomes first *hom*, then *om* (for loss of **h** see *atelier*), then *on* (for **m**=*n* see *changer*). *On* is a doublet of *homme*, q. v,

Onagre, *sm.* an onager, wild ass; from L. onagrus.

ONC, *adv.* ever. It. *unque*, from L. unquam. For **u**=*o* see *annoncer*; for **qu**=*c* see *car*.

ONCE, *sf.* an ounce; from L. **uncia**. For **u**=*o* see *annoncer*; for **-cia**=*-ce* see *agencer*.

† **Once**, *sf.* an ounce (jaguar); of Oriental origin, Pers. *youz*.

Oncial, *adj.* uncial; from L. uncialis.

ONCLE, *sm.* an uncle. Prov. *avoncle*, from L. **avunculus**, by regular contr. (see § 51) of **avúncŭlus** to **avunc'lus**, by loss of medial **v** see *aïeul*. **Avunclus** becomes **aunclus**, whence *oncle*; for **au**=*o* see § 107.

Onction, *sf.* unction; from L. unctionem. For **u**=*o* see *annoncer*.

Onctueux, *adj.* unctuous; from L. onctuosus*, der. from L. unctus.—Der. *onctuosité*.

ONDE, *sf.* water, wave; from L. **unda**. For **u**=*o* see *annoncer*.—Der. *ondé*, *ondée*, *ondin*, *ondine*, *ondoyer* (der. from *onde*; cp. *larmoyer* from *larme*, *guerroyer* from *guerre*, *côtoyer* from *côte*, *nettoyer* from *net*, *coudoyer* from *coude*).

ONDOYER, *vn.* to undulate. See *onde*.—Der. *ondoyant*, *ondoiement*.

Ondulé, *adj.* undulating; from L. undulatus.—Der. *ondulation*, *ondulatoire*.

Onduler, *vn.* to undulate; from L. undulare *.—Der. *onduleux*.

Onéreux, *adj.* onerous; from L. onerosus.

ONGLE, *sf.* a nail (of hand, etc.); from L. ungula, by regular contr. (see § 51) of **úngùla** to **ung'la**, whence *ongle*. For **u**=*o* see *annoncer*.—Der. *onglée*, *onglet*, *onglé* (whose doublet is *ongulé*, q. v.).

Onguent, *sm.* an unguent; from L. unguentum.

Onguiculé, *adj.* unguiculate; from L. unguiculus.

Ongulé, *adj.* hoofed; from L. ungulatus. Its doublet is *onglé*, q. v.

Onomatopée, *sf.* an onomatopœia; from Gr. *ὀνοματοποιΐα*.

Ontologie, *sf.* ontology; from Gr. *ὤν ὄντος*, and *λόγος*.—Der. *ontologique*.

† **Onyx**, *sm.* (Min.) onyx; from Gr. *ὄνυξ*.

ONZE, *adj.* eleven; from L. **undecim**, by regular contr. (see § 51) of **úndĕcim** to **und'cim**, whence *onze*. For **dc**=*c* see *adjuger*; for **c**=*z* see *amitié*; for **u**=*o* see *annoncer*.—Der. *onzième*.

Oolithe, *sm.* (Min.) oolite; from Gr. *ᾠόν* and *λίθος*.

Opacité, *sf.* opacity; from L. opacitatem.

Opale, *sf.* (Min.) an opal; from L. opalus.

Opaque, *adj.* opaque; from L. opacus.

† **Opéra**, *sf.* the opera; from It. *opera*. Its doublet is *œuvre*, q. v.

Opérateur, *sm.* an operator; from L. operatorem.

Opération, *sf.* an operation; from L. operationem.

Opercule, *sm.* a coverlet, lid; from L. operculum.

Opérer, *vn.* to operate; from L. operari. Its doublet is *ouvrer*, q. v.

Ophicléide, *sm.* an ophicleide; from Gr. *ὄφις* and *κλείς* (i. e. a keyed serpent).

Ophthalmie, *sf.* ophthalmia; from Gr. *ὀφθαλμία*.—Der. *ophthalmique*.

Opiacé, *adj.* containing opium; der. from *opium*, q. v.

Opiat, *adj.* opiate; der. from *ὄπιον*.

Opiler, *va.* to remove the hairs from; from L. oppilare.—Der. *désopiler*.

Opimes, *adj.* rich (properly of spoils taken by a commander from the body of the hostile general); from L. opimus.

Opiner, *vn.* to speak, opine; from L. opinari.—Der. *opinant*, *opiniâtre* (i. e. one who is obstinately attached to what he opines).

Opiniâtre, *adj.* obstinate. See *opiner*.—Der. *opiniâtrer*, *opiniâtreté*.

Opinion, *sf.* an opinion; from L. opinionem.

Opium, *sm.* opium; from L. opium (so found in Pliny).

Opportun, *adj.* opportune; from L. opportunus.

Opportunité, *sf.* opportunity; from L. opportunitatem.

OPPOSER, *va.* to oppose. See *poser*.—Der. *oppo*sant.

Opposite, *adj.* opposite; from L. oppositus.

Opposition, *sf.* opposition; from L. oppositionem.

OPPRESSER, *va.* to oppress. See *presser*.—Der. *oppress*if.

Oppresseur, *sm.* an oppressor; from L. oppressorem.

Oppression, *sf.* oppression; from L. oppressionem.

Opprimer, *va.* to oppress; from L. opprimere.

Opprobre, *sm.* an opprobrium, shame; from L. opprobrium.

Optatif, *adj.* optative; from L. optativus.

Opter, *vn.* to choose; from L. optare.

Optimisme, *sm.* optimism; der. from optimus.—Der. *optim*iste.

Option, *sf.* an option; from L. optionem.

Optique, *adj.* optical, *sf.* optics; from Gr. ὀπτικός.—Der. *opti*cien.

Opulence, *sf.* opulence; from L. opulentia.

Opulent, *adj.* opulent; from L. opulentus.

Opuscule, *sm.* a tract; from L. opusculum.

OR, *sm.* gold; from L. **aurum**, which was **orum** in popular Lat., as we see from Festus: '**Aurum**, quod rustici **orum** dicebant.' For **au**=**o** see § 107.

OR, *conj.* now; formerly *ore* (properly at this hour), from L. **hora**. For loss of initial **h** see *atelier*. Its doublet is *heure*, q. v.—Der. dés*or*mais, d*or*énavant, enc*ore*, l*ors*, al*ors* (see those words).

Oracle, *sm.* an oracle; from L. oraclum, a contrd. form of oraculum in Virgil.

ORAGE, *sm.* a storm. Prov. *auratge*, from L. **auraticum** *, deriv. of **aura**. For **au**=**o** see § 107; for **-aticum**=*-age* see *âge*.—Der. *orag*eux.

ORAISON, *sf.* prayer, oration; from L. **orationem**, used for prayer in Tertullian. For **-ationem**=*-aison* see *fenaison*.

Oral, *adj.* oral; from L. oralis.—Der. *oral*ement.

† **Orange**, *sf.* orange. Sp. *naranja*, of Oriental origin, Ar. *nāranj*. The Fr. word ought to be *narange*, but has taken the form *orange* from a confusion with the word *or*; in Lat. the orange was called **aureum malum**, and the Fr. consequently thought to find the sense of golden (*or*) in the word it adopted.—Der. *orang*er, *orang*erie, *orange*at, *orange*ade, *orangé*.

† **Orang-outang**, *sm.* an ourang-outang; a Malay word.

Orateur, *sm.* an orator; from L. oratorem.

Oratoire, *sm.* an oratory; from L. oratorium.—Der. *orator*ien.

Oratoire, *adj.* oratorical; from L. oratorius.

† **Oratorio**, *sm.* an oratorio; from It. *oratorio*.

Orbe, *sm.* an orb; from L. orbis.

Orbiculaire, *adj.* orbicular; from L. orbicularis.

Orbite, *sf.* an orbit; from L. orbita.—Der. *orbit*aire (whose doublet is *ornière*, q. v.).

Orcanète, *sf.* (Bot.) orchanete. Origin unknown.

Orchestre, *sm.* an orchestra; from Gr. ὀρχήστρα.

Orchis, *sm.* (Bot.) an orchis; from Gr. ὄρχις.—Der. *orchid*ée.

Ordalie, *sf.* an ordeal; from L. ordalium *, a Low Lat. word of Germ. origin, A. S. *ordăl*, judgment of God.

Ordinaire, *adj.* ordinary; from L. ordinarius.

Ordinal, *adj*, ordinal; from L. ordinalis.

Ordination, *sf.* ordination; from L. ordinationem.

Ordonnancer, *va.* to order payment (in writing). See *ordonner*.—Der. *ordonnance*ment.

Ordonnateur, *sm.* an ordainer; from L. ordinatorem. For **i**=*o* see *ordonner*.

ORDONNER, *va.* to ordain; from L. **ordinare**. For **i**=*o* see *frotter*; for **n**=*nn* see *an*.—Der. dés*ordonner*, *ordonn*ance.

ORDRE, *sm.* an order; from L. **ordinem**, by regular contr. (see § 51) of **ordĭnem** to **ord'nem**, whence *ordre*. For **n**=*r* see *coffre*.—Der. dés*ordre*, sous-*ordre*.

ORDURE, *sf.* filth, ordure, dirt; der. from O. Fr. adj. *ord*, dirty, used as late as the 18th cent. *Ord* is from L. **horridus** (repulsive, then filthy) by regular contr. (see § 51) of **horrĭdus** to **horr'dus**, whence *ord*. For loss of initial **h** see *atelier*.—Der. *ordur*ier.

ORÉE, *sf.* skirt, edge (of a wood); from L. **orata** *, der. from **ora**. For **-ata**=*-ée* see § 201.

OREILLE, *sf.* an ear; from L. **auricula**, der. from **auris**, which was **oricula** in popular Lat., as we learn from Festus. For **au**=**o** see § 107. **Orĭcŭla**, contrd. regularly to **oric'la** (see § 51), becomes

oreille. For **-icla** = *-eille* see *abeille*.—Der. *oreillon*, *oreillette*, *oreiller* (whose doublet is *auriculaire*, q. v.), *oreillard*, *orillon*.

† **Orémus**, *sm.* a prayer; from L. **oremus**, lit. imperative of L. **orare**.

ORFÉVRE, *sm.* a goldsmith; from L. **aurifabrum** (lit. a workman who works in gold), by contr. of **aurifabrum** to **aur'fabrum**, whence *orfévre*. For **au** = *o* see § 107; for **a** = *e* see § 54; for **b** = *v* see § 113.—Der. *orfévrerie*, *orfévrier*.

ORFRAIE, *sf.* an osprey; from L. **ossifraga** (found in Lucretius), by regular contr. (see § 52) of **ossĭfraga** to **os'fraga**. **Osfraga** losing its medial **g** (see *allier*) becomes *orfraie*. For **a** = *ai*, see § 54; for **s** = *r* cp. *Marseille* from Massillia, and *varlet*, which is a transformation of *vaslet* (see *valet*). *Orfraie* is a doublet of *ossifrage*, q. v.

ORFROI, *sm.* orphrays (embroidered cloth of gold); from L. **aurum phrygium** *. Ovid uses '**phrygiae** vestes' for stuffs brŏidered with gold. For **aurum** = *or* see *or*. **Phrygium** becomes *froi* by dropping **g** (see *allier*), and by **phr** = *fr* (see *coffre*), and **i** = *oi* (see *boire*).

ORGANDI, *sm.* book-muslin. Origin unknown.

Organe, *sm.* an organ; from L. **organum**. Its doublet is *orgue*, q. v.—Der. *organiser*, *organisme*, *organique*.

Organiser, *va.* to organise. See *organe*.—Der. *organisation*, *organisateur*, *désorganiser*, *réorganiser*.

Organiste, *sm.* an organist. See *orgue*.

Organsin, *sm.* organzine. Origin unknown.—Der. *organsiner*, *organsinage*.

ORGE, *sf.* barley. Prov. *ordi*, from L. **hordeum**, by regular change of **eu** = **iu** = *ju* by consonification, see *abréger*. **Hordjum** becomes *orge* by loss of initial **h**, see *atelier*. For **dj** = *g* see *abréger*.—Der. *orgeat* (originally a decoction of barley, though there is nothing in the drink now but an emulsion of almonds), *orgelet*.

Orgie, *sf.* an orgy; from Gr. *ὄργια*.

ORGUE, *sm.* an organ (*orgues*, pl. sf.). It. *organo*, from L. **organum**, an hydraulic organ in Suetonius; a wind organ in St. Augustine and Cassiodorus. For loss of two final atonic syllables see §§ 50, 51.—Der. *organiste* (der. from L. **organum**). *Orgue* is a doublet of *organe*, q. v.

ORGUEIL, *sm.* pride. It. *orgoglio*, of Germ. origin, from Germ. *orgel*.—Der. *orgueilleux*.

Orient, *sm.* the East; from L. **Orientem**.—Der. *orienter*, *oriental*, *orientaliste*.

Orienter, *va.* to set towards the east. See *orient*.—Der. *orientation*, *désorienter*.

Orifice, *sm.* an orifice; from L. **orificium**.

Oriflamme, *sf.* an oriflamme. For **au** = *o* see § 107.

Origan, *sm.* (Bot.) marjoram; from L. **origanum**.

Originaire, *adj.* native (of); from L. **originarius**.

Original, *adj.* original; from L. **originalis**.—Der. *originalité*.

Origine, *sf.* origin; from L. **originem**.—Der. *originel*.

† **Orignal**, *sm.* an elk; formerly *orignac* (*orenac*, the Canadian elk), from Basque *orenac*, a name given by the Basque emigrants in Canada to the North American elk.

ORIPEAU, *sm.* Dutch gold, tinsel; from L. **auri pellem**, used in Low Lat., gold leaf. For **au** = *o* see § 107; for **el** = *eau* see *agneau*.

ORLE, *sm.* an orle (heraldic); from L. **orula**, dim. of **ora**, an edge, by regular contr. (see § 51) of **orŭla** to **or'la**.

ORME, *sm.* an elm. Prov. *olm*, It. *olmo*, from L. **ulmus**. For **u** = *o* see *annoncer*; for **l** = *r* see *apôtre*.—Der. *ormeau* (formerly *ormel*; for *el* = *eau* see *agneau*), *ormaie*, *ormoie*, *ormille*.

ORNE, *sm.* an ash; from L. **ornus**.

Ornement, *sm.* an ornament; from L. **ornamentum**.—Der. *ornemantiste* (*ornementiste*).

Orner, *va.* to adorn; from L. **ornare**.

ORNIÈRE, *sf.* a beaten track, old road; in Picard patois *ordière*, from L. **orbitaria** *, der. from **orbita**. **Orbĭtaria**, regularly contr. (see § 52) to **orb'taria**, became *ordiĕre*. For **bt** = *d* see *accouder*; for **-aria** = *-ière* see § 198. *Ordière* was afterwards changed to *ornière*. Its doublet is *orbitaire*, q. v.

Ornithogale, *sm.* (Bot.) star of Bethlehem; from Gr. *ὀρνιθόγαλον*.

Ornithologie, *sf.* ornithology; from Gr. *ὄρνις*, *ὄρνιθος*, and *λόγος*.—Der. *ornithologiste*, *ornithologue*.

ORONGE, *sf.* (Bot.) the orange-agaric; corruption of *orange*, q. v.

ORPAILLEUR, *sm.* a gold-finder, one who looks for *pailles d'or*. For etymology see *or* and *paille*.

ORPHELIN, *sm.* an orphan; formerly *orphenin*, originally *orphanin*, from L. **orphaninus**, deriv. of **orphanus**. For **a** = *e* see § 54; for **n** = *l* see *aller*.

ORPIMENT, *sm.* (Min.) orpiment, used in painting; from L. **auri pigmentum**, i. e. a colcur to paint gold with. For **au**=*o* see § 107; for **gm**=*m* see § 168.

Orseille, *sf.* (Bot.) an orchal. Origin unknown.

ORTEIL, *sm.* a big toe; formerly *arteil*, Prov. *arteil*, It. *artiglio*, from L. **articulus**. **Articulus** becomes *arteil* by **-iculus**=*-eil*, see § 157. For **a**=*o* see *taon*. *Orteil* is a doublet of *articule*, q. v.

Orthodoxe, *adj.* orthodox: from Gr. *ὀρθόδοξος*.—Der. *orthodoxie*.

Orthogonal, *adj.* orthogonal; from Gr. *ὀρθόγωνος*.

Orthographe, *sf.* orthography; from Gr. *ὀρθογραφία*.—Der. *orthographier*, *orthographique*.

Orthographie, *sf.* orthography, (Archit.) elevation; from Gr. *ὀρθογραφία*.

Orthopédie, *sf.* orthopedy; from Gr. *ὀρθός* and *παιδεία*.—Der. *orthopédique*.

ORTIE, *sf.* (Bot.) a nettle. Sp. *ortiga*, It. *ortica*, from L. **urtica**. For **u**=*o* see *annoncer*; for **-ica**=*-ie* see § 212.

Ortive, *adj.* (Astron.) ortive; from L. ortivus.

† **Ortolan**, *sm.* an ortolan; from Prov. *ortolan*, It. *ortolano*, from L. **hortulanus**, properly of the garden, as the ortolan usually nests in garden-hedges.

† **Orviétan**, *sm.* orvietan; from It. *orvietano*, der. from *Orviete*, the name of a quack of Orvieto who introduced this electuary into France, A. D. 1647.

Oryctographie, *sf.* oryctography (fossil); from Gr. *ὀρυκτός* and *γράφειν*.

Oryctologie, *sf.* oryctology; from Gr. *ὀρυκτός* and *λόγος*.

OS, *sm.* a bone; from L. **os**.—Der. désosser, osselet (dim. of *ossel*).

Oscillation, *sf.* oscillation; from L. oscillationem.

Osciller, *vn.* to oscillate; from L. oscillare.—Der. *oscillatoire*.

OSEILLE, *sf.* (Bot.) sorrel; from L. **oxalis**, der. from **oxalis**. For **x**=*s* see *ajouter*; for **li**=*il* see *ail*; for **a**=*e* see § 54.

OSER, *vn.* to dare. Prov. *ausar*, It. *ausare*, from L. **ausare** *, der. from **ausum**, supine of **audere**. **Ausare** becomes *oser* by **au**=*o*, see § 107.

OSERAIE, *sf.* an osier-ground. See *osier*.

OSIER, *sm.* an osier; der. from Gr. *οἶσος*.

Osmazôme, *sf.* (Chem.) osmazome; from Gr. *ὀσμή* and *ζωμός*.

OSSELET, *sm.* an ossicle. See *os*.

OSSEMENTS, *sm. pl.* bones (of the dead); pl. of *ossement* *, from L. **ossamentum** *, der. from **ossa**, bones.

OSSEUX, *adj.* bony; from L. **ossuosus**. For **uo**=*o* see § 102, whence *osseux*; for **-osus**=*-eau* see § 229.

Ossifier, *va.* to ossify; from L. ossificare *, der. from os. — Der. *ossification*.

Ossuaire, *sm.* an ossuary; from L. ossuarium.

Ostensible, *adj.* ostensible: from L. ostensibilis *, der. from ostensum, supine of ostendere.

Ostensoir, *sm.* a monstrance; from L. ostensorium *, der. from ostensum, supine of ostendere.

Ostentation, *sf.* ostentation; from L. ostentationem.

Ostéologie, *sf.* osteology; from Gr. *ὀστεολογία*.

Ostracé, *adj.* ostraceous, belonging to the oyster; from Gr. *ὀστράκεος*.

Ostracisme, *sm.* ostracism; from Gr. *ὀστρακισμός*.

OTAGE, *sm.* a hostage; formerly *ostage*, Prov. *ostatge*, from L. **obsidaticum** *, der. from **obsidatus**, the act of being made a hostage, also a pledge. **Obsidaticum**, contr. regularly (see § 52) to **ob'sdaticum**, gives, by the unusual change of **d**=**t**, the form **obstaticum**, found for a hostage in medieval Lat. documents. 'Et de hoc dederunt centum Saracenos de melioribus **obstaticos** in potestate Januensium' is found in a 10th-cent. text. By **bs**=**s** (see *sujet*) **obstaticum** becomes **ostaticum**, found in a charter of A.D. 1070: 'Raymundus . . . et Arnaldus . . . miserunt in **ostaticum**.' **Ostaticum** became *ostage* (for **-aticum** *-age* see *âge*), lastly *otage* by loss of *s*, see Hist. Gram. p. 81.

Otalgie, *sf.* ear-ache; from Gr. *οὖς*, *ὠτός*, and *ἄλγος*.

ÔTER, *va.* to remove; formerly *oster*, from L. **haustare**, frequent. of **haurire**, whence comes the sense of *ôter*. We find in Festus the compd. **exhaustare** for to take away: '**exhaustant**=efferunt.' **Haustare** becomes *oster* by losing initial **h**, see *atelier*. For **au**=*o* see § 107; for loss of *s* see Hist. Gram. p. 81.

Ottomane, *sf.* an ottoman (sofa); of hist. origin, see § 33, from *ottoman*, a Turkish sofa.

OU, *conj.* or. It. *o*, from L. **aut**. For loss

of **t** see *abbé* and *aigu*; for **au** = **o** = *ou* see § 107.

OÙ, *adv.* where; formerly *u*, It. *ove*, from L. **ubi**. By losing **b** (see *taon*) **ubi** becomes O. Fr. *u*, which becomes *ou*. For *u* = *ou* see § 90.

OUAILLE, *sf.* a sheep, flock (the sense of sheep lasted till the time of Mme. de Sévigné, who uses the word in that sense); in Christian symbolism used for the faithful. *Ouaille*, formerly *oueille*, originally *oeille*, Prov. *ovelha*, from L. **ovicula**. For loss of **v** see *aïeul*, whence O. Fr. *oeille* (for **-icula** = *-eille* see § 257), thence *oueille* by **o** = *ou*, see § 81.

OUATE, *sf.* wadding. Origin unknown.—Der. *ouat*er.

OUBLIE, *sf.* a cake. O. Fr. *oublée*, from L. **oblata***, in middle ages an offering cake, host, from L. **oblatus**. **Oblata** in this sense is frequent in medieval Lat. documents: 'Ut de **oblatis** quae offeruntur a populo et consecrationi supersunt,' says a letter of Hincmar, A.D. 852. **Oblata** becomes O. Fr. *oublée* (for **o** = *ou* see § 86; for **-ata** = *ée* see § 201), hence later *oublie*. *Oublie* is a doublet of *oblat*, q. v.—Der. *oblie*ur.

OUBLIER, *va.* to forget; from L. **oblitare***, der. from **oblitus**, p. p. of **oblivisci**. **Oblitare** becomes *oublier*: for loss of medial **t** see *abbaye*; for **o** = *ou* see § 81.—Der. *oubli* (verbal subst.), *oubli*eux, *oubli*ette.

OUEST, *sm.* west. O. Fr. *west*; of Germ. origin, Germ. *west*.

OUI, *adv.* yes; formerly *oïl*, from L. **hoc illud**. From L. **hoc** comes O. Fr. form *o* (for loss of initial **h** see *atelier*, and of final **c** see *ami*); in the 13th cent *ne dire ni o ni non* was = *ne dire ni oui ni non*. Just as **hoc** became *o*, so the compd. **hoc illud** (it is that same thing) became *oïl*, by loss of medial **c** (see *affouage*) and by dropping initial **h** (see *atelier*). This form *oil* (**hoc illud**) had answering to it the form *nennil* (**non illud**); and just as *nennil* lost *l*, and became *nenni* in modern Fr., so *oil* became *oï*, whence *oui*: for **o** = *ou* see § 81.

OUÏE, *sf.* hearing. See *ouïr*.—Der. *ouïes*.

OUÏR, *va.* to hear; formerly *oir*, It. *udire*, from L. **audire**. For loss of medial **d** see *accabler*; for **au** = *o* in O. Fr., then **o** = *ou* in modern Fr., see § 107.—Der. *ouïe* (verbal subst.)

† **Ouragan**, *sm.* a hurricane; in the 17th cent. *houragan*, originally a sea-term, from Sp. *huracan*, a term brought originally from the Antilles.

OURDIR, *va.* to warp, plot; from L. **ordiri**, found in Pliny. For **o** = *ou* see § 81.—Der. *ourd*issage, *ourd*isseur, *ourd*issoir.

OURLER, *va.* to hem; from L. **orulare**, der. from **orula***; see *orle*. **Orŭláre**, regularly contrd. to **or'lare** (see § 52), becomes *ourler*. For **o** = *ou* see § 81.—Der. *ourl*et.

OURS, *sm.* a bear; from L. **ursus**. For **u** = *ou* see § 90.—Der. *ourse* (L. **ursa**), *our*son.

OURSIN, *sm.* (1) a hedgehog, (2) an echinus, sea-urchin, a corruption of *hérisson*, q. v., as may be seen by the Port. *ouriço*, Walloon *ureçon*, Engl. *urchin*.

OUTARDE, *sf.* a bustard; formerly *oustarde*, Prov. *austarde*, from L. **avistarda**, found in Pliny. For contr. of **avistarda** to **av'starda** see *autruche*, whence **austarda**. **Austarda** becomes *oustarde* (for **au** = *ou* see § 107), thence *outarde* (for loss of *s* see Hist. Gram. p. 81).—Der. *outard*eau.

OUTIL, *sm.* a tool, implement; formerly *oustil*, originally *ustil*, from L. **usitellum*** (any instrument used by workpeople), der. from L. **usitare**, by regular contr. (see § 52) of **usitéllum** to **ustellum**, whence *oustel** (for **u** = *ou* see § 90), then *oustil*; cp. *oisillon* from *oiseillon*, q. v.—Der. *outil*ler, *outil*lage.

OUTRAGE, *sm.* an outrage. See *outrer*.—Der. *outrage*r, *outrage*ux, *outrage*ant.

OUTRANCE, *sf.* excess. See *outrer*.

OUTRE, *sf.* a leather bottle; from L. **utrem**. For **u** = *ou* see § 90.

OUTRE, *adv.* beyond; formerly *oltre*, Prov. *oltra*, from L. **ultra**. For **u** = *o* see § 97, whence *oltre*, then *outre*; for *ol* = *ou* see *agneau*.—Der. *outre*r, *outre*-passer.

OUTRECUIDANT, *adj.* overweening. See *outre* and *cuider*.—Der. *outrecuid*ance.

OUTRER, *va.* to exaggerate. See *outre*.—Der. à l'*outr*ance, *outr*age.

OUVERTURE, *sf.* opening. See *ouvrir*.

OUVRAGE, *sm.* work. See *ouvrer*.—Der. *ouvrage*r.

OUVRER, *van.* to work; formerly *ovrer*, from L. **operari**, by regular contr. of **opĕrári** to **op'rari**, whence *ovrer* (for **p** = *v* see § 111), then *ouvrer* (for **o** = *ou* see § 81). Its doublet is *op'rer*, q. v.—Der. *ouvr*able, *ouvr*age, *ouvr*oir, *ouvr*ée.

OUVREUR, *sm.* an opener, boxkeeper. See *ouvrir*.

OUVRIER, *sm.* a workman, mechanic; formerly *ovrier*, Prov. *obrier*, from L. **operarius**, by regular contr. of **opĕrárius** to

op'rarius, whence *ovrier* (for **p**=*v* see § 111; for **-arius**=*-ier* see § 198); lastly *ouvrier* (for *o*=*ou* see § 81).

OUVRIR, *va.* to open; formerly *ovrir* and *avrir*, Sp. *abrir*, It. *aprire*, from L. **aperire**, by regular contr. of **apĕrīre** to **ap'rire**, whence O.Fr. *avrir* (for **p**=*v* see § 111), whence *ovrir* (for the unusual change *a*=*o* see *taon*). *Ovrir* later became *ouvrir* (for *o*=*ou* see § 81).—Der. *ouvert* (from L. **apertus**; for **p**=*v* see § 111), *ouverture*, *ouvrant*, *ouvreur*.

Ovaire, *sm.* (Anat.) an ovary; der. from L. ovum.

Ovale, *adj.* oval; from L. ovalis.

Ovation, *sf.* an ovation, a lesser Roman triumph; from L. ovationem.

Ove, *sm.* (Archit.) an ovolo; der. from ovum. Its doublet is *œuf*, q. v.—Der. *ovoïde*.

Oviparé, *adj.* oviparous; from L. oviparus.

Ovoïde, *adj.* ovoid. See *ove*.

Oxalique, *adj.* oxalic; from Gr. *ὀξαλίς*.—Der. *oxal*ate.

Oxycrat, *sm.* oxycrate; from Gr. *ὀξύκρατον*.

Oxyde, *sm.* an oxide; a word invented by Lavoisier, A.D. 1787; from Gr. *ὀξύς*.—Der. *oxyde*r.

Oxyder, *va.* (Chem.) to oxydate. See *oxyde*.—Der. *oxydé*, *oxyd*ation, *oxyd*able.

Oxygène, *sm.* (Chem.) oxygen; a gas discovered in A.D. 1774 by Priestley, and named *oxygène* by Lavoisier, A.D. 1778; from Gr. *ὀξύς* and *γένος*.—Der. *oxygéne*r.

Oxygéner, *va.* (Chem.) to oxygenate. See *oxygène*.—Der. *oxygén*ation.

Oxymel, *sm.* oxymel; from Gr. *ὀξύμελι*; a mixture of vinegar and honey.

OYANT, *adj.* hearing (a legal term); from L. **audientem**, see *ouïr*. **Audientem** becomes *oyant* by loss of medial **d**, see *accabler*. For **au**=*o* see § 107; for **en**=*an* see *amande*.

P.

PACAGE, *sm.* pasture-land; formerly *pascage*, from L. **pascuaticum** *, found in medieval Lat. documents, der. from **pascuum** by **pascuaticum**=**pascaticum**, whence *pascage* (for **-aticum**=*-age* see *âge*), then *pacage* by dropping *s*, see Hist. Gram. p. 81.

†**Pacha**, *sm.* a Pasha; from Turk. *pacha*.—Der. *pacha*lik.

Pachyderme, *adj.* pachydermatous; from Gr. *παχύς* and *δέρμα*.

Pacificateur, *sm.* a peacemaker; from L. pacificatorem.

Pacification, *sf.* a pacification; from L. pacificationem.

Pacifier, *va.* to pacify; from L. pacificare.

Pacifique, *adj.* pacific; from L. pacificus.

PACOTILLE, *sf.* a venture (in commerce), quantity, stock (of goods). See *paquet*.

Pacte, *sm.* a pact; from L. pactum.—Der. *pact*iser.

Paganisme, *sm.* paganism; from L. paganismus *, der. from paganus.

PAGE, *sf.* a page; from L. **paginem**. For loss of two final atonic vowels see §§ 50, 51.

PAGE, *sm.* a page (servant). Origin unknown.

Paginer, *va.* to page; from L. paginare *, der. from pagina.

†**Pagne**, *sm.* cotton drawers; from Sp. *paño*. Its doublet is *pan*, q.v.

†**Pagode**, *sf.* a pagoda; of Oriental origin, Pers. *butkhoda*, a house of idols.

PAÏEN, *adj.* and *sm.* pagan, heathen. Prov. *pagan*, It. *pagano*, from L. **paganus**, found in this sense in Tertullian and Jerome. For loss of medial **g** see *allier*; for **-anus**=*-en* see § 198: the *i* is intercalated for euphony.

PAILLASSE, *sf.* straw mattress, palliasse. See *paille*.—Der. *paillas*son.

PAILLASSE, *sm.* a clown. See *paille*.

PAILLE, *sf.* straw; from L. **palea**. For **ea**=**ia** see *abréger*, whence *paille*; for **li**=*il* see *ail*.—Der. *empailler*, *dépailler*, *paillasse* (a sf. meaning ticking; this word also becomes a sm. signifying a tumbler, juggler, one dressed in *toile à paillasse*), *paillette*, *paillon*, *paillet*.

PAIN, *sm.* bread; from L. **panem.** For **a**=*ai* see § 54.—Der. *pan*er.

PAIR, *adj.* similar, even. Sp. *par*, from L. **par.** For **a**=*ai* see § 54.—Der. *paire* (a pair, two things which are alike and go together).

PAIR, *sm.* a peer, equal, fellow (see above). Peers are properly the chief vassals of a lord, having equal rights one with another. —Der. *pair*esse, *pair*ie.

PAISIBLE, *adj.* peaceable. See *paix*.

PAISSON, *sf.* pasturage (in forests); from L. **pastionem.** For **stio**=*sso* see *agencer* and *angoisse*; for **a**=*ai* see § 54.

PAÎTRE, *vn.* to graze, pasture; formerly *paistre*, from L. . **pascere** *, der. from **pasci.** For this lengthened form in **re**, and for **-ascere**=*-aître*, see *naître*.

PAIX, *sf.* peace; formerly *pais*, from L. **pacem.** For **a**=*ai* see § 54; for **c**=**s**=*x* see *amitié*.—Der. *pais*ible, *apaiser*.

Pal, *sm.* a pale (punishment); from L. **palus.** Its doublet is *pieu*, q.v.—Der. *empaler*.

† **Paladin,** *sm.* a paladine; from It. *paladino*.—Its doublet is *palatin*, q.v.

PALAIS, *sm.* a palace; from L. **palatium.** For **t**=*e* see *agencer*, hence *palais*; for **a**=*ai* by attraction of *i* see § 54; for **c**=**s** see *amitié*.

PALAIS, *sm.* (Anat.) the palate; from L. **palatum.** As **-atum** regularly = *-é* (see *ampoulé*), the French word ought to have become *palé*: *palais*, the existing form, arises from a confusion with *palais* above.

† **Palan,** *sm.* tackling; in 16th cent. *palanc*, from It. *palanco*.—Der. *palanç*on.

† **Palanquin,** *sm.* a palanquin; of Hindu origin, Pali *palangka*, a litter.

Palatal, *adj.* palatal; from L. palatum.

Palatin, *adj.* palatine; from L. palatinus, officer of the Palace.

Palatine, *sf.* a fur tippet; of hist. origin, see § 33, alluding to the Princess Palatine, sister-in-law to Louis XIV, who brought this kind of dress into use A.D. 1676.

Pale, *sf.* blade of an oar; from L. pala. Its doublet is *pelle*, q.v.—Der. *pal*eron, *pal*ée, *pal*ette, *pal*et.

PÂLE, *adj.* pale; from L. **pallidus.** For loss of last two atonic syllables see §§ 50, 51.—Der. *pâl*ir, *pâl*ot.

PALEFRENIER, *sm.* a groom. See *palefroi*.

PALEFROI, *sm.* a palfrey. Prov. *palafrei*. from L. **paraveredus,** a posthorse, in Cassiodorus and in the Theodosian Code. **Paravĕrēdus** is regularly contrd. (see § 52) to **parav'redus,** found in Carolingian documents: thus 'Aut **paravreda** dare nolunt' is found in one of the Capitularies of Charlemagne. **Paravredus** becomes **parafredus** (for **v**=**f** see § 140), found in the Germanic laws: 'Parafredos donent,' Lex Bajuwariorum, 1. 5. **Parafredus,** by **r**=**l** by dissimilation (see § 169), gives **palafredus,** found in a Lat. document, end of 10th cent. **Palafredus** become *palefroi*: for loss of **d** see *alouette*; for **e**=*oi* see § 61; for **a**=*e* see § 54. —Der. *palefr*enier (for *palefredier*; cp. *ornière* for *ordière*, q.v.)

Paléographie, *sf.* palæography; from Gr. *παλαιός* and *γράφειν*.

Paléontologie, *sf.* palæontology; from Gr. *παλαιὸς*, *ὄντα* and *λόγος*.

PALERON, *sm.* the shoulder bone. See *pale*.

Palestre, *sf.* a palæstra; from L. palestra. —Der. *palestr*ique.

PALET, *sm.* a quoit. See *pale*.—Der. *paleter*.

† **Paletot,** *sm.* a great coat; formerly *paletoc*; of Germ. origin, Dutch *palsrock*. —Der. *paleto*quet.

PALETTE, *sf.* a battledore, pallet. See *palle*.

Palétuvier, *sm.* (Bot.) a mangrove. Origin unknown.

PÂLEUR, *sf.* pallor, paleness; from L. **pallorem.** For **-orem**=*-eur* see § 227.

PALIER, *sm.* a landing-place (on staircases); formerly *paillier*, der. from *paille*, because of the straw-mat (*paillasson*) placed there.

Palimpseste, *sm.* a palimpsest; from Gr. *παλίμψηστος*.

Palingénésie, *sf.* palingenesia; from Gr. *παλιγγενεσία*.

Palinodie, *sf.* a palinode, recantation; from Gr. *παλινωδία*.

PALIS, *sm.* a pale, paled enclosure; from L. **palicium** *, found in medieval Lat. documents, der. from **palus,** a stake. For **c**=**s** see *amitié*.—Der. *palis*ser.

† **Palissade,** *sf.* a palisade; from It. *palizzata*.

Palissandre, *sm.* rosewood. Origin unknown.

† **Palladium,** *sm.* a palladium; from L. palladium.

Pallier, *va.* to palliate; from L. palliare. Der. *palli*ation, *palli*atif.

† **Pallium,** *sm.* a pall, mantle; from L. pallium.

Palme, *sf.* a palm-branch; from L. palma. Its doublet is *paume*, q. v.—Der. *palm*ette, *palm*ier, *palm*iste, *palm*ité.

Palme, *sm.* palm (measure); from L. palmus, a length measure.

PALMETTE, *sf.* a palm-leaf. See *palme*.

PALMIER, *sm.* a palm-tree; from L. **palmarius**. For **-arius** = *-ier* see § 198.

Palmipède, *sm.* a fin-footed bird; from L. palmipedem.

Palombe, *sf.* a ring-dove; from L. palumba.

PALONNIER, *sm.* a swing-bar. Origin unknown.

Palpable, *adj.* palpable; from L. palpabilis, found in St. Jerome.

Palper, *va.* to feel about; from L. palpare.—Der. *palpe* (verbal subst.).

Palpiter, *vn.* to palpitate, throb; from L. palpitare.—Der. *palpitant*, *palpitation*.

PÂMER, *vn.* to swoon; formerly *pasmer*, O. Sp. *espasmar*, It. *spasmare*, from L. **spasmare** (der. from **spasma**) by unusual aphæresis of initial **s**, see Hist. Gram. p. 80, and loss of second *s*, see Hist. Gram. p. 81.—Der. *pâmoison*.

†**Pamphlet**, *sm.* a pamphlet; from Engl. *pamphlet*.—Der. *pamphlétaire*.

PAMPRE, *sm.* a vine-branch; from L. **pampinus**, by regular contr. (see § 51) of **pampĭnus** to **pamp'nus**, whence *pampre*. For **n** = *r* see *coffre*.

PAN, *sm.* a skirt; from L. **pannus**. For **nn** = *n* see *an*. Its doublets are *panne*, *pagne*, q. v.

Panacée, *sf.* a panacea; from L. **panacea**.

†**Panache**, *sm.* a plume of feathers; from It. *pennacchio*.—Der. *panacher*, *panachure*, *empanacher*.

†**Panade**, *sf.* a panade (culinary); from It. *panata*. Its doublet is *panée*.

PANADER (SE), *vpr.* to strut. Origin unknown.

PANAGE, *sm.* pannage; formerly *pasnage*, from L. **pastinaticum*** (right of pasturage, der. from **pastionem**, q. v.). **Pastĭnāticum**, contrd. regularly (see § 52) to **pas'naticum**, becomes *pasnage* (for **-aticum** = *-age* see *âge*), lastly *pasnage*, by loss of *s*, see Hist. Gram. p. 81.

PANAIS, *sm.* (Bot.) a parsnip; from L. **panacem**. For **a** = *ai* see § 54; for **c** = *s* see *amitié*.

Panaris, *sm.* (Med.) a whitlow; from L. panaricium (found in Apuleius).

Pancarte, *sf.* a placard; from medieval L. pancharta, a hybrid compd. of Gr. *πᾶν* and L. charta.

Pancréas, *sm.* the sweetbread; from Gr. *πάγκρεας*.—Der. *pancréatique*.

Pandour, *sm.* a pandour; of hist. origin (see § 33), a name given to irregular Hungarian troops.

Panégyrique, *sm.* a panegyric; from Gr. *πανηγυρικός* (i. e. *λόγος*).

Panégyriste, *sm.* a panegyrist; from Gr. *πανηγυριστής*.

PANER, *va.* to crumb, cover with bread crumbs. See *pain*.—Der. *pané*.

PANETIER, *sm.* a pantler (officer in charge of bread); from O. Fr. *paneter*, which is formed from *pain*.—Der. *panetière*, *paneterie*.

Panicule, *sf.* (Bot.) a panicle; from L. panicula.—Der. *paniculé*.

PANIER, *sm.* a basket; from L. **panarium** (a bread-basket, in Suetonius). For **-arium** = *-ier* see § 198.—Der. *panerée*.

Panifier, *va.* to panify; from L. panificare*, from panem.—Der. *panification*.

Panique, *adj.* panic; from Gr. *πανικόν* (i. e. *δεῖμα*).

PANNE, *sf.* plush velvet; from L. **panna***, found in medieval Lat. documents. **Panna** is from **penna**; for transition of sense (§ 13) from a feather to plush, cp. M.H.G. *federe*, which bears both senses also. For **e** = *a* see *amender*. Its doublets are *pan*, *pagne*, q. v.

PANNE, *sf.* fat. Origin unknown.

PANNE, *sf.* bit of stuff (a sea-term), as in phrase *guipon de panne*, a mop made of stuff; der. from *pan*, q. v.

PANNE, *sf.* a paling, rafter (in carpentering). Origin unknown.

PANNEAU, *sm.* a panel, properly a little *pan*, piece (of a wall); see *pan*. *Panneau* is used for a piece of textile stuff in several medieval Fr. documents.

PANNETON, *sm.* bit (of keys). Origin unknown.

PANONCEAU, *sm.* a scutcheon. See *pennon*.

Panorama, *sm.* a panorama; from Gr. *πᾶν* and *ὅραμα*.

PANSE, *sf.* a paunch; from L. **panticem**, by regular contr. (see § 51) of **pántĭcem** to **pant'cem**, whence *panse*. For **tc** = *c* see *adjuger*; for **c** = *s* see *amitié*.—Der. *pansu*.

PANSER, *va.* to dress wounds (of horses); formerly *penser*, Sp. *pensar*, from L. pensare, to think about, examine, then take care of, dress, groom.—Der. *pansage*, *pansement*.

†**Pantalon**, *sm.* trousers; from It. *pantalon*.

PANTELER, *vn.* to gasp for breath. See *pantois*.—Der. *pantelant*.

Pantheisme, *sm.* pantheism; from Gr. *πᾶν* and *θεός*.

Pantheon, *sm.* a pantheon; from Gr. *πάνθεον*.

Panthère, *sf.* a panther; from L. pan**thera**.

PANTIÈRE, *sf.* a draw-net; from L. **pan**thera, fem. form of L. **pantherum**, a net. For **e**=*ie* see § 56.

Pantin, *sm.* a dancing puppet. Origin unknown.

Pantographe, *sm.* a pantograph; from Gr. *πᾶν* and *γράφειν*.

PANTOIS, *adj.* out of breath; PANTELER, *vn.* to gasp for breath, der. from a root *pant*, of Celtic origin, Kymr. *pant*.

Pantomètre, *sm.* a pantometer; from Gr. *πᾶν* and *μέτρον*.

Pantomime, *sm.* a pantomime; from L. pantomimus.

† **Pantoufle**, *sf.* a slipper; from It. *pantofola*.

PAON, *sm.* a pea-fowl. Sp. *pavon*, from L. **pavonem**, in form of **paonem** in the 7th cent. in the Glosses of Cassel. For loss of medial **v** see *aïeul*.—Der. *paonne*, *paonneau*.

PAPA, *sm.* papa; onomatopoetic. L. **pappa**.

PAPAUTÉ, *sf.* the papacy; from L. **pappa**litatem, der. from **pappa**, by regular contr. (see § 52) of **pappalitátem** to **pappal'tatem**, whence *papauté*. For **pp**=*p* see *chape*; for **al**=*au* see *agneau*; for **-tatem**=*-té* see § 230.

PAPE, *sm.* a pope (father, title given to primitive bishops). For **pp**=*p* see *chape*.—Der. *papal*, *papisme*, *papiste*.

† **Papegai**, *sm.* a popinjay. Sp. *papagayo*, of Oriental origin, Ar. *balbaga*, a parrot.

PAPELARD, *sm.* a hypocrite. Origin unknown.

PAPERASSE, *sf.* waste paper. See *papier*.—Der. *paperasser*, *paperassier*.

PAPETIER, *sm.* a stationer, paper-maker. See *papier*.—Der. *papeterie*.

Papier, *sm.* paper; from L. papyrius*, from papyrus. Its doublet is *papyrus*.—Der. *papetier* (a very irregularly formed word), *paperasse*.

Papille, *sf.* (Anat.) papilla; from L. papilla.—Der. *papillaire*.

Papillon, *sm.* a butterfly; from L. papilionem. Its doublet is *pavillon*, q. v.—Der. *papillonner*, *papillote*.

Papillote, *sf.* a curl-paper. See *papillon*.—Der. *papilloter*, *papillotage*.

† **Papyrus**, *sm.* papyrus; from L. papyrus.—Der. *papyracé*.

PÂQUE, *sf.* passover, Easter; formerly *pasque*, Prov. *pasca*, from L. **pascha**. For loss of *s* see Hist. Gram. p. 81.

† **Paquebot**, *sm.* a packet, despatch-boat; from Engl. *packet-boat*.

PÂQUERETTE, *sf.* the Easter daisy; formerly *pasquerette*, from O. Fr. *pasquier* (i. e. the pasturage flower). *Pasquier* is der. from L. **pascuum**. For loss of *s* see Hist. Gram. p. 81.

PAQUET, *sm.* a packet, parcel; formerly *pacquet*, derived (together with *pacotille*) from a common root *pac*, which is L. **paccus***, found in a medieval Lat. charter: 'Non tamen licebit praefatis mercatoribus .. pannos suos scindere . . . nec aliter nisi per **paccum** vel integrum pannum . . . vendere.' **Paccus** is of Celtic origin, answering to Gael. *pac*, a pack.—Der. *paqueter*, *empaqueter*.

PAR, *prep.* by, from L. **per**. For **e**=*a* see *amender* and *parachever*.

Par (de), *prep.* from; originally *de part* in 11th and 12th cent. documents. It. *da parte*, Sp. *de parte*, from L. **de parte**. *De par le roi* was in 12th cent. *de part le roi* (in the St. Thomas the Martyr) and signifies properly 'from the king's part' or 'side.'

Parabole, *sf.* (Math.) a parabola; from Gr. *παραβολή*.—Der. *parabolique*.

Parabole, *sf.* a parable, allegory; from L. parabola.—Der. *parabolique*.

PARACHEVER, *va.* to finish; compd. of *achever* (q. v.) and *par*. *Par* is from L. **per** (see *par*), and is found in such Lat. compds. as *parfait* (perfectus), *parvenir* (pervenire), *parmi* (permedio), etc.; and in such Fr. compds. as *parfumer*, *pardonner*. The particle **per** was used in Lat. to mark the highest degree of intensity, as in perhorridus, pergratus, pergracilis, etc. Similarly in Fr. *parachever*, *parfaire*, etc. This particle *par* was separable in O. Fr.; thus O. Fr. *parsage* was divided thus, *tant par est sage*, a phrase found in the 12th cent. for *tant il est parsage*. A relic of this construction survives in the phrase *par trop*, as in *c'est par trop fort*, a phrase which answers to *c'est trop parfort*.

PARACHUTE, *sm.* a parachute. See *parer*, *à*, and *chute*.

† **Parade**, *sf.* parade; originally a riding-school term, from Sp. *parada*, one of the figures in the Carrousel. Its doublet is *parée*, q. v.—Der. *parader*.

Paradigme, *sm.* a paradigm; from Gr. *παράδειγμα*.

Paradis, *sm.* paradise; from L. paradisus. Its doublet is *parvis*, q. v.

Paradoxe, *sm.* and *adj.* paradox; from Gr. *παράδοξος*.—Der. *paradoxal*.

PARAFE, *sm.* a flourish; from L. **paragraphus** (found in Isidore of Seville, for a mark like a Greek γ to distinguish the different subjects of a book). **Parágrăphus**, regularly contrd. (see § 51) to **paragr'phus**, become *pararfe** (for **gr**=*r* see *accueillir*, for **ph**=*f* see *coffre*); *pararfe** becomes *parafe* by dissimilation, see § 169. *Parafe* is a doublet of *paragraphe*, q. v.

PARAGE, *sf.* quarter (sea shore). Origin unknown.

PARAGE, *sf.* extraction, birth; from L. **paraticum***, der. from **par**. For **-aticum** =*-age* see *âge*.

Paragoge, *sf.* (Gram.) paragoge; from Gr. *παραγωγή*.—Der. *paragogique*.

Paragraphe, *sm.* a paragraph; from Gr. *παραγραφή*. Its doublet is *parafe*, q. v.

† **Paragaunte**, *sf.* an acknowledgment (of a service); from Sp. *paragaunte*.

PARAÎTRE, *vn.* to appear; formerly *paraistre*, from L. **parescere**, a popular Lat. form for **parere**. For **-escere**=*-aître* see *apparaître*.—Der. *comparaître*.

Parallaxe, *sf.* parallax; from Gr. *παράλλαξις*.—Der. *parallactique*.

Parallèle, *sm.* a parallel; from Gr. *παράλληλος*.—Der. *parallélisme*.

Parallélogramme, *sm.* a parallelogram; from Gr. *παραλληλόγραμμα*.

Paralogisme, *sm.* a paralogism (fallacy); from Gr. *παραλογισμός*.

Paralysie, *sf.* paralysis; from Gr. *παράλυσις*.

Paralytique, *adj.* paralytic; from Gr. *παραλυτικός*.

† **Parangon**, *sm.* a paragon; from Sp. *paragon*.—Der. *parangonner*.

† **Parapet**, *sm.* a parapet; from It. *parapetto*.

Paraphernal, *adj.* paraphernal; from Gr. *τὰ παράφερνα* (*παρά* and *φερνή*).

Paraphrase, *sf.* a paraphrase; from Gr. *παράφρασις*.—Der. *paraphraser*, *paraphraseur*.

Paraphraser, *va.* to paraphrase. See *paraphrase*.

PARAPLUIE, *sm.* an umbrella. See *parer*, *à*, and *pluie*.

Parasélène, *sf.* paraselene; from Gr. *παρά* and *σελήνη*.

Parasite, *sm.* a parasite; from L. parasitus.

† **Parasol**, *sm.* a parasol; from It. *parasole*.

PARATONNERRE, *sm.* a lightning-conductor. See *parer*, *à*, and *tonnerre*.

PARAVENT, *sm.* a screen. See *parer*, *à*, and *vent*.

PARC, *sm.* a park, enclosed pen (for cattle); from L. **parcus*** (so used in the Germanic Laws: 'Qui gregem equarum in **parco** furatus fuerit,' says the Lex Bajuwariorum). **Parcus** is properly a closed space in which animals are kept, reserved; from L. parcere, to keep, reserve.—Der. *parquer*, *parquet*, *parcage*.

PARCELLE, *sf.* a small part, particle; from L. **particella***, dim. of **partem**, by regular contr. (see § 52) of **partícélla** to **part'cella**, whence *parcelle*. For **tc**=*c* see *adjuger*.—Der. *parcellaire*.

PARCEQUE, *conj.* because. See *par*, *ce*, and *que*.

PARCHEMIN, *sm.* parchment; originally *parcamin*, Prov. *pergamen*, from L. **pergamena** (found in St. Jerome, and written **pergamina** in Isidore of Seville). For **e**=*i* see § 59. **Pergamina**, or rather **pergaminum**, becomes *parchemin* by **e**=*a*, see *amender*; by **g**=*c* (whence O. Fr. *parcamin*); lastly *parchemin* by *ca*=*che*, see *acharner*.—Der. *parcheminier*, *parchemin*erie, *parcheminé*.

Parcimonie, *sf.* parsimony; from L. parcimonia.—Der. *parcimonieux*.

PARCOURIR, *va.* to go over, run through; from L. **percurrere**. For letter-changes see *par* and *courir*.

PARCOURS, *sm.* a line (of road, etc.); from L. **percursus***, compd. of **per** and **cursus**. For letter-changes see *par* and *cours*.

PARDONNER, *va.* to pardon; from L. **perdonare***, found in Carolingian documents, as 'Et pro illius gratia totum **perdono** quod contra me misfecerunt,' in the Capitularies of Charles the Bald, 26. For sense of **per** in **perdonare** see *parachever*. For letter-changes see *par* and *donner*.—Der. *pardon* (verbal subst.), *pardonn*able.

PAREIL, *adj.* alike; from L. **pariculus***, der. from **par**. **Pariculus** is found in very ancient medieval Lat. documents: 'Hoc sunt **pariculas** cosas,' says the Lex Salica. **Pariculus** becomes *pareil*: for **-iculus**=*-eil* see § 257.—Der. ap*pareiller*, ap*pareil*, d*épareiller*.

PAREMENT, *sm.* an ornament. See *parer*.

Parenchyme, *sm.* parenchyma; from Gr. *παρέγχυμα*.

PARENT, *smf.* a parent; from L. **parentem**.—Der. *parent*age, *parent*é.

Parenthèse, *sf.* a parenthesis; from Gr. *παρένθεσις*.

PARER, *va.* to adorn, deck; from L. **parare**; also *vn.* to parry, in which sense also it comes from **parare** = to get ready to avoid a blow.—Der. *par*ement, *par*ure, *par*ade, r*éparer*.

PARESSE, *sf.* idleness; formerly *parece*, originally *perece*, Sp. *pereza*, from L. **pigritia**. For **-itia** = *-ece* = *-esse* see § 245; for **gr** = *r* see § 168; for **i** = *e* see § 70.—Der. *par*esser, *par*esseux.

PARFAIRE, *va.* to complete. See *faire* and *parachever*.—Der. *parfait*.

PARFAIT, *adj.* perfect. See *parfaire*.

PARFILER, *va.* to pick out threads (of a textile fabric). See *par* and *filer*.—Der. *parfil*age.

PARFOIS, *adv.* sometimes. See *par* and *fois*.

PARFONDRE, *va.* to fuse. See *parachever* and *fondre*.

PARFUMER, *va.* to perfume. See *fumer* and *parachever*.—Der. *parfum* (verbal • subst.), *parfum*eur.

Parhélie, *sm.* a parhelion; from Gr. *παρήλιος*.

† **Paria**, *sm.* a pariah, outcast; of Hindu origin.

Parier, *va.* to wager; from L. pariare, lit. to balance an account, then to pledge, wager, equal sums.—Der. *pari* (verbal subst.), *pari*eur.

Pariétaire, *sf.* (Bot.) parietary; from L. parietaria (so used in Apuleius).

Pariétal, *adj.* (Anat.) parietal; from L. parietalis.

Parité, *sf.* parity; from L. paritatem.

PARJURE, *sm.* perjury; from L. **perjurium**. For **e** = *a* see *par*.

PARJURE, *adj.* perjured; from L. **perjurus**. For **e** = *a* see *par*.

PARJURER, *va.* to perjure; from L. **perjurare**. For letter-changes see *par* and *jurer*.

PARLER, *vn.* to speak. O.Fr. *paroler*, from L. **parabolare** *, properly to relate. **Parabolare** is used for 'to speak,' in Carolingian documents: we read 'Nostri seniores, sicut audistis, **parabolaverunt** simul, et consideraverunt cum communibus illorum fidelibus' in a Capitulary of Charles the Bald. **Parabŏláre**, regularly contrd. (see § 52) to **parab'lare**, becomes **paraulare** * (for **bl** = *vl* = *ul* see *aurone*). **Paraulare** becomes O.Fr. *paroler* (for **au** = *o* see § 107), then *paroler* is contrd. to *par'ler* (see § 51).—Der. *parl*eur, *parl*ement, *parl*ementer, *parl*ementaire, *parl*age, *parler* (sm.), *parl*erie, *parl*oir, pour*parler*, re*parler*.

PARMI, *prep.* amongst; from L. **per medium**. For letter-changes see *par* and *mi*.

Parnasse, *sm.* Parnassus; from L. Parnassus.

Parodie, *sf.* a parody; from Gr. *παρῳδία*.—Der. *parod*ier, *parod*iste.

PAROI, *sf.* a partition wall; from L. **parietem**. For loss of **t** see *aigu*; for **i** = *oi* see *boire*.

PAROISSE, *sf.* a parish; from L. **paroecia** (a diocese in St. Augustine, a parish in Sidonius Apollinarius). **Paroecia** is regularly reduced to **parecia** (see § 105), and becomes *paroisse*. For **e** = *oi* see § 61; for **ci** = *ss* see *agencer*.—Der. *paroiss*ien, *paroiss*ial.

PAROLE, *sf.* a word, speech. Prov. *paraula*, from **parabola**, properly a recital. **Parabola** = *parole* is found in Carolingian documents, as 'Non dicam illas **parabolas**, quas vos dixeritis ad me, et mandaveritis mihi, ut celem eas,' in a document of the 10th cent. **Parábŏla**, regularly contrd. (see § 51) to **parab'la**, becomes *paraula* *. For **bl** = *vl* = *ul* see *aurone*. *Paraula* * becomes *parole*: for **au** = *o* see § 107. *Parole* is a doublet of *parabole*, q. v.

Paronyme, *adj.* paronymous; from Gr. *παρώνυμος*.

Parotide, *sf.* (Anat.) the parotid gland; from Gr. *πάρωτις*.

Paroxysme, *sm.* a paroxysm; from Gr. *παροξυσμός*.

PARPAING, *sm.* a bonder (in building). Origin unknown.

Parque, *sf.* a fate; from L. **parca**.

PARQUER, *va.* to pen (cattle). See *parc*.

PARQUET, *sm.* the bar (of a court of justice), wooden flooring. See *parc*.—Der. *parquet*er, *parquet*eur, *parquet*erie, *parquet*age.

PARRAIN, *sm.* a godfather; formerly *parrein* (so written in the 17th cent.), Sp. *padrino*, from L. **patrinus** *, found in Carolingian documents, as in 'Sanctissimus vir **patrinus** videlicet seu spiritualis pater noster,' from a Charter A.D. 752. **Patrinus** is from L. **pater**. **Patrinus** becomes *parrain*: for **tr** = *rr* see § 168; for **in** = *ein* (whence O.Fr. *parrein*); lastly *ein* = *ain*, see § 69 note 2.

Parricide, *sm.* a parricide (murderer of parent); from L. **parricida**.

Parricide, *sm.* parricide (act of murder); from L. parricidium.

PARSÈMER, *va.* to strew. See *semer.*

PART, *sf.* a share, part; from L. **partem.**

PART, *sm.* birth, child; from L. **partus.**

PARTAGE, *sm.* partition, der. from *partir* (in the sense of L. **partiri**, to divide).—Der. *partag*er, *partage*able, *partage*ant.

PARTANT, *adv.* consequently; from L. **pertantum.** For letter-changes see *par* and *tant.*—Der. *partance.*

†**Partenaire**, *smf.* a partner; from Engl. *partner.*

PARTERRE, *sm.* a flower-garden. See *par* and *terre.*

PARTI, *adj.* divided, in such phrases as *parti d'or et de gueule*; *aigle d'or au chef parti* (i. e. two-headed). *Parti* is p.p. of O. Fr. va. *partir*, to divide (see *partir*), which remains in the phrase *avoir maille à partir* (i. e. to have a penny to share with one).

PARTI, *partic. sm.* a party; from *partir*, q. v. *Parti* properly signifies a division.

Partiaire, *adj.* that pays part of produce as rent; from L. partiarius.

Partial, *adj.* partial; from L. partialis *, der. from partem. Its doublet is *partiel*, q. v.—Der. *partialité*, im*partial.*

Participe, *sm.* a participle; from L. participium.

Participer, *vn.* to participate (in); from L. participare.—Der. *participant*, *participation.*

Particulariser, *va.* to particularise; der. from L. particularis.

Particularité, *sf.* particular; from L. particularitatem.

Particule, *sf.* a particle; from L. particula.

Particulier, *sm.* a particular person, individual; from L. particularis.

PARTIE, *sf.* a part. See *partir.*

Partiel, *adj.* partial; from L. partialis *, der. from partem. Its doublet is *partial*, q. v.

PARTIR, *vn.* to depart, lit. to divide; from L. **partiri.** In the middle ages *se partir d'un lieu* meant to separate oneself from a place, go away, hence to depart. The compd. *se départir d'un lieu*, to travel, produced the partic. subst. *départ.*—Der. *départir*, *répartir*, *partie* (partic. subst., properly a division, portion), *parti* (partic. subst., the side one takes, thence resolution, opinion).

†**Partisan**, *sm.* a partisan; from It. *partigiano.*

Partitif, *adj.* partitive; from L. partitivus *, der. from partitum, supine of partiri.

Partition, *sf.* partition; from L. partitionem.

PARTOUT, *adv.* everywhere. See *par* and *tout.*

PARURE, *sf.* attire, finery. See *parer.*

PARVENIR, *vn.* to attain, reach; from L. **pervenire.** For letter-change see *par.*—Der. *parvenu.*

PARVIS, *sm.* a porch, properly the space before a church pŏrch; *parvis*, formerly *parevis*, originally *paréis* and *paraïs*, is from L. **paradisus** (used in this sense in medieval and eccles. Lat.: 'Hic atrium beati Petri, quod **paradisus** dicitur, estque ante ecclesiam, magnis marmoribus struxit,' says Anastasius the Librarian. At the end of the 8th cent. Paul the Deacon similarly uses the word: 'Ecclesiae locum qui **paradisus** dicitur.' **Paradisus** by losing **d** (see *accabler*) becomes O. Fr. *paraïs*, whence *paréis*; for **a** = *e* see § 54. *Pareïs* had an euphonic *v* intercalated (see *corvée*) to obviate the hiatus (*pare-is*, *pare-v-is*), then dropped *e* and became *parvis*, see § 51. *Parvis* is a doublet of *paradis*, q. v.

PAS, *sm.* a step; from L. **passus.** For **ss** = *s* see *ais.*

PAS, *adv.* not, no. It is the same word as the sm., and in its original use kept part at least of its proper sense, as in such phrases as *Je ne marche pas*, etc.

Pascal, *adj.* paschal; from L. pascalis.

Pasigraphie, *sf.* pasigraphy (imaginary universal language); from Gr. *πᾶς* and *γράφειν.*

†**Pasquin**, *sm.* pasquin; from It. *pasquino.*

†**Pasquinade**, *sf.* a pasquinade; from It. *pasquinata.*

PASSABLE, *adj.* passable. See *passer.*

†**Passade**, *sf.* a passage; from It. *passata.*

PASSAGE, *sm.* a passage. See *passer.*—Der. *passager.*

PASSAVANT, *sm.* a permit. See *passer* and *avant.*

PASSEMENT, *sm.* lace (of gold, etc.) See *passer.*—Der. *passementer*, *passementier*, *passementerie.*

PASSE-PORT, *sm.* a passport. See *passer* and *port.*

PASSER, *va.* to pass; from L. **passare** *, from **passum**, supine of **pandere**, to open. '**Pandere** viam,' in Livy, = to make a way, a passage.—Der. *pas* (verbal subst., remaining in such phrases as *pas de vis*, *pas de porte*,

pas de Calais), *passe*, *passable*, *passé*. *passant*, *passage*, *passeur*, *passoire*, *passerelle*, *passement*, *passe-passe*, *passation*, com*passer*, dé*passer*, outre*passer*, re*passer*, sur*passer*, tré*passer*.

PASSEREAU, *sm.* a sparrow; from L. **passerellus** (dim. of *passer*). For **-ellus** = *-eau* see § 204.

Passible, *adj.* liable; from L. passibilis. Der. *passibilité*, im*passible*.

Passif, *adj.* passive; from L. passivus.

Passion, *sf.* passion; from L. passionem. —Der. *passionner*.

† **Pastel**, *sm.* a pastel, crayon; from It. *pastello*. Its doublet is *pastille*, q. v.

† **Pastèque**, *sf.* a water-melon; from Port. *pateca*.

PASTEUR, *sm.* a pastor, shepherd; from L. **pastorem**. For **o** = *eu* see § 79. Its doublet is *pâtre*, q. v.

† **Pastiche**, *sm.* imitation, pasticcio; from It. *pasticcio*.

Pastille, *sf.* a pastille; from L. pastilla, fem. form of pastillus.

Pastoral, *adj.* pastoral; from L. pastoralis. —Der. *pastorale* (adj. used substantively).

PASTOUREAU, *sm.* a shepherd boy; formerly *pastourel*, from L. **pastorellus** *, dim. of **pastor**. For **o** = *ou* see § 81; for **-ellus** = *-eau* see § 204.—Der. (from O.Fr. *pastourel*), *pastour*elle (pastoral poetry).

† **Patache**, *sf.* a 'patache' (kind of public coach), originally a little vessel, in Montaigne and Sully. From the sense of 'vessel' it passed to that of 'carriage,' just as some public vehicles are called *gondolas*. *Patache* is a Spanish word.

† **Patate**, *sf.* a Spanish potato; from Sp. *patata*.

PATAUD, *sm.* properly a young dog with big paws. See *patte*.

PATAUGER, *vn.* to dabble, splash. See *patte*.

PÂTE, *sf.* paste; formerly *paste*, from L. **pasta** (in Marcellus Empiricus). For loss of *s* see Hist. Gram. p. 81.—Der. *pâté*, *pâtée*, *pâteux*, *pâton*, em*pâter*.

Patelin, *sm.* a wheedler; of hist. origin (see § 33), the name of a celebrated character in a 15th-cent. comedy.—Der. *patelin*er, *patelin*age, *patelin*eur.

Patelle, *sf.* (Conch.) a limpet; from L. patella.

Patène, *sf.* a paten; from L. patena.

PATENÔTRE, *sf.* a paternoster, Lord's prayer; formerly *patenostre*, originally *paternostre*, from L. **pater noster**. For letter-changes see *nôtre*.

Patent, *adj.* patent; from L. patentem.—Der. *patenté*.

Patère, *sf.* a patera, a pin, peg; from L. patera.

Paterne, *adj.* paternal; from L. paternus.

Paternel, *adj.* paternal; from L. paternalis *, der. from paternus.

Paternité, *sf.* paternity; from L. paternitatem.

Pathétique, *adj.* pathetic; from Gr. *παθητικός*.

Pathologie, *sf.* pathology; from Gr. *πάθος* and *λόγος*.—Der. *pathologique*.

† **Pathos**, *sm.* pathos; from Gr. *πάθος*.

Patibulaire, *adj.* of the gallows; der. from L. patibulum.

Patience, *sf.* patience; from L. patientia. For **-cia** = *-ce* see § 244.

Patience, *sf.* (Bot.) herb-patience; a corruption of Low Germ. *patich*.

Patient, *adj.* patient; from L. patientem. —Der. *patient*er, im*patient*.

PATIN, *sm.* a high-heeled shoe, skate. See *patte*.—Der. *patin*er, *patin*eur.

Patine, *sf.* patina (fine rust on coins). Origin unknown.

Pâtir, *vn.* to suffer; from L. patiri *, der. from pati; cp. moriri from mori, see *mourir*.

PÂTIS, *sm.* a pasture common; formerly *pastis*, from L. **pasticium**, found in medieval Lat. documents. **Pasticium** is from **pastum**, supine of **pascere**. **Pasticium** becomes *pastis* by **c** = *s*, see *amitié*, then *pâtis* by loss of *s*, see Hist. Gram. p. 81.

† **Pâtissier**, *smf.* a pastry cook; in 16th cent. *pastissier*, from It. *pasticciere*.—Der. *pâtiss*er, *pâtiss*erie.

Patois, *sm.* a patois. Origin unknown.

Patraque, *sm.* a gimcrack, trumpery. Origin unknown.

PÂTRE, *sm.* a herdsman; formerly *pastre*, from L. **pastor**, by regular contr. (see § 50) of **pastŏr** (for **pastŏr**) to **past'r** whence *pastre*, whence *pâtre*; for loss of *s* see Hist. Gram. p. 81. *Pâtre* is a doublet of *pasteur* (q. v.). While *pasteur* is regularly derived from the objective case **pastórem**, *pâtre* comes from the subjective case, with its final vowel shortened, see Hist. Gram. p. 95.

Patriarche, *sm.* a patriarch; from Gr. *πατριαρχής*.—Der. *patriarcal*, *patriarcat*.

Patrice, *sm.* a patrician; from L. patricius. —Der. *patriciat*, *patricien*.

Patrie, *sf.* one's native country; from L. patria.

Patrimoine, *sm.* a patrimony; from L. patrimonium.

Patriote, *sm.* a patriot; from Gr. πατριώτης. = Der. *patriotique*, *patriotisme*.

Patron, *sm.* a patron; from L. patronus. —Der. *patronage*, *patronne*, *patronner*, *patronal*.

†**Patrouille**, *sf.* a patrol; altered from *patouille*, the form used in 16th cent. *Patouille* is from It. *pattuglia*.

PATTE, *sf.* a paw. Origin unknown.—Der. *pataud*, *patauger*, *patin*.

PÂTURE, *sf.* food (of animals), pasture; formerly *pasture*, from L. **pastura**.—Der. *pâturer*, *pâturage*, *paturon* (der. from O. Fr. *pâture*, a cord to tether animals pasturing; hence comes the sense of the pastern, the part of the horse's leg to which the cord is fastened).

PATURON, *sm.* a pastern. See *pâture*.

PAUME, *sf.* a palm; formerly *palme*, from L. **palma**. For **al** = *au* see *agneau*. *Paume* is a doublet of *palme*, q. v.—Der. *paume* (*jeu de*), tennis, hand-fives; so called because the ball is hit by the palm of the hand.

PAUME (JEU DE), *sf.* tennis. See above.—Der. *paumier*.

PAUPIÈRE, *sf.* an eyelid; from L. **palpebra**. For **br** = *r* see § 168; for **e** = *ie* see § 56; for **al** = *au* see *agneau*.

Pause, *sf.* a pause; from L. pausa. Its doublet is *pose*, q. v.

PAUVRE, *adj.* poor. Prov. *paubre*, It. *povero*, from L. **pauperus**, an archaic form of **pauper**, by regular contr. (see § 51) of **paupĕrus** to **paup'rus**, whence *pauvre*; for **p** = *v* see § 111.—Der. *pauvresse*, *appauvrir*, *pauvret*, *pauvrette*.

PAUVRETÉ, *sf.* poverty; from L. **paupertatem**. For **-tatem** = *-té* see *abbé*; for **p** = *v* see § 111; for transposition of **r** see *âpreté*.

†**Pavane**, *sf.* pavan, a solemn dance; brought in from Spain in 16th cent. *Pavane* is from Sp. *pavana*.—Der. *pavaner*.

PAVÉ, *sm.* a paving-stone, pavement. See *paver*.

PAVER, *va.* to pave; from L. **pavare** *, from **pavire**.

PAVILLON, *sm.* a pavilion, tent. Sp. *pabellon*, from L. **papilionem**, found in Pliny, Tertullian and Vegetius. For **p** = *v* see § 111; for **li** = *il* see *œil*. *Pavillon* is a doublet of *papillon*, q. v.

†**Pavois**, *sm.* a shield; from It. *pavesse*. Origin unknown.—Der. *pavoiser* (originally to set up emblazoned shields, whence later to unfurl a flag).

PAVOT, *sm.* a poppy; formerly *paot*, *pao* *, from L. **papaver**, by irregular loss of final **r**, whence **papave**, whence *pao* * by unusual loss of medial **p**. For **av** = *au* see *aurone*; for **au** = *o* see § 107; cp. clavus, which gives us O. Fr. *clo*, whence *clou*. *Pao*, afterwards written *paot*, becomes very irregularly *pavot* by intercalating an euphonic *v*, see *corvée*.

PAYER, *va.* to pay. Prov. *pagar*, It. *pagare*, from L. **pacare** (properly to appease, satisfy, thence to pay). **Pacare**, signifying to pay, is found in several medieval Lat. documents, as 'Et si non **pacaverint**, non tenentur plus commodare,' in the Leges Burgorum of Scotland, and in another passage of the same Scottish Ordinances: 'Pacabit mercatori a quo praedicta mercimonia emit, secundum forum prius statutum.' For loss of medial **c**, see *affouage*; for **a** = *ai* see § 51.—Der. *paye* (verbal subst.); *payement*, *payeur*, *payable*, *impayable*.

PAYS, *sm.* a country. It. *paëse*, from L. **pagensis** * (in the phrase 'ager **pagensis**,' der. from **pagus**, a district, canton, properly the territory of a canton). For extension of meaning see § 12. **Pagensis**, regularly reduced (see *aîné* and §§ 163, 206) to **pagesis**, becomes *païs*, then *pays*. For loss of medial **g** see *allier*; for **e** = *i* see § 59.—Der. *paysan*, *paysage*, *dépayser*.

PAYSAGE, *sm.* a landscape. See *pays*.—Der. *paysagiste*.

PÉAGE, *sm.* a toll. Prov. *pezatge*, It. *pedaggio*, from L. **pedaticum** *, found in medieval Lat. documents; as in 'In **pedatico** quod per aquam accipitur, duae partes erunt meae tertia monachorum,' from a Charter of A.D. 1164. **Pedaticum** is der. from **pedem**. **Pedaticum** becomes *péage*: for **-aticum** = *-age* see *âge*; for loss of medial **d** see *accabler*.—Der. *péager*.

PEAU, *sm.* skin; formerly *pel*, from L. **pellem**. For **el** = *eau* see *agneau*.—Der. (from O. Fr. *pel*, to peel) *peler*.

PEAUSSIER, *sm.* a skinner. Prov. *pelicier*, It. *pelliciere*, from L. **pelliciarus** *, der. from adj. **pellicius**, found in the Digest. **Pellĭciārius**, contrd. regularly (see § 52) to **pell'ciarius**, becomes *peaussier*: for **el** = *eau* see *agneau*; for **ci** = *ss* see *agencer*; for **-arius** = *-ier* see § 198.—Der. *peausserie*.

†**Pec**, *adj.* newly salted (in the phrase *hareng pec*); introd. from Neth. *pekel*, pickled.

Peccable, *adj.* peccable; from L. peccabilis.

† **Peccadille**, *sf.* a peccadillo; from It. *peccadiglio*.

PÊCHE, *sf.* fishing. See *pêcher*.

PÊCHE, *sf.* (Bot.) a peach; formerly *pesche*, It. *persica*, from L. **persicum** (found in Pliny and Columella), by regular contr. (see § 51) of **pérsĭcum** to **pers'cum**, whence *pesche*. For **rs**=*s* see *dos*; for **c**=*ch* see *acharner*; for loss of *s* see Hist. Gram. p. 81. *Pêche* is a doublet of *persique*, q.v.—Der. *pêcher*.

PÊCHER, *vn.* to sin; from L. **peccare**. For **cc**=*ch* see *acharner*; for **a**=*e* see § 54.—Der. *péché* (partic. subst., L. **peccatum**).

PÊCHER, *sm.* a peach-tree. See *pêche*.

PÊCHER, *va.* to fish; formerly *pescher*, Sp. *pescar*, from L. **piscare**. For **i**=*e* see § 71; for **ca**=*che* see *acharner*; for loss of *s* see Hist. Gram. p. 81.—Der. *pêche* (verbal subst.).

PÊCHERESSE, *sf.* a sinner (female). Prov. *peccairitz*, It. *peccatrice*, from L. **peccatricem** (found in St. Jerome). For **cca**=*che* see *acharner* and. § 54; for **tr**=*r* see § 168; for **i**=*e* see § 71; for **c**=*ss* see *amitié*.

PÊCHEUR, *sm.* a sinner; formerly *pécheur*, originally *péchéor*, Sp. *peccador*, It. *peccatore*, from L. **peccatorem**. For **cca**=*che* see *acharner* and § 54. For letter-changes of **-atorem**=*-eur* see *empereur*.

PÊCHEUR, *sm.* a fisherman; formerly *pescheür*, originally *peschéor*, Sp. *pescador*, It. *pescatore*, from L. **piscatorem**. For **i**=*e* see § 71; for **c**=*ch* see *acharner*. For details of **-atorem**=*-eur* see *empereur*.—Der. *pêcher*ie.

† **Pécore**, *sf.* an animal; introd. in the 16th cent. from It. *pecora*.

Pectoral, *adj.* pectoral; from L. pectoralis.

Péculat, *sm.* peculation; from L. peculatus.

Pécule, *sm.* a stock of money; from L. peculium.

Pécune, *sf.* cash; from L. pecunia.—Der. *pécuniaire*.

Pédagogie, *sf.* pedagogism; from Gr. παιδαγωγία.—Der. *pédagogique*.

Pédagogue, *sm.* a pedagogue; from L. paedagogus.

Pédale, *sf.* a pedal; from L. pedalis, der. from pedem.

† **Pédant**, *sm.* a pedant; from It. *pedante*.—Der. *pédant*isme, *pédant*er, *pédant*iser.

† **Pédanterie**, *sf.* pedantry; from It. *pedanteria*.

† **Pédantesque**, *adj.* pedantic; from It. *pedantesco*.

Pédestre, *adj.* pedestrian; from L. pedestris.

Pédiculaire, *sf.* (Bot.) lousewort; from L. pedicularius, from pediculus.

Pédicule, *sm.* (Bot.) a stipe; from L. pediculus, dim. of pedem.—Der. *pédiculé*.

Pédicure, *sm.* a corncutter; a word formed from the two Lat. words cura and pedis.

Pédoncule, *sm.* (Bot.) a stalk; from L. pedunculus.—Der. *pédonculé*.

PEIGNE, *sm.* a comb. Sp. *peine*, It. *pettine*, from L. **pectinem**, by regular contr. (see § 51) of **péctĭnem** to **pect'nem**, whence *peine**. For **ct**=*it* see *attrait*. *Peine** later becomes *peigne*; for **n**=*gn* see *cligner*.

PEIGNER, *va.* to comb. Sp. *peinar*, It. *pettinare*, from L. **pectinare**, by regular contr. (see § 52) of **pectĭnáre** to **pect'nare**, whence *peiner**. For **ct**=*it*=*i* see *attrait*. *Peiner* * later becomes *peigner*; for *n*=*gn* see *cligner*.—Der. *peign*oir, *peign*eur, *peign*ier, *peign*ure.

PEINDRE, *va.* to paint; from L. **pingere**. For **-ingere**=*-eindre* see *ceindre*.

PEINE, *sf.* punishment, pain, trouble; from L. **poena**. For **oe**=*e* see § 105; for **e**=*ei* see § 59.—Der. *peiner*, *pénible*.

PEINTRE, *sm.* a painter; from L. **pictor**, through **pinctor*** in rustic Lat., which intercalates **n** under influence of the p.p. **pinctus**, see *concombre*. **Pinctŏr**, contrd. regularly (see *pâtre*) to **pinct'r**, becomes *peintre*. For **ct**=*t* see § 168; for **i**=*e* see § 71; whence *ei*, see § 59.

PEINTURE, *sf.* painting; from L. **pictura**, which becomes **pinctura**, see *peintre*. For **pinct-**=*peint-* see *peintre*.

PELAGE, *sm.* colour of the hair, coat (of animals); from L. **pilaticum***, der. from **pilus**. **Pilaticum** becomes *pelage*. For **-aticum**=*-age* see *âge*; for **i**=*e* see § 71.

PÊLE-MÊLE, *adv.* pell-mell; formerly *pesle-mesle*, properly to move (*mûler*) with a shovel (*pelle*). For etymology see *pelle* and *mûler*.

PELER, *va.* to hair, scald (pigs); from L. **pilare**. For **i**=*e* see § 71.—Der. *pel*ade.

PELER, *va.* to skin. See *peau*.—Der. *pel*ure.

PELERIN, *sm.* a pilgrim. Prov. *pelegrin*, It. *pellegrino*, Sp. *peregrino*, from L. **peregrinus***, a pilgrim in medieval Lat. docu-

ments; properly a traveller. For change of meaning see § 12. **Peregrinus** (by gr = r, see § 168) becomes *pèlerin*, for *pèrerin*, by dissimilation (see § 169) and by r = l, see *autel*. This origin is confirmed by the fact that Sanctus Peregrinus (Bishop of Auxerre, died A.D. 304) was called in Fr. *Saint Pèlerin*. — Der. *pèlerin*age, *pèlerin*e.

PÈLERINE, *sf.* a pilgrim's mantle. See *pèlerin*.

Pélican, *sm.* a pelican; from L. pelli-canus.

PELISSE, *sf.* a pelisse; formerly *pelice*, It. *pellicia*, from L. **pellicia**. For -cia = -ce = sse see § 273.

PELLE, *sf.* a shovel. It. *pala*, from L. **pala**. For a = e see § 54. Its doublet is *pale*, q. v.—Der. *pellée*, *pelletée* (from O. Fr. verb *pelleter*), *pelleter*ée.

PELLETIER, *sm.* a furrier; der. from O. Fr. *pel*, for whose origin see *peau*.—Der. *pelle*terie.

Pellicule, *sf.* a pellicle; from L. pellicula.

PELOTE, *sf.* a ball; formerly *pilote*, It. *pillotta*, der. from L. **pila**, through a dim. **pilotta**. **Pilotellus** is found (7th cent.) in Isidore of Seville. For i = e see § 71. —Der. *pelot*er, *pelot*on, *pelot*onner.

PELOTONNER, *va.* to wind into balls (of thread, etc.). See *pelote*.—Der. *pelotón* (meaning a group of persons gathered together, a knot).

† **Pelouse**, *sf.* a lawn; from Prov. *pelos*, thick-set, close, *pelouse* being close turf. *Pelos* is from L. **pilosus**.

PELU, *adj.* hairy. Prov. *pelut*, Sp. *peludo*, from L. **pilutus** *, der. from **pilum**. For -utus = -u see § 201; for i = e see § 71.

PELUCHE, *sf.* plush. It. *peluccio*, from L. **piluccius** *, der. from **pilum**. For i = e see § 71.—Der. *pelucher*, *épluch*er.

PELURE, *sf.* peel, paring. See *peler*.

Pénal, *adj.* penal; from L. poenalis.—Der. *pénal*ité.

† **Pénates**, *sm. pl.* penates, household gods; from L. **penates**.

PENAUD, *adj.* sheepish, abashed. See *peine*.

PENCHER, *va.* to stoop, incline; from L. **pendicare** *, der. from **pendēre**, by regular contr. (see § 52) of **pendĭcáre** to **pend'care**, whence *pencher*. For dc = c see *adjuger*; for ca = *che* see *acharner*. —Der. *penchant*.

PENDANT, *sm.* a pendant, affair hanging, counterpart. See *pendre*.—Der. *pendant* (prep.: *pendant l'affaire* = 'pendente re').

PENDELOQUE, *sf.* a pendant, drop. See *pendre* and *loque*.

PENDRE, *va.* to hang; from L. **pendere**, by contr. (see § 51) of **pendēre** to **pen'dre**.—Der. *pen*te (strong partic. subst., see *absoute*), *pend*ant, *pend*entif, *pend*eloque, *pend*iller, *pend*able, *pend*ant, *pend*aison.

Pendule, *sm.* a pendulum; from L. pendulus *.—Der. *pendule* (sf. a clock, properly a clock with a pendulum).

PÈNE, *sm.* a bolt (locksmiths'); formerly *pesne*, originally *pesle*, from L. **pessulum** (found in Plautus). **Pessŭlum**, regularly contrd. (see § 51) to **pes'lum**, becomes *pesle* (a form used by Villon); *pesle* becomes *pesne* (for l = n see *quenouille*); *pesne* lastly becomes *pène*, by loss of *s*, see Hist. Gram. p. 81.

Pénétrable, *adj.* penetrable; from L. penetrabilis.—Der. *pénétrabilité*, *impénétrable*.

Pénétration, *sf.* penetration; from L. penetrationem.

Pénétrer, *va.* to penetrate; from L. penetrare.—Der. *pénétrant*, *pénétratif*, *pénétré*.

PÉNIBLE, *adj.* painful. See *peine*.

† **Péniche**, *sf.* a pinnace; from Engl. *pinnace*.

Pénicillé, *adj.* (Bot). pencil-shaped; from L. penicillum.

Péninsule, *sf.* a peninsula; from L. peninsula.

Pénitence, *sf.* penitence; from L. poenitentia. For -tia = -ce see § 244.—Der. *pénitencier*, *pénitencerie*, *impénitence*.

Pénitent, *adj.* penitent; from L. poenitentem.—Der. *pénitentiaire*, *impénitent*.

Penne, *sf.* a feather; from L. penna.—Der. *penn*age.

PENNON, *sm.* a pennon (properly the feather which steadies an arrow); from L. penna.

Pénombre, *sf.* a penumbra; from L. paene and umbra.

Penser, *vn.* to think; from L. pensare. Its doublet is *pauser*, q. v.—Der. *penseur*, *pénsée* (verbal subst.), *pensif*.

Pension, *sf.* a pension; from L. pensionem.—Der. *pension*naire, *pension*nat, *pension*ner.

† **Pensum**, *sm.* a task (school); from L. pensum. Its doublet is *poids*, q. v.

Pentacorde, *sm.* (Mus.) a pentachord; from Gr. πεντάχορδος.

Pentagone, *sm.* a pentagon; from Gr. πεντάγωνος.

Pentamètre, *sm.* a pentameter; from Gr. πεντάμετρος, i. e. στίχος.

Pentandrie, *sf.* (Bot.) pentandria; from Gr. *πέντε* and *ἀνήρ*.

Pentapole, *sf.* a pentapolis; from Gr. *πεντάπολις*.

Pentateuque, *sm.* the Pentateuch; from Gr. *πεντάτευχος* (sc. *βίβλος*).

PENTE, *sf.* a slope, descent. See *pendre*.

Pentecôte, *sf.* Pentecost, Whitsuntide; from Gr. *πεντηκοστή* (sc. *ἡμέρα*).

Pénultième, *adj.* penultimate; from Gr. penultimus.

Pénurie, *sf.* penury; from L. penuria.

† **Péotte**, *sf.* a peotta, Adriatic gondola; from It. *peotta*.

PÉPIE, *sf.* the pip (disease of birds). Prov. *pepida*, It. *pipita*, Port. *pevide*, from L. **pituita** (found in Columella and Pliny). For consonification of **u** see *janvier*, whence **pitvita**, whence **pivita**; for **tv** = **v** see Hist. Gram. p. 81. **Pivita** becomes *pépie* by dropping medial **t**, see *aigu*; the change of **v** into *p* is unusual. *Pépie* is a doublet of *pituite*, q. v.

PÉPIN, *sm.* a pip, kernel. Origin unknown. —Der. *pépin*ière, *pépin*iériste.

† **Péplum**, *sm.* a peplum, Greek robe; from L. peplum.

PERCALE, *sf.* a cambric muslin. Origin unknown.—Der. *percal*ine.

Percepteur, *sm.* a collector (of taxes, etc.); from L. perceptorem.

Perceptible, *adj.* perceptible; from L. perceptibilis *, der. from perceptum, supine of percipere.—Der. *perceptibil*ité.

Perception, *sf.* perception; from L. perceptionem.

PERCER, *va.* to pierce. Origin unknown.—Der. *percée* (partic. subst.), *perce* (verbal subst.), *percement*, *perce*-bois, *perce*-feuille, *perce*-neige, *perce*-oreille, *perçoir*, trans*percer*.

PERCEVOIR, *va.* to collect (taxes, etc.); from L. **percipere**. For letter-changes see *apercevoir*.

PERCHE, *sf.* a pole, perch; from L. **pertica**, by regular contr. (see § 51) of **pértĭca** to **pert'ca**, whence **per'ca** (see *adjuger*), then *perche* (see *acharner*).—Der. *perch*er, *perch*oir.

PERCHE, *sf.* (Ichth.) a perch; from L. **perca**. For **ca** = *che* see *acharner* and § 54.

Perclus, *adj.* impotent; from L. perclusus.

Percussion, *sf.* percussion; from L. percussionem.

Perdition, *sf.* perdition; from L. perditionem (found in St. Jerome).

PERDRE, *va.* to lose; from L. **perdere**, by regular contr. (see § 51) of **pérdĕre** to **perd're**.—Der. *perd*able, *perte* (strong partic. subst., see *absoute*).

PERDRIX, *sf.* a partridge; from L. **perdicem**. For **c** = *x* see *amitié*; for addition of *r* see *chanvre*.—Der. *perdr*eau.

PÈRE, *sm.* a father; from L. **patrem**. For **a** = *e* see § 54; for **tr** = *r* see § 168.—Der. com*père*.

Pérégrination, *sf.* peregrination; from L. peregrinationem.

Péremption, *sf.* (Legal) the being barred by limitation; from L. peremptionem.

Péremptoire, *adj.* peremptory; from L. peremptorius.

Perfectible, *adj.* perfectible; from L. perfectibilis, der. from perfectus.

Perfection, *sf.* perfection; from L. perfectionem.—Der. *perfection*ner.

Perfide, *adj.* perfidious; from L. perfidus.

Perfidie, *sf.* perfidy; from L. perfidia.

Perforer, *va.* to perforate; from L. perforare.—Der. *perfor*ation.

Périanthe, *sm.* (Bot.) perianthium; from Gr. *περιανθής*.

Péricarde, *sm.* (Anat.) the pericardium; from Gr. *περικάρδιον*.

Péricarpe, *sm.* (Bot.) a pericarp; from L. pericarpum.

Péricliter, *vn.* to be in danger; from L. periclitari.

Périéciens, *sm. pl.* perioeci; from Gr. *περίοικος*.

Périgée, *sm.* (Astron.) perigee; from Gr. *περίγειος*.

Périhélie, *sm.* (Astron.) a perihelion; from Gr. *περί* and *ἥλιος*.

PÉRIL, *sm.* a peril, danger; from L. **periculum**. For **-iculum** = *-il* see § 257.

PÉRILLEUX, *adj.* perilous; from L. **periculosus**, by regular contr. (see § 52) of **periculósus** to **peric'losus**, whence *périlleux*. For **cl** = *il* see *abeille*; for **-osus** = *-eux* see § 229.

Périmer, *vn.* (Legal) to be barred by limitation; from L. perimere.

Périmètre, *sm.* (Geom.) perimeter; from Gr. *περίμετρος* (sc. *γραμμή*).

Période, *sf.* a period; from L. periodus.

Périodique, *adj.* periodical; from L. periodicus.—Der. *périodic*ité.

Périoste, *sm.* (Anat.) periostium; from Gr. *περίοστεον*.

Péripatéticien, *sm.* a Peripatetician; from Gr. *περιπατητικός*.—Der. *péripatét*isme.

Péripétie, *sf.* a revolution, catastrophe; from Gr. *περιπέτεια*.

Périphérie, *sf.* (Geom.) periphery; from Gr. *περιφέρεια*.

Périphrase, *sf.* a periphrasis; from Gr. περίφρασις.—Der. *périphraser*.

Périple, *sm.* a periplus, circumnavigation; from Gr. *περίπλοος*.

Péripneumonie, *sf.* (Med.) peripneumonia; from Gr. *περιπνευμονία*.

Périptère, *sm.* (Archit.) a periptery; from Gr. *περίπτερον*.

PÉRIR, *vn.* to perish; from L. **perire**.—Der. *périssant*, *périssable*.

Périsciens, *sm. pl.* periscians; from Gr. *περίσκιοι*.

Péristyle, *sm.* (Archit.) a peristyle; from Gr. *περίστυλον*.

Péritoine, *sm.* (Anat.) a peritoneum; from Gr. *περιτόναιος* (sc. *ὑμήν*).

PERLE, *sf.* a pearl. Port. *perola*, from L. **pirula**, der. from **pirum**, from the form of certain pear-shaped pearls. For i=*e* see § 71, whence **perula**, found (7th cent.) in Isidore of Seville. **Perula**, regularly contrd. (see § 51) to **per'la**, becomes *perle*.—Der. *perler*, *perlé*.

Permanent, *adj.* permanent; from L. permanentem.—Der. *permanence*.

Perméable, *adj.* permeable; from L. permeabilis.—Der. *perméabilité*, *imperméable*.

Permettre, *va.* to permit; from L. permittere. For mittere = *mettre* see § 71.—Der. *permis* (partic. subst.).

Permission, *sf.* permission; from L. permissionem.

Permutation, *sf.* permutation; from L. permutationem.

Permuter, *va.* to permute; from L. permutare.—Der. *permutant*.

Pernicieux, *adj.* pernicious; from L. perniciosus. For -osus=*-eux* see § 229.

Péroné, *sm.* a fibula, clasp; from Gr. *περόνη*.

Péroraison, *sf.* a peroration; from L. perorationem. For letter-changes see *oraison*.

Pérorer, *va.* to perorate; from L. perorare.

Perpendiculaire, *adj.* perpendicular; from L. perpendicularis.—Der. *perpendicularité*.

Perpétrer, *va.* to perpetrate; from L. perpetrare.

Perpétuer, *va.* to perpetuate; from L. perpetuare.—Der. *perpétuation*, *perpétuel*.

Perpétuité, *sf.* a perpetuity; from L. perpetuitatem.

Perplexe, *adj.* perplexed; from L. perplexus.

Perplexité, *sf.* a perplexity; from L. perplexitatem.

Perquisition, *sf.* a perquisition; from L. perquisitionem.

PERRON, *sm.* a flight of stone steps. See *pierre*.

† **Perroquet**, *sm.* a perroquet; from It. *perrochetto*.—Der. *perruche*.

† **Perruche**, *sf.* a parrot. See *perroquet*.

† **Perruque**, *sf.* a wig, peruke; from It. *parruca*.—Der. *perruquier*, *perruquière*.

Perse, *sf.* Persian chintz; of hist. origin (see § 33), a fabric originally made in Persia.

Persécuter, *va.* to persecute; from L. persecutari *.—Der. *persécutant*, *persécuteur*, *persécution*.

Persévérer, *vn.* to persevere; from L. perseverare.—Der. *persévérant*, *persévérance*.

Persicaire, *sf.* (Bot.) persicaria; from L. persicaria *, der. from persica, q. v.

Persienne, *sf.* a window-blind, properly *persane*; of hist. origin (see § 33), a fashion introduced from Persia. In the 17th cent. the form was *persien*, not *persan*.

Persifler, *va.* to quiz. See *siffler* and *parachever* for the prefix *per*.—Der. *persiflage*, *persifleur*.

PERSIL, *sm.* (Bot.) parsley; from L. petroselinum. The Greek accent (*πετροσέλινον*) has in this word supplanted the Latin (petroselínum). **Petrosélinum** is regularly contrd. (see § 52) to **petr'selinum**, whence *persil*. For loss of last two atonic vowels see §§ 50, 51; for tr=*r* see *arrière*; for e=*i* see § 59.—Der. *persillade*, *persillé*.

Persique, *adj.* (Archit.) Persian; from L. persicus.

Persister, *vn.* to persist; from L. persistere.—Der. *persistant*, *persistance*.

Personne, *sf.* a person; from L. persona.—Der. *personnage*, *personnifier*, *personnification*.

Personnel, *adj.* personal; from L. personalis.—Der. *personnalité*, *personnaliser*.

Perspectif, *adj.* perspective; from L. perspectivus *, der. from perspectus.—Der. *perspective*.

Perspicace, *adj.* perspicacious; from L. perspicacem.—Der. *perspicacité*.

Perspicuïté, *sf.* perspicuity; from L. perspicuitatem.

Persuader, *vn.* to persuade; from L. persuadere.

Persuasion, *sf.* persuasion; from L. persuasionem.—Der. *persuasif.*

PERTE, *sf.* loss. See *perdre* and *absoute.*

Pertinent, *adj.* pertinent; from L. pertinentem.—Der. *pertin*ence.

PERTUIS, *sm.* an opening, hole, strait; from L. pertusus. For u = *ui* see *buis.*

† **Pertuisane**, *sf.* a partisan (halberd); from It. *partigiana.*

Perturbateur, *sm.* a disturber; from L. perturbatorem.

Perturbation, *sf.* perturbation; from L. perturbationem.

PERVENCHE, *sf.* (Bot.) periwinkle; from L. pervinca. For in = *en* see § 71; for ca = *che* see *acharner* and § 54.

Pervers, *adj.* perverse; from L. perversus.

Perversion, *sf.* a perversion; from L. perversionem.

Perversité, *sf.* perversity; from L. perversitatem.

Pervertir, *va.* to pervert; from L. pervertere. For e = *i* see § 59.

PESANT, *adj.* heavy. See *peser.*—Der. *pesant*eur.

PESER, *vn.* to weigh, press hard; from L. pensare. For ns = *s* see *aîné.* Its doublet is *panser, penser,* q. v.—Der. *pesée* (partic. subst.), *pes*eur, *pes*on, *pèse*-liqueur, *pèse*-lait, etc.

Pessimiste, *sf.* a pessimist; from L. pessimus.

Peste, *sf.* plague, pest; from L. pestis.—Der. *pest*er.

Pestifère, *adj.* pestiferous; from L. pestiferus.—Der. *pestifé*ré.

Pestilence, *sf.* pestilence; from L. pestilentia.

Pestilent, *adj.* pestilent; from L. pestilentem.—Der. *pestilent*iel.

PET, *sm.* explosion, breaking wind; from L. peditus, by regular contr. (see § 51) of pĕdĭtus to ped'tus, then by dt = *t*, see § 168 and cp. *perte* (perd't*a* for perdita), see also *absoute.*—Der. *pét*er, *pét*ard, *pét*aud, *pét*audière, *pét*iller.

Pétale, *sm.* (Bot.) a petal; from Gr. πέταλον. Its doublet is *poêle*, q. v.

PÉTARD, *sm.* a petard. See *pet.*—Der. *pétard*ier.

PETILLER, *vn.* to crackle, sparkle. See *pet.* Der. *petill*ant, *petill*ement.

Pétiole, *adj.* petiolate; from L. petiolus.—Der. *pétiolé.*

PETIT, *adj.* small. Origin unknown.—Der. *petit*ement, *petit*esse, *apetis*ser, *rapetis*ser.

Pétition, *sf.* a petition; from L. petitionem.—Der. *pétition*ner, *pétition*naire.

PETON, *sm.* a little foot. See *pied.*

Pétoncle, *sm.* (Conch.) a scallop; from L. pectunculus.

Pétrée, *adj.* stony; from L. petraeus.

PÉTREL, *sm.* a petrel. Origin unknown.

Pétrifier, *va.* to petrify; from L. petrificare *, der. from petra.—Der. *pétrifica*tion.

PÉTRIN, *sm.* a kneading-trough; formerly *pestrin*, from L. pistrinum. For i = *e* see § 71; for loss of *s* see Hist. Gram. p. 81.

PÉTRIR, *va.* to knead; formerly *pestrir*, from L. pisturire *, der. from pistura, act of kneading corn for bread. Pistŭrire is contrd. (see § 52) to pist'rire, whence *pestrir.* For i = *e* see § 72; for loss of *s* see Hist. Gram. p. 81.—Der. *pétriss*age.

Pétrole, *sm.* petroleum, properly rock-oil; from L. petra and oleum.

Pétulance, *sf.* petulance; from L. petulantia.

Pétulant, *adj.* petulant; from L. petulantem.

PEU, *adv.* little. Prov. *pauc*, It. *poco*, from L. paucus. For loss of e see *ami*; for au = *o* see § 106; then for *o* = *eu* see § 79.

PEUPLADE, *sm.* a people, colony, horde. See *peupler.*

PEUPLE, *sm.* a people, nation; from L. populus, by regular contr. (see § 51) of pŏpŭlus to pop'lus, whence *peuple.* For o = *eu* see § 79.—Der. *peupler, peuplade, dépeupler, repeupler.*

PEUPLIER, *sm.* a poplar-tree; from O. Fr. *peuple. Peuple* is from L. pōpulus, by regular contr. (see § 51) of pŏpŭlus to pop'lus, whence *peuple.* For o = *eu* see § 79.

PEUR, *sf.* fear; formerly *peür*, earlier *p'or*, originally *paor*, Sp. *pavor*, from L. pavorem (for loss of medial v see *aïeul*), hence O. Fr. *paor*, whence *p'or* (for a = *e* see § 54), next *peür* (for *o* = *u* see *cur'e*), lastly for *peür* = *peur* see Hist. Gram. p. 53.—Der. *peur*eux.

PEUT-ÊTRE, *adv.* perhaps. See *être* and *pouvoir.*

Phaéton, *sm.* a phaeton; from L. phaeton.

Phalange, *sf.* a phalanx; from L. phalangem.

Pharisien, *sm.* a Pharisee; from L. pharisaeus.

Pharmaceutique, *adj.* pharmaceutical; from Gr. *φαρμακευτικός*.

Pharmacie, *sf.* pharmacy; from Gr. *φαρμακεία*.—Der. *pharmacien*.

Pharmacopée, *sf.* pharmacopœia; from Gr. *φαρμακοποιΐα*.

Pharynx, *sm.* (Anat.) the pharynx; from Gr. *φάρυγξ*.

Phase, *sf.* a phase; from Gr. *φάσις*.

Phébus, *sm.* Phœbus, fustian, bombast; from L. phoebus.

Phénicoptère, *sm.* a flamingo; from Gr. *φοινικόπτερος*.

Phénix, *sm.* a phœnix; from Gr. *φοίνιξ*.

Phénomène, *sm.* a phenomena; from Gr. *φαινόμενον*.

Philanthrope, *sm.* a philanthropist; from Gr. *φιλάνθρωπος*.—Der. *philanthropie*, *philanthropique*.

Philharmonique, *adj.* philharmonic; from Gr. *φίλος* and *ἁρμονία*.

Philhellène, *smf.* a philhellene; from Gr. *φιλέλλην*.

Philippique, *sf.* a philippic; from Gr. *Φιλιππικὸς* (sc. *λόγος*), from the speeches of Demosthenes against Philip of Macedon.

Philologie, *sf.* philology; from Gr. *φιλολογία*.—Der. *philologue*, *philologique*.

Philomathique, *adj.* philomathic; from Gr. *φιλομαθής*.

Philosophie, *sf.* philosophy; from Gr. *φιλοσοφία*.—Der. *philosophe*, *philosopher*, *philosophique*, *philosophisme*, *philosophal*.

Philotechnique, *adj.* philotechnic; from Gr. *φιλότεχνος*.

Philtre, *sm.* a philter, love-potion; from Gr. *φίλτρον*.

Phlébotomie, *sf.* phlebotomy; from Gr. *φλεβοτομία*.—Der. *phlébotome*, *phlébotomiser*.

Phonique, *adj.* phonic; from Gr. *φωνή*.

Phoque, *sm.* a seal; from Gr. *φώκη*.

Phosphore, *sm.* phosphorus; from Gr. *φωσφόρος*.—Der. *phosphate*, *phosphoreux*, *phosphorique*, *phosophorescent*, *phosphorescence*.

Phrase, *sf.* a phrase; from Gr. *φράσις*.—Der. *phraser*, *phrasier*.

Phraséologie, *sf.* phraseology; from Gr. *φρασεολογία*.

Phthisie, *sf.* consumption; from Gr. *φθίσις*.—Der. *phthisique*.

Phylactère, *sm.* a phylactery; from Gr. *φυλακτήριον*.

Physiognomonie, *sf.* physiognomy; from Gr. *φυσιογνωμονία*.—Der. *physiognomonique*.

Physiologie, *sf.* physiology; from Gr. *φυσιολογία*.—Der. *physiologique*, *physiologiste*.

Physionomie, *sf.* physiognomy; from Gr. *φυσιογνωμία* for *φυσιογνωμονία*; see *physiognomonie*.—Der. *physiognomiste*.

Physique, *sf.* physics; from Gr. *φυσική*, (sc. *τέχνη*).—Der. *physicien*.

Phytolithe, *sm.* (Min.) a phytolite; from Gr. *φυτόν* and *λίθος*.

Phytologie, *sf.* phytology; from Gr. *φυτὸν* and *λόγος*.

Piaculaire, *adj.* expiatory; from L. piacularis.

PIAFFER, *vn.* to make ostentatious show. Origin unknown.—Der. *piaffeur*.

PIAILLER, *vn.* to squall; onomatopoetic. See § 34.—Der. *piaillerie*, *piailleur*.

Pianiste, *smf.* a pianist. See *piano*.

† **Piano**, *sm.* a piano; from It. *piano*. In sense of a keyed instrument *piano* is an abbreviation of the older name *piano-forte*, so called because the player can play loud or soft at pleasure. *Piano* is a doublet of *plain*, q. v.—Der. *pianiste*.

† **Piastre**, *sf.* a piastre; from It. *piastra*.

PIAULER, *vn.* to pule, whine; onomatopoetic. See § 34.

Pic, *sm.* a woodpecker; from L. picus.—Der. *pic*-vert (then *pivert*; It. *pico-verde*).

PIC, *sm.* a pike, pick-axe, thence a peak, properly a point; of Celtic origin, Gael. *pic*.—Der. *picot*.

† **Picorée**, *sf.* marauding; from Sp. *picorea*.—Der. *picorer*, *picoreur*.

PICOTER, *va.* to pick, irritate, tease. See *piquer*.—Der. *picotin*, *picotement*, *picoterie*.

PICOTIN, *sm.* a peck (of oats). See *picoter*.

Pie, *adj.* pious; from L. pia.

PIE, *sf.* a magpie, pie; from L. **pica** (found in Pliny). For loss of medial c see *ami*.—Der. cheval-*pie*, pigeon-*pie*, *piet'e*.

PIÈCE, *sf.* a piece; from L. **petium** (used of a piece of land in a document of A.D. 768). Origin unknown. **Petium** becomes *pièce*: for e=*ie* see § 56; for -tium=-*ce* see *agençer*.—Der. *dépecer*, *rapiécer*.

PIED, *sm.* a foot; from L. **pedem**. For e=*ie* see § 56.—Der. contre-*pied*, *pied*-à-terre, *piéter*.

† **Piédestal**, *sm.* a pedestal; from It. *piedestallo*.

† **Piédouche**, *sm.* (Archit.) a piedouche; from It. *peduccio*.

PIÉGE, *sf.* a snare. It. *pedica*, from L. **pedica**, by regular contr. (see § 51) of **pédĭca** to **ped'ca**, whence *piége*. For **dc**=*g* see *adjuger*; for **e**=*ie* see § 56.

PIE-GRIÈCHE, *sf.* (Ornith.) a shrike. See *grièche*.

Pie-mère, *sf.* (Anat.) the pia mater.

PIERRE, *sf.* a stone. Prov. *peira*, Cat. *pedra*, It. *pietra*, from L. **petra**. For **tr**=*rr* see § 168; for **e**=*ie* see § 56.—Der. *pierrer*, *pierre*rie, *pierri*er, em*pierre*r, *perron*, *per-rière*, *perré*.

PIERREUX, *adj.* stony; from L. **petrosus**. For **-osus**=*-eux* see § 229; for **petr-**= *pierr-* see *pierre*.

Pierrot, *sm.* (1) lit. a 'little Peter,' a peasant, then a clown dressed like a peasant; (2) a sparrow. For this application of a man's name to that of birds see *jacasser*. It is a dim. of *Pierre*.

Piété, *sf.* piety; from L. **pietatem**. For **-tatem**=*-té* see § 230. Its doublet is *pitié*, q. v.—Der. *piétiste*.

PIÉTER, *va.* to dispose to resistance. See *pied*.

PIÉTINER, *va.* to tread underfoot; der. from O. Fr. *piétin*, dim. of *pied*.—Der. *piétine*ment.

PIÉTON, *sm.* a pedestrian; from L. **peditonem***, der. from **peditare**, 'to go afoot,' in 6th-cent. Lat. documents. **Peditónem**, regularly contrd. (see § 52) to **ped'to-nem**, becomes *piéton*. For **e** = *ie* see § 56; for **dt**=*t* cp. perdita, perd'ta, *perte*; vendita, vend'ta, *vente*; rendita*, rend'ta, *rente*.

PIÈTRE, *adj.* poor, sorry; from L. **pedestris**, properly 'that goes afoot,' hence humble, poor; lastly, wretched. **Pedestris**, losing medial **d** (see *accabler*), becomes *piètre*. For **e**=*i* see § 59; for loss of *s* see Hist. Gram. p. 81.—Der. *piètre*ment, *piètre*rie.

PIETTE, *sf.* (Ornith.) a weasel-coot. See *pie*.

PIEU, *sm.* a stake; formerly *pel*, Prov. *pal*, It. *palo*, from L. **palus**. For **a**=*e* see § 54; hence *pel*, whence *piel*. For *e*=*ie* see § 56. *Piel* becomes *pieu*. For *l*=*u* see *agneau*. Its doublet is *pal*, q.v.

PIEUX, *adj.* pious; formerly *pieus*, originally *pius*, from L. **pius**. For **u** = *eu* see *beugler*; for **s**=*x* see *deux*.—Der. *pieuse*, *pieuse*ment.

PIFFRE, *sm.* a fat person, properly fat, full-cheeked; the same word as 16th-cent. Fr. *pifre*, a flute-player, fifer; hence a man with puffed-out cheeks. *Pifre* is from It. *piffero* —Der. s'em*piffre*r.

PIGEON, *sm.* a pigeon; from L. **pipionem**, by regular consonnification of **io** into **jo** (see *abréger*), whence **pip'jonem**, whence *pigeon*, see Hist. Gram. p. 65. For **pj**=**j** and **j**=*ge* see *abréger*.—Der. *pigeon*nier, *pigeon*neau.

† **Pignon**, *sm.* a kernel, a gable; from It. *pignone*.

† **Pilastre**, *sm.* (Archit.) a pilaster; from It. *pilastro*.

† **Pilau**, *sm.* a pillau (of rice); of Oriental origin (§ 31), Turk. *pilau*.

Pile, *sf.* a pile, pier (of bridge); from L. pila.—Der. em*pile*r, *pili*er, *pil*ot (whence *pilotis*, *pilot*er).

PILE, *sf.* mortar; from L. **pila**.—Der. *pilon*.

PILE, *sf.* reverse (of coins), in the phrase *pile ou face*, 'heads or tails.' Origin unknown.

PILER, *va.* to pound small; from L. **pilare**. —Der. *pil*oir, *pil*eur.

PILIER, *sm.* a pillar. See *pile*.

† **Piller**, *va.* to pillage, ransack; introd. in 16th cent., with many other military terms, from It. *pigliare*.—Der. *pill*age, *pill*ard, *piller*ie.

PILON, *sm.* a pestle. See *piler*.

PILORI, *sm.* a pillory. Origin unknown.

† **Pilote**, *sm.* a pilot; from It. *pilota*.—Der. *pilot*er, *pilot*age, *pilot*in.

PILOTIS, *sm.* pile-work. See *pile* (1).

Pilule, *sf.* a pill; from L. pilula.

PIMBÊCHE, *sf.* an impertinent girl. Origin unknown.

PIMENT, *sm.* pimento, capsicum; in the middle ages a spiced aromatic drink, then later spice, specially pepper. *Piment* in the earlier sense is from L. **pigmentum**, juice of plants, drug, in Caelius Aurelianus. For **gm**=*m* see § 168. *Piment* is a doublet of *pigment*.

PIMPANT, *adj.* smart, sparkling. Origin unknown.

† **Pimprenelle**, *sf.* (Bot.) the pimpernel; in 16th cent. *pimpenelle*, from It. *pimpinella*.

PIN, *sm.* a pine; from L. **pinus**.

† **Pinacle**, *sm.* a pinnacle; introd. in 16th cent. from It. *pinacolo*.

† **Pinasse**, *sf.* a pinnace; from It. *pinaccia*.

PINCEAU, *sm.* a painter's brush, pencil; formerly *pincel*, from L. **penicillum**, by regular contr. (see § 52) of **penĭcillum** to **pen'cillum**, whence *pincel*. For **e**=*i* see § 59; for **i**=*e* see § 72; for

el=eau see *agneau.*—Der. (from O. Fr. *pincel*) *pincel*ier.

PINCER, *va.* to pinch. Venet. *pizzare*, of Germ. origin, Neth. *pitsen.* For intercalated *n* (*picer**, then *pincer*) see *concombre.*—Der. *pince* (verbal subst.), *pincée* (partic. subst.), *pinçon.*

PINCETTE, *sf.* tweezers, tongs; dim. of *pince.* See *pincer.*

† **Pingouin**, *sm.* a penguin; from Engl. *penguin.*

Pinnule, *sf.* a pinule; from L. pinnula.

PINSON, *sf.* (Ornith.) a finch; formerly *pinçon*, dim. of a root *pinc*, of Celtic origin, Kymri *pinc.*

† **Pintade**, *sf.* a pintado, guinea-fowl; from Sp. *pintada.*

PINTE, *sf.* a pint; of Germ. origin, Engl. *pint*, Germ. *pinte.*

PIOCHE, *sf.* a pickaxe; der. from *pic* (q. v.), by the suffix *-oche*; whence *picoche*, whence *pioche.* For loss of *c* see *affouage.* —Der. *piocher.*

PION, *sm.* a pawn, lit. a foot-soldier. *Pion*, used as late as the 17th cent. for a foot-soldier, is in Sp. *peon*, It. *pedone*, from L. **pedonem** * (a foot-passenger, in late Lat. documents, whence a foot-soldier.) **Pedonem** becomes *pion*: for loss of medial d, see *accabler*; for e=*i* see § 59. *Pion is a doublet of pédon, péon*, q. v.—Der. *pionner, pionnier.*

PIONNIER, *sm.* a pioneer. See *pion.*

PIPE, *sf.* a pipe; properly a reed-pipe, then a metal-pipe, whence the sense of a liquid measure, then a barrel of wine. In its original sense of a tube, nozzle, (which is the sense of *pipe* in the oldest Fr. documents, and has remained in the deriv. *pipeau*, a shepherd's pipe,) it is the verbal subst. of the verb *piper*, which is from L. **pipare.**—Der. *pipeau.*

PIPEAU, *sm.* a rural pipe, bird-call. See *pipe.*

PIPER, *va.* properly to whistle, then to imitate birds in order to catch them, then to deceive, to cheat. For etymology see *pipe.* —Der. *pipée* (partic. subst.), *pipeur, piperie.*

† **Pique-nique**, *sm.* a picnic; introd. from Engl. *picnic.*

PIQUER, *vn.* to prick; der. from *pic*, q. v. —Der. *pique* (verbal subst.), *piquant, piquier, piquette, piqueur, piqûre, picoter* (frequent. of *piquer*; cp. *trembloter* of *trembler*), *piquet* (whence the sense of a troop of cavalry, whose horses are fastened to the same stake, *piquet*).

Piquet, *sm.* piquet (cards). Origin unknown.

Pirate, *sm.* a pirate; from L. pirata.—Der. *pirater, piraterie.*

PIRE, *adj.* (comp. and superl.) worse; from L. **pejor**, by regular contr. (see § 50) of **pejŏr** to **pej'r**, whence *pire*, by assimilating **j** (see *aider*) and by e=*i* (see § 59).—Der. *empirer.*

† **Pirogue**, *sf.* a pirogue (boat); from Sp. *piroga.*

PIROUETTE, *sf.* a pirouette. Origin unknown.—Der. *pirouetter.*

PIS, *adv.* (comp. and superl.) worse; from L. **pejus**, by regular contr. (see § 50) of **pejus** to **pej's**, whence *pis* by e=*i* (see § 59), and by assimilation of **j** (see *aider*).

PIS, *sm.* worst. For the etymology of this word see above.

Piscine, *sf.* a piscina; from L. piscina.

Pisé, *sm.* (Archit.) pise; partic. subst. of *piser*, which is from L. **pisare.**

PISSER, *vn.* to make water. Origin unknown.—Der. *pissoir, pissoter, pissotière, pissenlit.*

Pistache, *sf.* a pistachio nut; from L. pistacium.—Der. *pistachier.*

Piste, *sf.* a trace; from L. pistus.

Pistil, *sm.* (Bot.) a pistil; from L. pistillus.

Pistole, *sf.* a pistole. Origin unknown.

† **Pistolet**, *sm.* a pistol; from It. pistola.

Piston, *sm.* a piston; from L. pistonem*, der. from L. pistare.

PITANCE, *sf.* pittance; properly the portion given to a monk at each meal. Still used in this sense in the language of the monastery. *Pitance*, It. *pietanza*, is from L. **pietantia**, a monk's meal, in medieval Lat. documents; as in 'Nos frater Johannes Abbas . . **pietantiae** modus et ordo sic conscripti . . observentur. . In primis videlicet quod **pietantiarius** qui pro tempore fuerit . . tenebitur ministrare,' from a 13th-cent. charter. Watts, in his glossary on Matthew Paris, has '**Pietantiam** alii scribunt; nam dapes suas ad **pietatem** ducebant.' **Pietantia** is from **pietatem**, and signifies the product of the 'piety' of the faithful. Similarly in the middle ages **misericordia** was used for certain monastic meals. We read in Matthew Paris, 'Ut detestabiles ingurgitationes **misericordiarum** in quibus profecto non erat **misericordia**, prohiberentur.' **Pietantia** becomes *pitance*, as **pietatem** becomes *pitié*: for **tia**=*ce* see *agencer.*

PITEUX, *adj.* piteous. Prov. *pitos*, Sp. *pia-*

doso, It. *pietoso*, from L. **pietosus** *, pitiful, which is the original sense of the Fr. word, afterwards 'worthy of pity'. **Pietosus**, der. from **pietas**, is found in several medieval Lat. documents: as in one of the 13th cent. we have 'Et certè nunquam visum fuit in aliqua civitate tam enorme nec pietosum infortunium.' **Pietosus** becomes *piteux*: for **-osus**=*-eux* see § 229; for **ie**=*i*, cp. **pietantia**, *pitance*; **pietatem**, *piété*.

PITIÉ, *sf.* pity, compassion. Sp. *piedad*, It. *pietà*, from L. **pietatem** (found in this sense in Suetonius). For **pietatem**=*pitié* see *piteux*; for **-osus**=*-eux* see § 229. —*Pitié* is a doublet of *piété*, q. v.—Der. *pi'oyer* *, whence *pitoy*able, a*pitoy*er.

PITON, *sm.* a screw-ring. Origin unknown.

PITOYABLE, *adj.* piteous. See *pitié*.—Der. im*pitoyable*.

†**Pittoresque**, *adj.* picturesque; from It. *pittoresco*.

Pituite, *sf.* phlegm, mucus; from L. **pituita**. Its doublet is *pépie*, q. v.—Der. *pituit*aire, *pituit*eux.

PIVERT, *sm.* the green woodpecker. See *pic*.

PIVOINE, *sm.* a bullfinch; formerly *pioine*, from L. **paeonia**. For **ae**=**e** see § 104, whence **peonia**, whence *pioine*; for **e**=*i* see § 59; for **o**=*oi* by attraction of **i** see *chanoine*. *Pioine* becomes *pivoine* by intercalating an euphonic *v*, see *corvée*.

PIVOT, *sm.* a pivot. Origin unknown.—Der. *pivot*er.

PLACAGE, *sm.* a plating (of metals). See *plaquer*.

PLACARD, *sm.* a placard. See *plaquer*.—Der. *placard*er.

PLACE, *sf.* a place; from L. **platea**, by regular change of **platea** to **platia** (see *abréger*), whence *place*. For **-tia**=*-ce* see *agencer*.—Der. *placer*, *placement*, *placier*, *placet*.

PLACER, *va.* to place, put. See *place*.—Der. em*placer* * (whence *emplacement* and *remplacer*).

†**Placet**, *sm.* a petition; from L. **placet**. Its doublet is *plait*.

Placide, *adj.* placid; from L. **placidus**.—Der. *placidité*.

PLAFOND, *sm.* a ceiling; properly *fond plat*. For etymology see *plat* and *fond*.—Der. *plafonn*er, *plafonn*age, *plafonn*eur.

Plage, *sf.* sea-coast, coast; from L. **plaga**.

Plagiaire, *sm.* a plagiary; from L. **plagiarius** (found in Martial).

Plagiat, *sm.* plagiarism; from L. **plagiatus** *, der. from **plagium**.

PLAID, *sm.* a plea, court-sitting, originally a feudal assembly in which cases were tried, then the hearing of a tribunal, then a counsel's speech. *Plaid*, for a court of law, is from L. **placitum** * (so used in Carolingian documents: **placitum** is the last word of the proclamation for convocation of these courts, 'quia tale est nostrum **placitum**.' **Plăcĭtum**, regularly contrd. (see § 51) to **plac'tum**, becomes O. Fr. *plait*. For **ct**=*it* see *attrait*; for *plait*=*plaid* see § 117. *Plaid* is a doublet of *placite*, q. v.—Der. *plaid*er (whence O. Fr. *plaidoyer*, from *plaider* as *flamboyer* from *flamber*, *tournoyer* from *tourner*, etc. *Plaidoyer* has disappeared as a verb, but remains as an infinitive used substantively: we have *un plaidoyer* like *un dîner*, *un déjeuner*, etc.).

PLAIDEUR, *sm.* a litigant, suitor; from *plaider*. See *plaid*.

PLAIDOIRIE, *sf.* a pleading. See *plaidoyer*.

PLAIDOYER, *sm.* a barrister's speech. See *plaider*.—Der. *plaidoir*ie (for *plaidoiere*).

PLAIE, *sf.* a wound; from L. **plaga**. For loss of medial **g** see *allier*; for **a**=*ai* see § 54.

PLAIN, *adj.* even, level; from L. **planus**. For **-anus**=*-ain* see § 194. Its doublet is *piano*, q. v.—Der. *plaine*, *plain*-chant, *plain*-pied.

PLAINDRE, *va.* to pity, grudge; from L. **plangere**, by regular contr. (see § 51) of **plángĕre** to **plang're**, whence **plan're**. **Plan're** becomes *plaindre*: for **nr**=*ndr* see *absoudre*; for **a**=*ai* see § 54.—Der. *plainte* (strong partic. subst.; L. **plancta**. For **-ancta**=*-ainte* see *affûté*).

PLAINE, *sf.* a plain. See *plain*. Its doublet is *plane*, q. v.

PLAINTE, *sf.* a complaint. See *plaindre*.—Der. *plaintif*.

PLAIRE, *vn.* to please; from L. **placere**, by displacement of the Lat. accent (**plăcēre** for **placēre**), see Hist. Gram. p. 133. **Plăcēre**, regularly contrd. to **plac're** (see § 51), becomes *plaire*. For **cr**=*r* see *bénir*, for the weakening of **a** into *ai*, see § 54. *Plaire* is a doublet of *plaisir*, q. v.—Der. *plais*ant, *plais*ance.

PLAISANT, *adj.* pleasant. See *plaire*.—Der. *plaisant*er, *plaisant*erie.

PLAISIR, *sm.* pleasure, delight, an infinitive employed substantively of O. Fr. verb *plaisir*. *Plaisir* is from L. **placere**. For **a**=*ai* see § 54; for **c**=*s* see *amitié*; for

e=*i* see § 59. *Plaisir* is a doublet of *plaire*, q. v.

Plan, *adj.* even, flat, plain; from L. planus. Its doublets are *plain*, *plane*, *piano*, q. v. —Der. *plan* (sm.), a*plan*ir, *plan*er.

PLANCHE, *sf.* a plank; from L. **planca**. For **ca**=*che* see §§ 126 and 54.—Der. *plancher*, *planchéier*, *planchette*.

PLANE, *sm.* a plane-tree; from L. **platanus**. Plátănus, regularly contrd. to **plat'nus** (see § 51), becomes *plane*; for **tn**=*n* cp. ret'na *rêne*, abrot'num *aurone*. A corresponding reduction is found of **tm**=*m* in rhythma, *rime*. *Plane* is a doublet of *platane*, q. v.

Planer, *vn.* to hover (of birds). See *plan*.

PLANER, *va.* to plane, trim; from L. **planare**.—Der. *plane* (verbal subst., whose doublet is *plaine*, q. v.), *plan*eur, *plan*ure.

Planète, *sf.* a planet; from L. planeta.—Der. *planét*aire.

Planisphère, *sm.* (Geogr.) a planisphere. See *plan* and *sphère*.

PLANTAIN, *sm.* (Bot.) a plantain; from L. **plantaginem**, by regular contr. (see § 51) of **plantágĭnem** to **plantag'nem**, whence *plantain*. For **gn**=*n* see *assener*; for **a**=*ai* see § 54.

Plantation, *sf.* a plantation; from L. plantationem.

PLANTE, *sf.* a plant; from L. **planta**.

PLANTER, *va.* to plant; from L. **plantare**. —Der. *plant* (verbal subst.), *plant*age, *plant*eur, *plant*on, *plant*ard, *plançon*, *plant*oir, *déplanter*, trans*planter*, re*planter*, im*planter*.

PLANTUREUX, *adj.* fertile; der. from O.Fr. *plenture*, which represents a fictitious Lat. **plenitura**, der. from **plenus**, by regular contr. (see § 52) of **plenĭtúra** to **plen'tura**. For **en**=*an* see *andouille*.

PLAQUE, *sm.* a plate (of metal); of Germ. origin, Flem. *placke*, Scottish *plack*.—Der. *plaquer*, *plaqué*, *plaquette*, *plaqueur*, *plac*age, *plac*ard.

Plastique, *adj.* plastic; from Gr. πλαστικός from πλάσσειν.

†**Plastron**, *sm.* a breastplate; from It. *piastrone*.—Der. *plastron*ner.

PLAT, *adj.* flat; of Germ. origin, Germ. *platt*.—Der. *plat* (sm.), *platée*, a*platir*, *plat*itude, *plat*-bord, *plate*-forme, *plate*-bande, *plat*fond (for *plat-fond*).

Platane, *sm.* a plane-tree; from L. platanus. Its doublet is *plane*, q. v.—Der. *platan*iste.

PLATEAU, *sm.* a plateau, tray; formerly *platel*. For *el*=*eau* see *agneau*. *Platel* is der. from *plat*, q. v.

PLATINE, *sf.* a plate. See *plat*.

†**Platine**, *sf.* (Met.) platina; from Sp. *platino*.

PLATRE, *sm.* plaster; formerly *plastre*, from L. **plastrum**, found in Low Lat. documents. **Plastrum** is the same word as **emplastrum**, by losing the **em**. For loss of *s* see Hist. Gram. p. 81.—Der. *plâtras*, *plâtrer*, re*plâtrer*, *plâtrière*, *plâtrage*, *plâtreux*, *plâtrier*.

Plausible, *adj.* plausible; from L. plausibilis.

Plèbe, *sf.* the people, common folk; from L. plebem.—Der. *plébéien* (from plebeianus*, extended form of plebeius).

Plébiscite, *sf.* a plebiscite, popular vote; from L. plebiscitum.

Pléiades, *sf. pl.* the Pleiades (the constellation); from Gr. πλειάδες: hence the word *pleiade* is used for a meeting of seven persons.

PLEIGE, *sf.* a pledge. Origin unknown.—Der. *pleiger*.

PLEIN, *adj.* full; from L. **plenus**.

PLÉNIER, *adj.* plenary; from L. **plenarius***, der. from **plenus**. For **-arius**=*-ier* see § 198.

Plénipotentiaire, *adj.* plenipotentiary; from L. plenus and potentia.

Plénitude, *sf.* plenitude; from L. plenitudinem, der. from plenus.

Pléonasme, *sm.* a pleonasm; from Gr. πλεονασμός.

Pléthore, *sf.* a plethora, superabundance; from Gr. πληθώρη.—Der. *pléthor*ique.

PLEURER, *va.* to mourn, weep (for); from L. **plorare**. For **o**=*eu* see § 79.—Der. *pleur* (verbal subst.), *pleur*ard, *pleur*eux, *pleur*nicher, *pleur*nicheur.

Pleurésie, *sf.* (Med.) pleurisy; from Gr. πλευρῖτις, i.e. νόσος.

PLEUTRE, *sm.* a coward. Origin unknown.

PLEUVOIR, *vn.* to rain; from L. **pluere**. For **u**=*eu* see *beugler*; for **ere**=*oir* see *accroire*; for displacement of the Lat. accent (pluére for plúere) see Hist. Gram. p. 133. *Pleuoir* becomes *pleuvoir* by regularly intercalating an euphonic *v*, see *corvée*. Thus also the Lat. has pluvia, not pluia.

Plèvre, *sf.* (Anat.) pleura; from Gr. πλευρόν. For **u**=*v* see *janvier*.

PLIE, *sf.* (Ichth.) a plaice; formerly *plaie*, corruption of O.Fr. *plaïs*. *Plaïs* is from L. **platessa**, found in Ausonius. **Platessa**, losing its medial **t** (see *abbaye*), becomes

plaïs. For e = *i* see § 59. *Plie* is a doublet of *plate*.

PLIER, *va.* to bend; from L. **plicare**. For loss of medial c see *affouage*. Its doublet is *ployer*, q.v.—Der. *pli* (verbal subst.), *plieur*, *pliable*, *pliant*, *plioir*, *pliage*, *replier*, *déplier*.

Plinthe, *sf.* a plinth; from L. plinthus, found in Vitruvius.

PLISSER, *vn.* to plait; from L. **plictiare** *, der. from **plicare**. For ct = *t* see § 168; for tia = *sse* see *agencer*.—Der. *plissure*, *plissement*.

PLOC, *sm.* (Naut.) sheathing-hair. Origin unknown.

PLOMB, *sm.* lead; from L. **plumbum**. For u = *o* see *annoncer*.—Der. *plomber*, *plombage*, *plombier*, *plomberie*, *plombeur*, *aplomb*.

Plombagine, *sf.* (Min.) plumbago; from L. plumbaginem.

PLONGER, *va.* to plunge, immerse; from L. **plumbicare** *, der. from **plumbum**; **plumbicare** meaning properly to fall like lead. **Plumbĭcáre**, regularly contrd. (see § 52) to **plumb'care**, becomes *plonger*. For bc = *c* see *sujet*; for c = *g* see *adjuger*; for u = *o* see *annoncer*.—Der. *plongeon*, *plongeur*, *replonger*.

PLOYER, *va.* to bend, bow; from L. **plicare**. For loss of medial c see *affouage*; for i = *oi* see *boire*. Its doublet is *plier*, q.v.—Der. *déployer*, *reployer*.

PLUCHE, contr. of *peluche*, q.v.

PLUIE, *sf.* rain; from L. **pluvia**. For loss of medial v see *aïeul*.

PLUME, *sf.* a feather; from L. **pluma**.—Der. *plumer*, *plumage*, *plumeau*, *plumet*, *plumasser*, *plumassier*, *plumasseau*, *plumasserie*, *plumeux*, *remplumer*, *plumetis* (of which *plumitif* is the corrupted form).

PLUPART, *sf.* the most part. See *plus* and *part*.

Pluralité, *sf.* plurality; from L. pluralitatem.

PLURIEL, *adj. sm.* plural; formerly *plurel*, from L. **pluralis**. For a = *e* see § 54; then for e = *ie* see § 56.

PLUS, *adv.* (comp. and superl.) more, most; from L. **plus**.

PLUSIEURS, *adj. pl.* several; from L. **pluriores** *, der. from **plures**. For r = *s* see *arroser*; for o = *eu* see § 79.

PLUTÔT, *adv.* rather; formerly *plustôt*. See *plus* and *tôt*.

Pluvial, *adj.* pluvial; from L. pluvialis.

PLUVIER, *sm.* a plover; from L. **pluvia**, as the bird only reaches France in the rainy season.

PLUVIEUX, *adj.* rainy; from L. **pluviosus**. For -osus = *-eux* see § 198.

Pluviôse, *sm.* Pluviose (5th month in the Republican Calendar, 20 Jan. to 18 or 19 Feb.); from L. pluviosus.

Pneumatique, *adj.* pneumatic; from Gr. πνευματικός.

Pneumonie, *sf.* (Med.) pneumonia; from Gr. πνευμονία.—Der. *pneumonique*.

Pnyx, *sm.* the Pnyx; from Gr. πνύξ.

POCHE, *sf.* a pocket; of Germ. origin, A.S. *pocca*. For cc = *ch* see *acheter*.—Der. *empocher*, *pocher*, *pochade*, *pochette*, *pocheter*.

Podagre, *sf.* the gout; from L. podagra. Its doublet is *pouacre*, q.v.

† **Podestat**, *sm.* a podestat; from It. *podestà*.

POÊLE, *sm.* a canopy, pall; from L. **petalum** *, lit. the golden plate which covered the Pope's head, whence it comes to mean the veil held over the heads of a bride and bridegroom at their marriage, during the nuptial benediction in Roman Catholic churches. The sense of a dais is later. **Petalum**, losing medial t (see *abbaye*), becomes *poêle*. For e = *oi* = *oe* see §§ 62, 63; for a = *e* see § 54.

POÊLE, *sm.* a stove; formerly *poesle*, originally *poisle*, from L. **pensile**, signifying properly 'suspended.' In Pliny we find 'balneae **pensiles**,' for bath-rooms built on vaults, and warmed from below, hence **pensile** came to mean a stove. **Pénsĭle**, contrd. regularly (see § 51) to **pens'le**, has ns = *s*, see *aîné*; whence *pesle*, whence *poisle*. For e = *oi* see § 62. *Poisle*, also written *poesle*, becomes *poêle* by loss of *s*, see Hist. Gram. p. 81.—Der. *poêlier*.

POÊLE, *sf.* a frying-pan; formerly *paelle* and *paele*, It. *padella*, from L. **patella**. **Patella**, dropping regularly its medial t (see *abbaye*), becomes O. Fr. *paele*, whence *poêle*. For a = *o* see *taon*. *Poêle* is a doublet of *pétale*, q.v.—Der. *poêlon*.

Poëme, *sm.* a poem; from L. poema.

Poésie, *sf.* poetry; from L. poesis.

Poëte, *sm.* a poet; from L. poeta.—Der. *poétereau*, *poétesse*, *poétiser*.

Poétique, *adj.* poetic; from L. poeticus.

POIDS, *sm.* a weight; formerly *pois*, from L. **pensum** by ns = *s*, see *aider*; whence **pesum**, whence *pois*. For e = *oi* see § 62. In the 16th cent. the Latinists, who derived *poids* from **pondus**, added a *d* to the Fr. word, to assimilate it more

closely to its supposed original. *Poids* is a doublet of *pensum*, q. v.

POIGNANT, *adj.* poignant, keen. See *poindre.*

POIGNARD, *sm.* a dagger, poniard. See *poing.*—Der. *poignarder.*

POIGNÉE, *sf.* a handful. See *poing.*

POIGNET, *sm.* a wrist. See *poing.*

POIL, *sm.* hair (not of the head, but of the beard, coat of animals, etc.); from L. **pilus.** For **i** = *oi* see *boire.*—Der. *poilu.*

POINÇON, *sm.* an awl; from L. **punctionem,** properly act of piercing, then instrument for piercing. For **-unct** = *-oin* see *affété*; for **-tionem** = *-çon* see § 232. *Poinçon* is a doublet of *ponction.*—Der. *poinçonner.*

POINÇON, *sm.* a puncheon. Origin unknown.

POINDRE, *va.* to sting, prick; *vn.* to appear, dawn; from L. **pungere.** For **-ungere** = *-oindre* see *oindre.*—Der. *poignant, pointe* (from L. **puncta,** strong partic. subst.; for letter-changes see *affété.*)

POING, *sm.* the fist; from L. **pugnus.** For **gn** = *ng* see *étang*; for **u** = *oi* see *angoisse.*—Der. *poignée, poignet, empoigner.*

POINT, *sm.* a point; from L. **punctum.** For **-unct** = *-oint* see *oint.*—Der. *pointer, appointer* (whence *appoint,* verbal subst.), *désappointer.*

POINTE, *sf.* a point, sharp end. See *poindre.*—Der. *pointu.*

POINTER, *va.* to point. See *point.* Its doublet is *ponctuer,* q. v.—Der. *pointage, pointement, pointeur.*

† **Pointiller,** *vn.* to cavil, dot, stipple; from *pointille,* introd. in 16th cent. from It. *puntiglio.*—Der. *pointillé* (partic. subst.), *pointilleux, pointillerie.*

POINTU, *adj.* pointed. See *pointe.*

POINTURE, *sf.* a point; from L. **punctura.** For **-unct** = *-oint,* see *oint.*

POIRE, *sf.* a pear; from L. **pirum.** For **i** = *oi* see *boire.*—Der. *poirier, poiré.*

POIREAU, see *porreau.*

POIRÉE, *sf.* (Bot.) a white beet, (Hort.) perry; from L. **porrus.** *Poirée* meant formerly a drink made of leeks. For **o** = *oi* see *chanoine.*

POIS, *sm.* a pea; from L. **pisum.** For **i** = *oi* see *boire.*

POISON, *sm.* poison; from L. **potionem** (used for a poisoned drink by Cicero). For **o** = *oi* see *chanoine*; for **-tionem** = *-son* see § 232. *Poison* is a doublet of *potion,* q. v.—Der. *empoisonner, empoisonneur.*

POISSARD, *adj.* low, vulgar. See *poix.*

POISSER, *va.* to pitch. See *poix.*

POISSON, *sm.* a fish; in 18th cent. *pescion*; It. *pescione,* from L. **piscionem,** der. from **piscis.** For **i** = *oi* see *boire*; for **sc** = *ss* see *cresson*; for **-cionem** = *-sson* see § 232.—Der. *poissonnier, poissonnerie, poissonneux, poissonnaille, empoissonner.*

POITRAIL, *sm.* the chest, breast (of horses), a breastplate (of harness); from L. **pectoraculum** *, der. from **pectorale. Pectŏrāculum,** contrd. regularly (see § 52) to **pect'raculum,** becomes *poitrail.* For **-aculum** = *-ail* see § 255; for **ect** = *oit* see *attrait.*

POITRINE, *sf.* the breast, chest; from L. **pectorina** *, der. from **pectoris,** by regular contr. (see § 52) of **pectŏrína** to **pect'rina,** whence *poitrine.* For **ect** = *oit* see *attrait.*—Der. *poitrinaire.*

POIVRE, *sm.* pepper. Prov. *pebre,* from L. **piperem,** by regular contr. (see § 51) of **pipĕrem** to **pip'rem,** whence *poivre.* For **i** = *oi* see *boire*; for **p** = *v* (through *b*) see § 111.—Der. *poivrade* (from Prov. *pevrada*: its doublets are *purée, poivrée,* q. v.), *poivrer, poivrier, poivrière.*

POIX, *sf.* pitch; from L. **picem.** For **i** = *oi* see *boire*; for **c** = *s* see *amitié.*—Der. *poisser, poissard, empoisser, empois, empeser.*

Pôle, *sm.* the pole; from L. **polus.**—Der. *polaire, polarité, polariser, polarisation.*

Polémique, *adj.* polemical; from Gr. πολεμικός.

Police, *sf.* police; from L. **politia** (political organisation, government). For **cia** = *ce* see *agencer.*—Der. *policer.*

† **Police,** *sf.* a policy (of assurance, etc.); from It. *polizza.*

† **Polichinelle,** *sf.* Punch; introd. from It. *polecenella* (Neapol. form of *pulcinella*).

POLIR, *va.* to polish; from L. **polire.**—Der. *poliment, poli, polisseur, polissoir, polissure, dépolir, repolir.*

POLISSON, *sm.* a blackguard. Origin unknown.—Der. *polissonner, polissonnerie.*

† **Politesse,** *sf.* politeness; from It. *politezza.*

Politique, *adj.* political; from L. **politicus.**—Der. *politique, politiquer,* im*politique.*

Pollen, *sm.* pollen; from L. **pollen.**

† **Poltron,** *sm.* a coward, poltroon; from It. *poltrone.*—Der. *poltronnerie.*

Polyadelphie, *sf.* (Bot.) polyadelphia; from Gr. πολύς and ἀδελφός.

Polyèdre, *sm.* (Geom.) a polyhedron; from Gr. πολύεδρος.

Polygamie, *sf.* polygamy; from Gr. πολυγαμία.—Der. *polygame.*

Polyglotte, *sf.* a polyglot; from Gr. *πολύγλωττος.*

Polygone, *adj.* polygonal; *sm.* (Geom.) a polygon; from Gr. *πολύγωνος.*

Polygraphe, *sm.* a polygraph; from Gr. *πολυγράφος.*

Polynôme, *sm.* (Algeb.) a polynome; from Gr. *πολύς* and *νομή.*

Polype, *sm.* (Med.) a polypus; from L. polypus. Its doublet is *poulpe*, q. v.—Der. *polypier*, *polypeux.*

Polypétale, *adj.* (Bot.) polypetalous; from Gr. *πολύς* and *πέταλον.*

Polysyllabe, *adj.* polysyllabic; from Gr. *πολυσύλλαβος.*

Polytechnique, *adj.* polytechnic; from Gr. *πολύς* and *τεχνικός.*

Polythéisme, *sm.* polytheism; from Gr. *πολύς* and *θεός.*—Der. *polythéiste.*

† **Pommade**, *sf.* pomatum; from It. *pomata.* Its doublet is *pommée.*—Der. *pommader.*

POMME, *sf.* an apple; from L. **pomum.** For restriction of meaning, see § 12.—Der. *pommier*, *pommeler*, *pommelle*, *pommeau*, *pommette*, *pommier.*

POMMIER, *sm.* an apple-tree. See *pomme.*—Der. *pommeraie.*

Pompe, *sf.* pomp; from L. pompa.—Der. *pompeux*, *pompon* (which up to the end of the 18th cent. signified any toilette ornament.)

POMPE, *sf.* a pump. Origin unknown.—Der. *pompier*, *pomper.*

POMPON, *sm.* a trifling ornament. See *pompe.*—Der. *pomponner.*

PONCE, *sf.* pumice. It. *pumice*, from L, **pumicem**, by regular contr. (see § 51) of **púmĭcem** to **pum'cem**, whence *ponce.* For **u**=*o* see *annoncer*; for **m**=*n* see *changer.*—Der. *poncer*, *poncis*, *poncif.*

PONCEAU, *sm.* a culvert, little bridge; from L. **ponticellus*** (dim. of **pontem**), by regular contr. (see § 52) of **pontĭcéllum** to **pont'cellum**, whence *poncel.* For **tc**=*c* see § 168; for *el*=*eau* see *agneau.*

PONCEAU, *adj.* poppy-coloured; from L. **punicellus** (from **puniceus**), by regular contr. (see § 52) of **punĭcéllus** to **pun'cellus**, whence *poncel* (for **u**=*o* see *annoncer*); thence *ponceau* by *el*=*eau* (see *agneau.*

† **Poncire**, *sm.* a great lemon; from Sp. *poncidre.*

Ponction, *sf.* a puncture; from L. punctionem.

Ponctuel, *adj.* punctual; from L. punctualis*, der. from **punctum**, properly one who does his duty at the point of time.—Der. *ponctualité.*

Ponctuer, *va.* to punctuate; from L. punctuare*. Its doublet is *pointer*, q. v.—Der. *ponctuation.*

Ponderation, *sf.* poising, balancing; from L. ponderationem.

Pondérer, *va.* to poise, balance; from L. ponderare.—Der. *pondérable.*

PONDRE, *va.* to lay eggs; from L. **ponere.** 'Ponere ova' is found in Pliny. For the restriction in meaning see § 12. **Póněre**, contrd. regularly (see § 51) to **pon're**, becomes *pondre*; for **nr**=*ndr* see *absoudre.*—Der. *ponte* (strong partic. subst., see *absoute*), *pondeuse.*

PONT, *sm.* a bridge; from L. **pontem.**—Der. *ponté*, *pontet.*

† **Ponte**, *sm.* a punter (gambling term); from Sp. *punto.*

PONTE, *sf.* a laying (eggs). See *pondre.*

Pontife, *sm.* a pontiff; from L. pontifex.

Pontifical, *adj.* pontifical; from L. pontificalis.

Pontificat, *sm.* a pontificate; from L. pontificatus.

PONT-LEVIS, *sm.* a draw-bridge. See *levis.*

PONTON, *sm.* a pontoon; from L. **pontonem.**—Der. *pontonnier*, *pontonage.*

PONTUSEAU, *sm.* a bridge. Origin unknown.

† **Populace**, *sf.* the populace; from It. *populazzo.*—Der. *populacier.*

Populaire, *adj.* popular; from L. popularis.—Der. *impopulaire*, *populariser.*

Popularité, *sf.* popularity; from L. popularitatem.

Populariser, *va.* to popularise; from *populaire*, q. v.

Population, *sf.* population; from L. populationem.

Populeux, *adj.* populous; from L. populosus. For **-osus**=*-eux* see § 198.

PORC, *sm.* a pig; from L. **porcus.**

† **Porcelaine**, *sf.* porcelain; from It. *porcellana.*

PORC-ÉPIC, *sm.* a porcupine; formerly *porc-espic*, compd. of *porc* (q. v.) and *espic*, which is from L. **spicus** (we find L. **spicatus** meaning prickly in Minucius Felix). For **spicus**=*espic* see *espérer* and Hist. Gram. p. 78; for loss of *s* see Hist. Gram. p. 81.

PORCHE, *sm.* a porch; from L. **porticus**, properly a portico, then a church porch in Merov. documents: 'Sed Leudastes . . . infra sanctum **porticum** deprehensus est'

(Gregory of Tours, 5, 49). **Pórtĭcus** is regularly contrd. (see § 51) to **port'cus**, whence *porche*. For tc = *c* see § 168; then for c = *ch* see § 126. *Porche* is a doublet of *portique*, q. v.

PORCHER, *sm.* a swine-herd; from L. **porcarius**. For c = *ch* see § 126; for a = *e* see § 54.

Pore, *sm.* a pore; from L. porus.—Der. *poreux*, *porosité*.

Porphyre, *sm.* (Min.) porphyry; from L. porphyrites.—Der. *porphyriser*.

PORREAU, *sm.* a leek. O. Fr. *porrel*, from L. **porrellus** *, dim. of **porrus**. For *el* = *eau* see *agneau*. Another form of *porreau* is *poireau*; for o = *oi* see *chanoine*.

PORT, *sm.* a harbour; from L. **portus**.

PORT, *sm.* postage (of letters), carriage. See *porter*.

PORTAIL, *sm.* a portal; from L. **portaculum** *, from **porta**. For -aculum = -*ail* see § 255.

Portatif, *adj.* portable; from L. portativus*, from portatum, supine of portare.

PORTE, *sf.* a gate, door; from. L. **porta**.—Der. *portière*.

PORTEFAIX, *sm.* a porter. See *porter* and *faix*.

PORTEFEUILLE, *sf.* a portfolio. See *porter* and *feuille*.

PORTER, *va.* to carry; from L. **portare**.—Der. *port* (verbal subst.), *portée* (partic. subst.), *portage*, *portable*, *porteur* (whose doublet is *porteux*).

PORTIER, *sm.* a door-porter; from L. **portarius**. For -arius = -*ier* see § 198.—Der. *portière*.

PORTIERE, *sf.* a curtain. See *porte*.

Portion, *sf.* a portion; from L. portionem.

Portioncule, *sf.* a small portion; from L. portiuncula.

Portique, *sm.* a portico; from L. porticus. Its doublet is *porche*, q. v.

PORTRAIRE, *va.* to pourtray, depict; from L. **protrahere**, to draw, in medieval Lat. documents, as in 'Propter quasdam picturas devotas de passione Salvatoris in illam tabulam **protractas**,' from a document of the 12th cent. **Protrahere** becomes *protraire* *. For **trahere** = *traire* see *traire*. *Protraire* becomes *portraire* by metathesis of *r*, see Hist. Gram. p. 77.—Der. *portrait* (partic. subst.).

PORTRAIT, *sm.* a portrait. See *portraire*.—Der. *portraiture*, *portraitiste*.

† **Portulan**, *sm.* a list of ports; from It. *portolano*.

POSE, *sf.* posture; verbal subst. of *poser*, q. v. Its doublet is *pause*, q. v.

POSER, *va.* to place. Prov. *pausar*, from L. **pausare**, from **pausus**, a partic. of **ponere**. **Pausare** becomes *poser* by au = *o*, see § 106.—Der. *pose* (verbal subst.), *poseur*, *posage*, *posé*, *apposer*, *composer*, *déposer*, *disposer*, *imposer*, *interposer*, *juxtaposer*, *opposer*, *préposer*, *proposer*, *repóser*, *superposer*, *suppóser*, *transposer*.

Positif, *adj.* positive; from L. positivus.

Position, *sf.* position; from L. positionem.

Posséder, *va.* to possess; from L. possidere. For i = *e* see § 72.

Possesseur, *sm.* a possessor; from L. possessorem.

Possessif, *adj.* possessive; from L. possessivus.

Possession, *sf.* possession; from L. possessionem.

Possessoire, *adj.* (Legal) possessory; from L. possessorius.

Possibilité, *sf.* possibility; from L. possibilitatem.

Possible, *adj.* possible; from L. possibilis.

Postdater, *va.* to afterdate; compd. of *dater* (q. v.) and L. post.

POSTE, *sf.* a post, properly relays of horses, a station where horses are kept; from L. **posita** *, properly 'put in a depôt.' For restriction of meaning see § 12. **Pósĭta** becomes *poste* by regular loss of the penult. atonic vowel ĭ, see § 51.—Der. *postal*.

† **Poste**, *sm.* a post, guardhouse, berth; introd. in 16th cent. from It. *posto*.—Der. *poster*.

Poster, *va.* to place. See above.—Der. *aposter*.

Postérieur, *adj.* posterior; from L. posteriorem.—Der. *postériorité*.

Postérité, *sf.* posterity; from L. posteritatem.

Postface, *sf.* an address to a reader at the end of a book, answering to *préface*; a word made up of the root *face* (cp. *préface*) and of L. post.

Posthume, *adj.* posthumous; from L. posthumus.

† **Postiche**, *adj.* artificial, false (teeth, etc.); from It. *posticcio*.

† **Postillon**, *sm.* a postillion; introd. in 16th cent. from It. *postiglione*.

† **Post-scriptum**, *sm.* a postscript; from L. **postscriptum.**

Postulation, *sf.* a postulate; from L. postulationem.

Postuler, *va.* to postulate; from L. postulare.—Der. *postul*ant.

POSTURE, *sf.* a posture; from L. **positura**, by regular contr. (see § 52) of **posĭtúra**, to **pos'tura.**

POT, *sm.* a pot; from L. **potus**, found in 6th cent. in Fortunatus, Vita S. Radegund, 19: 'Missorium, cochlearia, cultellos, cannas, potum et calices.'—Der. *pot*ier, *pot*age, *pot*ée, *pot*iche, em*pot*er.

Potable, *adj.* potable; from L. potabilis. For -ilis = *-le* see § 250.

POTAGE, *sm.* soup. 'See *pot.*—Der. *potag*er, *potag*ère.

† **Potasse**, *sf.* (Chem.) potash; from Germ. *pottasche.*—Der. *potass*ium.

POTE, *adj.* lame-handed. Origin unknown. —Der. *potel*é.

POTEAU, *sm.* a post; formerly *posteau*, originally *postel*, from L. **postellus** *, dim. of **postem.** *Postel* becomes *posteau* (for *el* = *eau* see *agneau*), whence *poteau* by losing *s* (see Hist. Gram. p. 81).—Der. (from O. Fr. *potel*) *potel*et.

POTELÉ, *adj.* plump. See *pote.*

Potence, *sf.* a gibbet, properly a crutch, in which sense it comes from L. potentia *. 'Per sex annos non poterat ire sine duabus potentiis,' says a medieval Lat. document. Potentia is the Class. Lat. potentia, power, whence a support. For -cia = *-ce* see *agencer.*

Potentat, *sm.* a potentate; from L. potentatus *, Low Lat. word for a sovereign, from L. potentem.

Potentiel, *adj.* potential; from L. potentialis.

POTERIE, *sf.* pottery. See *potier.*

POTERNE, *sf.* a postern; formerly *posterne*, originally *posterle*, It. *postierla*, from L. **posterula** *, a private passage in Ammianus Marcellinus, a secret opening in medieval Lat.; e. g. 'Quantalibet urbs sublimitate murorum et clausarum portarum firmitate muniatur, posterulae unius, quamvis parvissimae, proditione vastabitur' (Cassian, lib. 5; De Institutione Coenob. cap. 11). **Postérŭla**, contrd. regularly (see § 51) to **poster'la**, becomes O. Fr. *posterle*, whence *posterne.* For *l* = *n* see *quenouille. Posterne* becomes *poterne* by dropping *s*, see Hist. Gram. p. 81.

POTIER, *sm.* a potter. See *pot.*—Der. *poter*ie.

POTIN, (1) *sm.* pinchbeck; (2) gossip. Origin unknown.

Potion, *sf.* a potion; from L. potionem. Its doublet is *poison*, q. v.

POTIRON, *sm.* a pumpkin. Origin unknown.

POU, *sm.* a louse; formerly *pouil*, originally *péouil*, Prov. *pezolh*, It. *pidocchio*, from L. **peduculus**, secondary form of **pediculus. Pedúcŭlus**, regularly contrd. (see § 51) to **peduc'lus**, becomes *péouil.* For -uclus = *-ouil* see § 258; for loss of medial **d** see *accabler. Péouil* is contrd. later (see § 52) to *pouil*, whence *pou*: cp. O. Fr. forms *verrouil* and *genouil* reduced to *verrou* and *genou.*—Der. (from O. Fr. *pouil*) *pouil*lerie, *pouil*ler, *pouil*les.

POUACRE, *sf.* gout; also written *pouagre*, from L. **podagrum.** For loss of medial **d** see *accabler*; for **o** = *ou* see § 81. *Pouacre* is a doublet of *podagre*, q. v.

POUCE, *sm.* a thumb; formerly *polce*, It. *pollice*, from L. **pollicem**, by regular contr. (see § 51) of **póllĭcem** to **poll'cem**, whence O. Fr. *polce*, whence *pouce.* For *ol* = *ou* see *agneau.*—Der. *pouc*ettes, *pouc*ier.

† **Pou de soie**, *sm.* paduasoy (a silk stuff); from Engl. *paduasoy.*

† **Poudingue**, *sm.* a pudding; from Engl. *pudding.*

POUDRE, *smf.* powder; formerly *poldre*, originally *puldre*, from L. **pulverem**, by regular contr. (see § 51) of **púlvĕrem**, to **pulv'rem**, whence **pul'rem**, the **v** being semi-vocal, and so disappearing. **Pul'rem** becomes O. Fr. *puldre*: for **lr** = *ldr* see *absoudre. Puldre* becomes *poldre* (for *u* = *o* see *annoncer*), then *poudre* (for *ol* = *ou* see *agneau*).—Der. *poudr*ière, *poudr*eux, *poudr*er, *poudr*ier, sau*poudr*er.

POUF, *sm.* a puff; an onomatopoetic word. See § 34.—Der. *pouf*fer.

POUILLER, *va.* to abuse. See *pou.*—Der. *pouill*é, whose doublet is *polyptique*, q. v.

POUILLES, *sf. pl.* abuse. See *pou.*

POUILLEUX, *adj.* lousy. Prov. *pezolhos*, It. *pidocchioso*, from L. **peduculosus** *, der. from **peduculus**; see *pou.* **Peducŭlósus**, regularly contrd. (see § 52) to **peduc'losus**, becomes O. Fr. *péouilleux.* For loss of medial **d** see *accabler*; for **ucl** = *ouil* see *pou*; for **-osus** = *-eux* see § 198; for the later contr. of *péouilleux* to *pouilleux*, see *pou.*

POULAILLER, *sm.* a poultry house; from *poulaille*, which from *poule*, q. v.

POULAIN, *sm.* a colt; from L. **pullanus** *,

found in medieval Lat. documents; e.g. 'Expensae pro custodia **pullanorum** domini regis,' in a 13th-cent. account. **Pullanus** is der. from **pullus** (so used in Virgil). **Pullanus** becomes *poulain* by **u** = *ou*, see § 97; by **-anus** = *-ain*, see § 194.—Der. *poulin*er, *poulin*ière.

Poulaine, *sf.* a figure-head. Origin unknown.

POULE, *sf.* a hen; from L. **pulla**, in St. Augustine: 'Apud nos **pullae** appellantur gallinae cujuslibet aetatis.' For **u** = *ou* see § 97.—Der. *poul*arde, *poul*et, *poul*ette, *poul*aille, *poul*ailler.

POULICHE, *sf.* a colt; from a root *poul-*, which is from L. **pullus**.

POULIE, *sf.* a pully; of Germ. origin, A. S. *pullian*. For *u* = *ou* see § 97.

POULIOT, *sm.* (Bot.) penny-royal, mint; dim. of a root *poulie*, It. *poleggio*, answering to L. **pulegium**. **Pulegium** becomes *poulie*: for loss of **g** see *allier*; for **u** = *ou* see § 97; for **e** = *i* see § 59.

POULPE, *sm.* a poulp, polypus; from L. **polypus**, by regular contr. (see § 51) of **pólўpus** to **pol'pus**, whence *poulpe*. For **o** = *ou* see § 81. *Poulpe* is a doublet of *polype*, *pieuvre*, q. v.

POULS, *sm.* pulse; from L. **pulsus** (found in Pliny). For **u** = *ou* see § 97.

POUMON, *sm.* a lung; formerly *polmon*, originally *pulmon*, in the Chanson de Roland; from L. **pulmonem** (for **u** = *o* see *annoncer*), whence *polmon*, which becomes *poumon* by softening *ol* to *ou*, see *agneau*. Der. s'*époumon*ner.

POUPE, *sf.* stern (of a ship); from L. **puppis**. For **u** = *ou* see § 97.

POUPÉE, *sf.* a doll, puppet; from L. **pupata** *, der. from **pupa** (found in Varro). For **u** = *ou* see § 97; for **-ata** = *-ée* see § 201.

POUPON, POUPIN, POUPARD, *sm.* a baby; dim. of root *poup-*, which is L. **pupa**. For **u** = *ou* see *accouder*.

POUR, *prep.* for; formerly *por*, in 9th cent. *pro* in the Straszburg Oaths; from L. **pro** by transposing **r** (see Hist. Gram. p. 78), whence *por*, whence *pour*. For **o** = *ou* see § 81. *Pour* (like L. **pro**, in progredi, propugnare, procurrere, etc.) is used as a prefix in Fr. in *pourchasser*, *pourparler*, *pourlécher*, *pourpris*, *poursuivre*, *pourvoir*, *pourtour*, etc.

POURBOIRE, *sm.* a gratuity, beer-money. See *pour* and *boire*.

POURCEAU, *sm.* a pig; formerly *pourcel*, originally *porcel*, from L. **porcellus**. For **o** = *ou* see § 81; for **-ellus** = *-el* = *-eau* see *agneau*.

POURCHASSER, *va.* to pursue eagerly; compd. of *pour* and *chasser* (q. v.).

POURFENDRE, *va.* to cleave in twain; compd. of *fendre* (q. v.) and *pour*, which in form answers to L. **pro** (see *pour*), but in sense to L. **per**. It is an example of a confusion which exists between these two words.—Der. *pourfend*eur.

POURPARLER, *sm.* a parley; an infinitive of O. Fr. verb *pourparler* used substantively (compd. of *pour* and *parler*, q. v.).

POURPIER, *sm.* (Bot.) purslane; originally *pourpied*, from L. **pullipedem**, lit. chicken's foot, which is the common Fr. name of the plant. **Pullĭpédem**, contrd. (see § 52) to **pull'pedem**, becomes *poulpied*: for **pedem** = *pied* see *pied*; for **u** = *ou* see § 97. *Poulpied* becomes *pourpied*: for *l* = *r* see *apôtre*.

POURPOINT, *sm.* a doublet. Prov. *perpoing*, Sp. *perpunte*, partic subst. of O. Fr. *pourpoindre*. *Pourpoindre* is compd. of *poindre* (see *poindre*), and *pour* which is in form from L. **pro** (see *pour*), and in sense from L. **per**.

POURPRE, *sf.* purple; formerly *porpre*, It. *porpora*, from L **purpura**, by regular contr. (see § 51) of **púrpŭra** to **purp'ra**, whence O. Fr. *porpre* (for **u** = *o* see *annoncer*), lastly *pourpre* (for **o** = *ou* see § 81).—Der. *pourpré*, em*pourpre*r.

POURPRIS, *sm.* an enclosure, partic. subst. (see *absoute*), of O. Fr. *pourprendre*. *Pourprendre* (to take in a thing's circumference) is compd. of *prendre* (q. v.) and *pour*, in form from L. **pro** (see *pour*), in sense from L. **per**. The Provençal says rightly *perprendre*.

POURQUOI, *adv.* why. See *pour* and *quoi*.

POURRIR, *vn.* to rot; formerly *porrir*, originally *purrir*, Sp. *podrir*, from L. **putrere**. For **u** = *o* see *annoncer*; for **o** = *ou* see § 81; for **tr** = *dr* = *rr* see § 168.—Der. *pourri*ture, *pourri*ssage, *pourri*ssoir.

POURRISSAGE, *sm.* rotting. See *pourrir*.

POURSUITE, *sf.* pursuit. See *poursuivre*.

POURSUIVRE, *va.* to pursue; formerly *porsuivre*, originally *porsivre*, from L. **prosequere**, for **prosequi**. We have already shown that in Fr. all Lat. deponents have been replaced by active verbs. **Prosequere**, by consonnifying **u** into **v** (see *janvier*) becomes **proseqvere** whence **prosevere**; for **qv** = *v* (**aq'va**, *ève*) see *eau*. **Prosevere** is not an imaginary form; it is found in

the Formul. Andegav. (ed. Mabillon): 'Quia habeo quid apud acta **prosevere** debiam.' **Prosévĕre** contrd. (see § 51) to **proso-v're** gives O. Fr. *porsivre* (found in Villehardouin). For **pro**=*por* see *pour*; for **e**=*i* see § 59. O. Fr. *porsivre* becomes *poursuivre*. For **por**=*pour* see *pour*; *i* also by an unusual change becomes *ui*.—Der. *poursuite* (strong partic. subst.; see *absoute*).

POURTANT, *adv.* nevertheless; before it meant *malgré cela* it meant *pour tout cela*. See for etymology *pour* and *tant*.

POURTOUR, *sm.* a circumference. See *pour* and *tour*.

POURVOI, *sm.* an application. See *pourvoir*.

POURVOIR, *vn.* to provide. Prov. *provezir*, It. *provvidere*, from L. **providere**. For **pro**=*pour* see *pour*; for **videre**=*voir* see *voir*.—Der. *pourvoyeur*, *pourvu*, *dépourvu*, *pourvoi*.

POURVOYEUR, *sm.* a purveyor. See *pourvoir*.—Der. *pourvoirie*.

POURVU QUE, *conj.* provided that; compd. of *pourvu* (see *pourvoir*) and *que* (q. v.).

POUSSE, *sf.* (Bot.) a sprout. See *pousser*.

POUSSE, *sf.* asthma, broken-windedness (of horses). See *pousser*.—Der. *poussif*.

POUSSE, *sf.* dust (in commercial language); formerly *polce*, Prov. *pols*, from L. **pulvis**, by regular contr. (see § 50) of **pulvĭs** to **pulv's**, whence **pul's**. For **vs**=**s** see § 167. **Puls*** becomes O. Fr. *polce*: for **s**=*c* see *cercueil*; for **u**=*o* see *annoncer*. *Polce* becomes *pousse*: for *el*=*ou* see *agneau*; for *c*=*ss* see *agencer*.—Der. *poussier*, *poussière*.

POUSSER, *va.* to push, sprout; formerly *polser*, from L. **pulsare** (for **u**=*o* see *annoncer*), whence O. Fr. *polser*, whence *pousser* (for *ol*=*ou* see *agneau*).—Der. *pousse* (act of sprouting, verbal subst.), *pousse* (horse-cough, verbal subst. of *pousser* in its sense of 'to cough,' a sense which also belonged to L. **pulsare**), *poussée* (partic. subst.), *repousser*.

POUSSIER, *sm.* coal-dross. See *pousse*.—Der. *poussière*.

POUSSIÈRE, *sf.* dust. See *poussier*.

POUSSIF, *sm.* a puffy, pursy man. See *pousse* (2). Its doublet is *pulsatif*, q. v.

POUSSIN, *sm.* a young chicken; formerly *poucin*, earlier *polcin*, originally *pulcin*, from L. **pullĭcenus**. **Pullĭcénus**, regular contrd. (see § 52) to **pull'cenus**, becomes *pulcin* (for **e**=*i* see § 59); *pulcin* becomes successively *polcin* (by **u**=*o*, see *annoncer*), then *poucin* (by **ol**=*u*, see *agneau*); lastly *poussin* (by **c**=*ss*, see *agencer*).—Der. *poussinière*.

POUTRE, *sm.* a beam (of a house). This word properly means a mare (*De toutes parts les poutres hennissantes*, says Ronsard, 16th cent.), then later came to designate a piece of wood which supports the joists of a floor, by application of the common metaphor which gives to pieces of wood which uphold a weight the name of beasts of burden: cp. *chevalet* from *cheval* and *equuleus* (a piece of wood) from *equulea* (a mare). *Poutre* is in O. Fr. *poltre*, It. *poledro*, from L. **pulletrum***, a colt, in the Germanic laws: 'Si quis **pulletrum** anniculum vel binum furaverit' (Lex Salica, tit. 40). **Pulletrum** is from Class. Lat **pullus**. **Púlletrum**, contrd. to **pull'trum** (see § 51), becomes *poltre* (for **u**=*o* see *annoncer*); *poltre* becomes *poutre* (for *ol*=*ou* see *agneau*).—Der. *poutrelle*.

POUVOIR, *vn.* to be able; formerly *povoir*, earlier *pooir*, originally *podir*, Sp. *podir*, It. *potere*, from L. **potere***, found in Merov. acts, and the Germanic codes: for its formation see *être*. **Potere**, by regular change of **t** into *d* (see § 117), becomes **podere**, found in Merov. documents; e. g. 'Idio ipsa aucturetate mano propria non **podebat** subscribere,' from a Charter of Clotaire III, A.D. 657. **Podere**, which remains in Sp. *poder*, by **e**=*i* (see § 59) becomes *podir*, the oldest Fr. form of the word: *In quant Deus savir et* **podir** *me dunat*,' in the Oaths of A.D. 842. Regularly losing its medial *d* (see *accabler*), it becomes O. Fr. *pooir* (for *i*=*oi* see *boire*). By the intercalation of an euphonic *v* (see *corvée*), *pooir* later becomes *povoir*, transformed to *pouvoir* (for *o*=*ou* see § 81).—Der. *pouvoir* (sm.).

Pragmatique, *adj.* pragmatic; from L. **pragmaticus** (in the Theodosian Code in the phrase 'pragmatica sanctio').

PRAIRIE, *sf.* a meadow; formerly *praerie*, Prov. *pradaria*, It. *prateria*, from L. **prataria***, found in Carolingian documents, e. g. 'De **prataria** in insula arpennos duos,' from a Charter of A.D. 832. **Prataria** is from L. **pratum**. **Prataria** loses medial **t** (see *abbaye*) and changes **a** to *e* (see § 54), whence O. Fr. *praerie*, whence later *prairie*.—Der. *prairial*.

Praline, *sf.* a burnt almond; of hist. origin (see § 33); from the name of Marshal Praslin, whose cook invented this sweetmeat in the 17th cent.—Der. *praliner*.

† **Prame**, *sf.* (Naut.) a prame; from Engl. *prame.*

Pratique, *adj.* practical; from L. practicus (found in Fulgentius). For ct=*t* see § 168.—Der. *pratique* (sf.), *pratiquer*, *pratic*able, *pratic*ien.

PRÉ, *sm.* a meadow; formerly *pred*, Prov. *prat*, It. *prato*, from L. **pratum**. For -atum=-*e* see *ampoulé.*

Préalable, *adj.* previously necessary; for *préallable*, compd. of *pré* from L. prae, and *allable* from *aller*, q. v.

Préambule, *sm.* a preamble; from L. praeambulus.

PRÉAU, *sm.* a little meadow, convent enclosure; formerly *praël*, Prov. *pradel*, It. *pratello*, from L. **pratellum***, dim. of L. **pratum**. For details of changes of meaning see § 13. **Pratellum**, by regularly dropping medial t (see *abbaye*), becomes O. Fr. *prael*; by *el=au* (see *agneau*) becomes *praau**, which is immediately softened to *préau* by dissimilation of the vowels, see § 169. For *a=e* see § 54.

Prébende, *sf.* a prebendaryship; from L. praebenda* (found in medieval Lat. documents), der. from praebere. Its doublet is *provende*, q. v.—Der. *prébendé*, *prébend*ier.

Précaire, *adj.* precarious; from L. precarius. Its doublet is *prière*, q. v.

Précaution, *sf.* a precaution; from L. praecautionem.—Der. *précaution*ner.

Précédent, *adj.* precedent, *sm.* a precedent; from L. praecedentem.

Précéder, *va.* to precede; from L. praecedere.

Précepte, *sm.* a precept; from L. praeceptum.

Précepteur, *sm.* a preceptor; from L. praeceptorem.—Der. *précept*oral, *précept*orat.

Précession, *sf.* precession; from L. praecessionem, der. from praecessum, supine of praecedere.

PRÊCHER, *va.* to preach. It. *predicare*, from L. praedicare, by regular contr. (see § 52) of praedícáre to praed'care, whence *prêcher*. For dc=*c* see *adjuger*; for c=*ch* see § 126; for ae=*e* see § 103.—Der. *prêche* (verbal subst.), *prêch*eur (whose doublet is *prédicateur*, q. v.).

Précieux, *adj.* precious; from L. pretiosus.—Der. *préciosité*, *précieuse.*

Précipice, *sm.* a precipice; from L. praecipitium. For ti=*ce* see *agencer.*

Précipitation, *sf.* precipitation, haste; from L. praecipitationem.

Précipiter, *va.* to precipitate; from L. praecipitare.—Der. *précipit*ant, *précipité* (partic. subst.).

Préciput, *sm.* (Legal) benefit given to one of several coheirs by will; from L. praecipuum.

Précis, *adj.* precise; from L. praecisus.—Der. *préciser*, *précis* (sm.).

Précision, *sf.* precision; from L. praecisionem.

Précité, *adj.* aforesaid; from L. prae and cité. See *citer.*

Précoce, *adj.* precocious; from L. praecocem.—Der. *précocité.*

Préconiser, *va.* to extol; from L. praeconisare (in writers of the latest Lat. age).—Der. *préconisation.*

Précurseur, *sm.* a precursor; from L. praecursorem.

Prédécesseur, *sm.* a predecessor; from L. praedecessorem.

Prédestination, *sf.* predestination; from L. praedestinationem.

Prédestiner, *va.* to predestine; from L. praedestinare.

Prédicant, *sm.* a preacher; from L. praedicantem.

Prédicateur, *sm.* a preacher; from L. praedicatorem. Its doublet is *prêcheur*, q. v.

Prédication, *sf.* preaching; from L. praedicationem.

Prédiction, *sf.* prediction; from L. praedictionem.

Prédilection, *sf.* predilection; compd. of *dilection* from L. dilectionem, and *pré* from L. prae.

Prédire, *va.* to foretell; from L. praedicere. For dicere=*dire* see *dire.*

Prédisposer, *va.* to predispose; from *disposer* (q. v.) and L. prae.—Der. *prédisposition.*

Prédominer, *vn.* to predominate (over); from *dominer* (q. v.) and L. prae.—Der. *prédomin*ance.

Prééminence, *sf.* pre-eminence; from L. praeeminentia. For-tia=-*ce* see *agencer.*

Prééminent, *adj.* pre-eminent; from L. praeeminentem.

Préétablir, *va.* to pre-establish; from *établir* (q. v.) and L. prae.

Préexistence, *sf.* pre-existence; from *existence* (q. v.) and L. prae.

Préexister, *va.* to pre-exist; from *exister* (q. v.) and L. prae.

Préface, *sf.* a preface; from L. praefatio. For -tio = *-ce* see *agencer*.

Préfecture, *sf.* a prefecture; from L. praefectura.

Préférer, *va.* to prefer; from L. praeferre.—Der. *préférable*, *préférence*.

Préfet, *sm.* a prefect; from L. praefectus. For ct = *t* see § 168.

Préfix, *adj.* prefixed; from L. praefixus.—Der. *préfixe*.

Préhension, *sf.* a seizing, taking captive; from L. prehensionem. Its doublet is *prison*, q. v.

Préjudice, *sm.* injury, prejudice; from L. praejudicium.—Der. *préjudiciable*.

Préjudiciel, *adj.* prejudicial; from L. praejudicialis.

Préjugé, *sm.* a prejudice. See *préjuger*.

Préjuger, *va.* to prejudge; from *juger* (q. v.) and L. prae.—Der. *préjugé* (partic. subst.).

Prélasser (Se), *vpr.* to strut. See *prélat*.

Prélat, *sm.* a prelate; from L. praelatus, one who is in front, in command, whence the sense of a dignitary in eccles. Lat.—Der. *prélature*.

Prélation, *sf.* preference; from L. praelationem.

Prêle, *sf.* (Bot.) hairgrass, horsetail; formerly *prelle*, originally *asprelle*, It. *asperella*, from L. asperella*; dim. of asper, rough.

Prélever, *va.* to deduct (from); from *lever* (q. v.) and L. prae.—Der. *prélèvement*.

Préliminaire, *adj.* preliminary; from L. prae and liminaris.

Préluder, *va.* to prelude; from L. praeludere.—Der. *prélude* (verbal subst.).

Prématuré, *adj.* premature; from L. praematuratus*, der. from praematurus.—Der. *prématurité*.

Préméditation, *sf.* premeditation; from L. praemeditationem.

Préméditer, *va.* to premeditate; from L. praemeditari.

Prémices, *sf.* firstfruits; from L. primitiae. For -tiae = *-ce* see *agencer*.

PREMIER, *adj.* first; from L. **primarius**. For -arius = *-ier* see § 198; for i = *e* see § 72. Its doublet is *primaire*, q. v.

Prémisses, *sf. pl.* (Logic) premisses; from L. praemissa.

Prémunir, *va.* to forewarn; from L. praemunire.

PRENABLE, *adj.* that can be taken, corruptible (by bribes).—Der. *imprenable*.

PRENDRE, *va.* to take. It. *prendere*, from L. **prendere**, by regular contr. (see § 51) of **prendĕre** to **prend're**.—Der. *apprendre*, *comprendre*, *reprendre*, *surprendre*, *éprendre*, *entreprendre*, *méprendre*, *preneur*, *prenable*.

Prénom, *sm.* a Christian name; from L. praenomen.

Prénotion, *sf.* a prenotion; from L. praenotionem.

Préoccupation, *sf.* preoccupation; from L. preoccupationem.

Préoccuper, *va.* to preoccupy; from L. praeoccupare.

Préopiner, *sm.* to give one's opinion first; from *opiner* (q.v.) and L. prae.

Préparation, *sf.* preparation; from L. praeparationem.

Préparatoire, *adj.* preparatory; from L. praeparatorius.

Préparer, *va.* to prepare; from L. praeparare.—Der. *préparatif*.

Prépondérant, *adj.* preponderant; from L. preponderantem.—Der. *prépondérance*.

Préposer, *va.* to set over; from *poser* (q.v.) and L. prae.

Prépositif, *adj.* prepositional; from L. praepositivus.

Préposition, *sf.* a preposition; from L. praepositionem.

Prérogative, *sf.* prerogative; from L. praerogativa.

PRÈS, *prep.* near. It. *presso*, from L. **pressus**, properly pressed close, hence near.—Der. *après*, *presque*.

Présage, *sm.* a presage; from L. praesagium.—Der. *présager*.

Presbyte, *adj.* (Optics) presbyopical; from Gr. πρεσβύτης.

Presbytère, *sm.* a parsonage; from Gr. πρεσβυτέριον.—Der. *presbytéral*, *presbytérien*.

Prescience, *sf.* prescience; from L. praescientia. For -tia = *ce* see *agencer*.

Prescriptible, *adj.* prescriptible; from *prescription*, q. v.—Der. *imprescriptible*.

Prescription, *sf.* prescription; from L. praescriptionem.

Prescrire, *va.* to prescribe; from L. praescribere. For scribere = *scrire* see *écrire*.

PRÉSÉANCE, *sf.* precedence; from L. **praesidentia***, der. from L. **praesidere**, to have the precedence, in Suetonius. **Praesidentia** becomes *préséance*. For loss of medial **d** see *accabler*; for ae = *e* see § 103; for i = *e* see § 72; for en = *an* see *amender*; for -tia = *-ce* see *agencer*. *Préséance* is a doublet of *présidence*.

PRÉSENCE, *sf.* presence; from L. **praesentia.** For **-tia**=*-ce* see *agencer.*

PRESENT, *adj.* present; from L. **praesentem.**—Der. *présenter, présent* (sm.).

PRESENT, *sm.* a present, gift. See *présenter.*

PRÉSENTER, *va.* to present. See *présent.*—Der. *présent* (verbal subst.), *présent*ation, *présent*ateur, *présent*able, *présent*ement, re*présenter.*

Préserver, *va.* to preserve; from L. **praeservare.**—Der. *préserv*ateur, *préserv*atif.

Président, *sm.* a president; from L. **praesidentem.**—Der. *présidence* (whose doublet is *présidance*, q.v.), *présidentiel.*

Présider, *va.* to preside; from L. **praesidere.**

† **Présides,** *sf.* presides; from Sp. *presidios* (Sp. military and penal colonies).

Présidial, *sm.* a court of judicature, presidial; from L. **praesidialis.**

Présomptif, *adj.* presumptive; from L. **praesumptivus.**

Présomption, *sf.* presumption; from L. **praesumptionem.**

Présomptueux, *adj.* presumptuous; from L. **praesumptuosus.** For **-osus**=*-eux* see § 229.

PRESQUE, *adv.* almost. See *près* and *que.*

PRESQU'ÎLE, *sf.* a peninsula. See *presque* and *île.*

PRESSE, *sf* a press. See *presser.*—Der. *pressier.*

Pressentir, *va.* to have a presentiment; from L. **praesentire.**—Der. *pressentiment.*

PRESSER, *va.* to press; from L. **pressare.**—Der. *presse* (verbal subst.), *pressis.*

Pression, *sf.* pressure; from L. **pressionem.**

PRESSOIR, *sm.* a press; from L. **pressorium.** For transposition of **i** see *chanoine.*

Pressure, *sf.* a pressure; from L. **pressura.**—Der. *pressurer.*

Pressurer, *va.* to press (out). See *pressure.* Der. *pressur*age, *pressur*eur.

Prestance, *sf.* an imposing deportment; from L. **praestantia.**

Prestation, *sf.* the taking (an oath); from L. **praestationem.**

† **Preste,** *adj.* agile; from It. *presto.* Its doublet is *prêt*, q.v.

† **Prestesse,** *sf.* agility; from It. *presteza.*

Prestige, *sm.* prestige; from L. **praestigia.**

Prestigieux, *adj.* enchanting; from L. **praestigiosus.** For **-osus** = *-eux* see § 229.

† **Presto,** *adv.* (Mus.) presto; from It. *presto.*

Prestolet, *sm.* a hedge-priest. Origin unknown.

Présumer, *va.* to presume; from L. **praesumere.**—Der. *présum*able.

Présupposer, *va.* to presuppose; from *supposer* (q.v.) and L. **prae.**

Présupposition, *sf.* a presupposition; from *supposition* (q.v.) and L. **prae.**

† **Présure,** *sf.* rennet; from It. *presura.*

PRÊT, *adj.* ready; formerly *prest*, It. *presto*, from L. **praestus***, ready, in several inscriptions under the Empire. **Praestus*** is frequent in this sense in the Germanic Laws, as in 'Quando cum petitore causam finire sit **praestus**' (Wisigothic Law ix. 2). **Praestus** becomes *prest* (for **ae**=*e* see § 103); *prest* becomes *prêt* by dropping **s** (see Hist. Gram. p. 81). *Prêt* is a doublet of *preste*, q.v.

PRÊT, *sm.* a loan. See *prêter.*

Pretantaine, *sf.* in the phrase *courir la prétantaine*, to run about uselessly, gad about. Origin unknown.

Prétendre, *va.* to claim, *vn.* to pretend; from L. **praetendere.** For **tendere**=*tendre* see *tendre.*—Der. *prétend*ant, *prétend*u.

Prétentieux, *adj.* pretentious. See *prétention.*

Prétention, *sf.* a pretention; from L. **praetentionem***, der. from **praetentum**, supine of **praetendere.**—Der. *prétentieux.*

PRÊTER, *va.* to lend; formerly *prester*, from L. **praestare**, properly to furnish; the word signifies 'to lend' as early as the Theodosian Code: 'Cum nisi peculiariter ut pecuniam **praestet**, a domino fuerit postulatus.' **Praestare** becomes *prester* (for **ae**=*e* see § 103), lastly *prêter*, by dropping **s** (see Hist. Gram. p. 81).—Der. *prêt*eur, *prêt* (verbal subst.).

Prétérit, *sm.* the preterite; from L. **praeteritum.**

Prétérition, *sf.* pretermission; from L. **praeteritionem.**

Préteur, *sm.* a lender; from L. **praetor.**

Prétexte, *sm.* a pretext; from L. **praetextus.**—Der. *prétexter.*

Pretintaille, *sf.* a trimming (of a dress). Origin unknown.

Prétoire, *sm.* a prætorium; from L. **praetorium.** For **o**=*oi* see *chanoine.*

Prétorien, *adj.* prætorian; from L. **praetorianus.**

PRÊTRE, *sm.* a priest; formerly *prestre*,

from L. **presbyter**, found for a priest in Prudentius and Jerome. **Présbÿter**, contrd. regularly (see § 51) to **presb'ter**, then to **pres'ter** (see *poudre*), becomes *prestre*, by dropping final **e** (see § 50), then *prêtre*, by dropping *s* (see Hist. Gram. p. 81).—Der. *prêtresse*, *prêtrise*, *prêtraille*.

Préture, *sf.* the prætorship; from L. **praetura**.

PREUVE, *sf.* a proof. It. *prova*, Cat. *proba*, from L. **proba**, der. from **probare**. **Proba** becomes *preuve*. For **b**=*v* see § 113; for **o**=*eu* see § 79.

PREUX, *adj.* gallant; formerly *preus*, originally *pros*, It. *pro*. Origin unknown.—Der. (from O. Fr. *pro*) *proesse** (now *prouesse*; for *o*=*ou* see § 81).

Prévaloir, *vn.* to prevail; from L. **praevalere**. For **valere**=*valoir* see *valoir*.

Prévaricateur, *sm.* a prevaricator; from L. **praevaricatorem**.

Prévarication, *sf.* prevarication; from L. **praevarication**em.

Prévariquer, *vn.* to prevaricate; from L. **praevaricari**.

Prévenant, *adj.* prepossessing. See *prévenir*.—Der. *prévenance*.

Prévenir, *va.* to precede; from L. **praevenire**.—Der. *prévenant*.

Préventif, *adj.* preventive. See *prévention*.

Prévention, *sf.* prevention; from L. **praeventionem**, from **praeventum**, supine of **praevenire**.

Prévenu, *sm.* a prisoner; partic. subst. of *prévenir*, q. v.

Prévision, *sf.* prevision; from *vision* (q.v.) and L. **prae**.

Prévoir, *va.* to foresee; from L. **praevidere**. For **videre**=*voir* see *voir*.—Der. *prévoyant*, *prévoyance*.

PRÉVÔT, *sm.* a provost; formerly *prévost*, properly one put over by the king, from L. **praepositus**. **Praepósĭtus**, contrd. regularly (see § 51) to **praepos'tus**, becomes *prévost*. For **ae**=*e* see § 103; for **p**=*v* see § 111. *Prévost* becomes *prévôt* by loss of *s*, see Hist. Gram. p. 81.—Der. *prévôtal*, *prévôté*.

PRÉVOYANT, *adj.* provident. See *prévoir*.—Der. *prévoyance*.

PRIE-DIEU, *sm.* a faldstool. See *dieu* and *prier*.

PRIER, *va.* to pray; from L. **precare**. For loss of medial **c** see *affouage*; for **e**=*i* see § 59.

PRIÈRE, *sf.* a prayer. Prov. *preguiera*, Cat. *pregaria*, from L. **precaria***, a prayer, in medieval Lat. documents. **Precaria** is from **precor**. **Precaria** becomes *prière* by loss of medial **c**, see *affouage*. For **e**=*i* see § 59; for **a**=*e* see § 54. *Prière* is a doublet of *precaire*, q. v.

PRIEUR, *sm.* a prior; from L. **priorem**. For **o**=*eu* see § 79.—Der. *prieuré*, *prieure*.

Primaire, *adj.* primary; from L. **primarius**. Its doublet is *premier*, q. v.

Primat, *sm.* a primate; from L. **primatem**.—Der. *primatial*, *primatie*.

PRIMAUTÉ, *sf.* a primacy; from L. **primalitatem***, from **primus**. For **-alitatem**=*-auté* see *communauté*.

Prime, *adj.* first; from L. **primus**.—Der. *prime*-abord.

Prime, *sf.* prime; from L. **prima** (sc. **hora**).

Prime, *sf.* a pebble (jewellery); formerly *prisme*, from L. **prisma**. For loss of **s** see Hist. Gram. p. 81.

† **Prime**, *sf.* premium; from Engl. *premium*.

Primer, *vn.* to lead (in play). See *prime* (1).—Der. *primage*.

PRIME-SAUT, *adv.* suddenly, all at once. See *saut* and *prime* (1).—Der. *prime-sautier*.

Primeur, *sf.* the first part (of the season, for fruit, etc.). See *prime* (1).

Primevère, *sf.* a primrose; from It. *primavera*, used of flowers which come in early spring.

Primicier, *sm.* a primicerius (church dignitary); from L. **primicerius**.

Primitif, *adj.* primitive; from L. **primitivus**.

† **Primo**, *adv.* firstly; from L. **primo**, abl. of **primum**.

† **Primogéniture**, *sf.* primogeniture; from It. *primogenitura*.

Primordial, *adj.* primordial; from L. **primordialis**.

PRINCE, *sm.* a prince. It. *principe*, from L. **principem**, by dropping the last two atonic syllables, see §§ 50, 51.—Der. *princesse*, *princier*.

† **Princeps**, *adj.* first-printed (of editions); from L. **princeps**.

Principal, *adj.* principal; from L. **principalis**.

Principauté, *sf.* a principality; from L. **principalitatem**, first the dignity, then the territory. For **-alitatem**=*-auté* see *communauté*.

Principe, *sm.* a principle; from L. **principium**.

PRINTANIER, *adj.* vernal. See *printemps*.

PRINTEMPS, *sm.* spring-time; from L.

primum tempus *, i. e. the first season of the year, beginning at Easter. **Primum tempus**, contrd. to **prim'tempus**, becomes *printemps*; for **m** = *n* see *changer*.—Der. *printanier*.

† **Priori** (**a**), *adv.* a priori; from L. **a** and **priori**.

Priorité, *sf.* priority; from L. **prioritatem** *, from **prior**.

PRIS, *p. p.* of *prendre*, taken; from L. **prensus**. **Prensus**, regularly reducing **ns** to **s** (see *aîne*), becomes **presus**, whence *pris* (for **e** = *i* see § 59).—Der. *prise* (verbal subst.), whence *priser*.

PRISER, *va.* to take snuff. See *pris*.—Der. *priseur*.

PRISER, *va.* to prize; from L. **pretiare**, found in Cassiodorus. The word is common in the Germanic Codes: thus, 'Si quis alicui caballum involaverit et **pretiet** eum dominus ejus cum sacramento usque ad 6 solidos,' in the Lex Alamannorum, 71. **Pretiare** becomes *priser*. For **e** = *i* see § 59; for **-tiare** = *-ser* see § 264.—Der. commissaire-*priseur*, *prisée*, *mépriser*.

Prisme, *sm.* a prism; from Gr. πρίσμα.—Der. *prismatique*.

PRISON, *sf.* a prison; from L. **prensionem**, first, the act of seizing, thence prison, by passage from abstract to concrete. **Prensionem**, regularly reducing **ns** to **s** (see *aîne*), becomes **presionem**, whence *prison*. For **e** = *i* see § 59; for **sio** = *so* see *agencer*. *Prison* is a doublet of *préhension*, q. v.—Der. *prisonnier*.

Privatif, *adj.* privative; from L. **privativus**.

Privation, *sf.* a privation; from L. **privationem**.

PRIVAUTÉ, *sf.* extreme familiarity; formerly *privauté*, from L. **privalitatem** *, from **privalis**, der. from **privus**. For **-alitatem** = *-auté* see *communauté*.

PRIVÉ, *adj.* private; from L. **privatus**.

PRIVER, *va.* to deprive; from L. **privare**.—Der. *privér*.

Privilége, *sm.* a privilege; from L. **privilegium**.—Der. *privilégier*, *privilégie*.

PRIX, *sm.* a price; formerly *pris*, from L. **pretium**. For **e** = *i* see § 59; for **tiu** = *s* = *x* see *agencer*.

Probabilité, *sf.* probability; from L. **probabilitatem**.

Probable, *adj.* probable; from L. **probabilis**. Its doublet is *prouvable*, q. v.

Probant, *adj.* probatory; from L. **probantem**.

Probation, *sf.* probation; from L. **probationem**.

Probe, *adj.* honest, upright; from L. **probus**.

Probité, *sf.* probity; from L. **probitatem**.

Problématique, *adj.* problematical; from Gr. προβλητικός.

Problème, *sm.* a problem; from Gr. πρόβλημα.

Proboscide, *sm.* a proboscis; from L. **proboscidem**.

Procéder, *vn.* to proceed; from L. **procedere**.—Der. *procédé* (partic. subst.), *procédure*.

Procedure, *sf.* a procedure. See *procéder*.

Procès, *sm.* a suit, lit. a process, onward movement; from L. **processus**.—Der. *processif*.

Procession, *sf.* a procession; from L. **processionem**.—Der. *processionnal*.

Procès-verbal, *sm.* proceedings (of assemblies). See *procès* and *verbal*.

PROCHAIN, *adj.* near. See *proche*.

PROCHE, *adj.* near; from L. **propius**, compd. of **prope**. For **piu** = *che* see *abréger*.—Der. *prochain*, *approcher*, *rapprocher*, *reprocher*.

Prochronisme, *sm.* a prochronism; from Gr. πρόχρονος.

Proclamation, *sf.* a proclamation; from L. **proclamationem**.

Proclamer, *va.* to proclaim; from L. **proclamare**.

Proconsul, *sm.* a proconsul; from L. **proconsul**.

Proconsulaire, *adj.* proconsular; from L. **proconsularis**.

Proconsulat, *sm.* proconsulate; from L. **proconsulatus**.

Procréation, *sf.* procreation; from L. **procreationem**.

Procréer, *va.* to procreate; from L. **procreare**.

Procurateur, *sm.* a procurator, proctor; from L. **procuratorem**. Its doublet is *procureur*, q. v.

Procuration, *sf.* a procuration, proxy; from L. **procurationem**.

Procurer, *va.* to procure; from L. **procurare**.

Procureur, *sm.* a proxy, agent; from L. **procuratorem**. For **-atorem** = *-eur* see *empereur*. Its doublet is *procurateur*, q. v.

Prodigalité, *sf.* prodigality; from L. **prodigalitatem**.

Prodige, *sm.* a prodigy; from L. prodigium.

Prodigieux, *adj.* prodigious; from L. prodigiosus.

Prodigue, *adj.* prodigal; from L. prodigus.—Der. *prodigue*r.

Prodrome, *sm.* an introduction; from Gr. *πρόδρομος*.

Producteur, *sm.* a producer; from L. productorem, from productum, supine of producere.

Productif, *adj.* productive; from L. productivus*, from productum, supine of producere.

Production, *sf.* production; from L. productionem, from productum, supine of producere.

Produire, *va.* to produce; from L. producere. For ducere = *duire* see *conduire*.

Produit, *sm.* a product; from L. productus. For ct = *it* see *attrait*.

Proéminent, *adj.* prominent; from L. proeminentem.—Der. *proémin*ence.

Profanateur, *sm.* a profaner; from L. profanatorem.

Profanation, *sf.* a profanation; from L. profanationem.

Profane, *adj.* profane; from L. profanus.

Profaner, *va.* to profane; from L. profanare.

Proférer, *va.* to utter; from L. proferre.

Profès, **Professe**, *smf.* and *adj.* professed (of religious orders); from L. professus.—Der. *profes*ser.

Professer, *va.* to profess. See *profès*.

Professeur, *sm.* a professor; from L. professorem.

Profession, *sf.* a profession; from L. professionem.

† **Professo** (ex), *adv.* professedly; from L. ex and professus.

Professoral, *adj.* professorial; from L. professoralis*, from professor.

Professorat, *sm.* professorship; from L. professoratus*, from professor.

† **Profil**, *sm.* a profile; from It. *proffilo*.—Der. *profil*er.

PROFIT, *sm.* profit; from L. profectus (so used in Ovid). For ect = *it* see *attrait*.—Der. *profit*er, *profit*able.

Profond, *adj.* deep; from L. profundus.—Der. *profond*eur, ap*profond*ir.

Profusément, *adv.* profusely; from profus, which is from L. profusus.

Profusion, *sf.* profusion; from L. profusionem.

Progéniture, *sf.* progeny; from L. progenitura*, from progenitum, supine of progignere.

Programme, *sm.* a programme; from Gr. *πρόγραμμα*.

Progrès, *sm.* progress; from L. progressus.—Der. *progress*er, *progress*if.

Progression, *sf.* progression; from L. progressionem.

Prohiber, *va.* to prohibit; from L. prohibere.

Prohibitif, *adj.* prohibitive; from L. prohibitivus*, from prohibitum, supine of prohibere.

Prohibition, *sf.* prohibition; from L. prohibitionem.

PROIE, *sf.* prey, booty. It. *preda*, from L. praeda. For loss of d see *alouette*; for ae = *e* see § 104; and e = *oi* see § 62.

Projectile, *adj. sm.* projectile; from L. projectilis*, from projectum, supine of projicere.

Projection, *sf.* a projection; from L. projectionem.

Projecture, *sf.* (Archit.) a projecture; from L. projectura.

Projet, *sm.* a project; from L. projectus.—Der. *projet*er.

Projeter, *va.* to project. See *projet*.

Prolégomènes, *sm. pl.* prolegomena; from Gr. (*τὰ*) *προλεγόμενα*.

Prolepse, *sf.* (Rhet.) prolepsis; from Gr. *πρόληψις*.

Prolétaire, *adj.* proletarian; from L. proletarius.

Prolifique, *adj.* prolific; from L. prolificus.

Prolixe, *adj.* prolix; from L. prolixus.

Prolixité, *sf.* prolixity; from L. prolixitatem.

Prologue, *sm.* a prologue; from Gr. *πρόλογος*.

Prolonger, *va.* to prolong; from L. prolongare.—Der. *prolonge* (verbal subst.), *prolong*ation, *prolong*ement.

PROMENER, *va.* to lead out for a walk; from L. prominare (to lead, in Apuleius). For i = *e* see § 72.—Der. *promen*ade, *promen*eur, *promen*oir.

PROMESSE, *sf.* a promise; from L. promissa. For i = *e* see § 72.

PROMETTRE, *va.* to promise. It. *promettere*, from L. promittere. For i = *e* see § 72.

Promiscuité, *sf.* promiscuousness; from L. promiscuitatem*, from promiscuus.

Promission, *sf.* promise; from L. promissionem.

Promontoire, *sm.* a promontory; from L. promontorium.

Promoteur, *sm.* a promoter; from L. promotorem *, from promotum, supine of promovere.

Promotion, *sf.* promotion; from L. promotionem.

Promouvoir, *va.* to promote; from L. promovere. For movere = *mouvoir* see *mouvoir*.—Der. *promu*.

Prompt, *adj.* prompt; from L. promptus.

Promptitude, *sf.* promptitude; from L. promptitudinem *.

Promulgation, *sf.* promulgation; from L. promulgationem.

Promulguer, *va.* to promulgate; from L. promulgare.

PRÔNE. *sm.* a sermon (before or after mass); from L. **praeconium**. For **ae** = **e** see § 103, hence **preconium**, whence *prône*; for loss of medial **c**, and for contr. of *preone* to *prône* see § 102.—Der. *prône*r, *prône*ur.

Pronom, *sm.* a pronoun; from L. pronomen.

Pronominal, *adj.* pronominal; from L. pronominalis.

Prononcer, *va.* to pronounce; from L. pronuntiare. For nuntiare = *noncer* see *annoncer*.

Prononciation, *sf.* pronunciation; from L. pronuntiationem.

Pronostic, *sm.* a prognostic; from Gr. *προγνωστικόν*.—Der. *pronostiqu*er.

Pronostiquer, *va.* to prognosticate. See *pronostic*.

Propagande, *sf.* the Propaganda; of hist. origin (see § 33), from the Collegium de Fide Propaganda, at Rome.

Propagateur, *sm.* a propagator; from L. propagatorem.

Propagation, *sf.* propagation; from L. propagationem.

Propager, *va.* to propagate; from L. propagare.

Propension, *sf.* a propensity; from L. propensionem.

Prophète, *sm.* a prophet; from L. propheta.

Prophétesse, *sf.* a prophetess; from L. prophetissa. For **i** = *e* see § 72.

Prophétie, *sf.* prophecy; from L. prophetia.

Prophétique, *adj.* prophetic; from L. propheticus.

Prophétiser, *va.* to prophesy; from L. prophetizare (in St. Jerome).

Propice, *adj.* propitious; from L. propitius. For **tiu** = *ce* see *agencer*.

† **Propolis**, *sf.* propolis (substance with which bees stop holes in their hives); from L. **propolis**.

Proportion, *sf.* proportion; from L. proportionem.—Der. *proportion*ner, dis*proportion*.

Proportionnalité, *sf.* proportionateness; from L. proportionalitatem.

Proportionnel, *adj.* proportional; from L. proportionalis.

PROPOS, *sm.* a thing said in conversation, talk, purpose; from L. **propositum**. For **-ositum** = *-os* see §§ 50, 51.

Proposer, *va.* to propose. See *poser*.

Proposition, *sf.* a proposition; from L. propositionem.

PROPRE, *adj.* proper; from L. **proprius**.—Der. im*propre*, ap*propri*er, *propre*t, *propre*té.

Propréteur, *sm.* a propraetor; from L. propraetorem.

Propriétaire, *sm.* an owner; from L. proprietarius (found in Ulpian).

Propriété, *sf.* propriety; from L. proprietatem.

Propylées, *sm. pl.* propylæum; from Gr. *προπύλαιος*.

† **Prorata**, *sm.* proportion; from L. **pro** and **rata** (sc. parte).

Prorogation, *sf.* prorogation; from L. prorogationem.

Proroger, *va.* to prorogue; from L. prorogare.

Prosaïque, *adj.* prosaic; from L. prosaicus.—Der. *prosaï*sme.

Prosateur, *sm.* a prose-writer. See *prose*.

Proscripteur, *sm.* a proscriber; from L. proscriptorem.

Proscription, *sf.* a proscription; from L. proscriptionem.

Proscrire, *va.* to proscribe; from L. proscribere, For **-ibere** = *-ire* see *écrire*.

Proscrit, *sm.* an outlaw; from L. proscriptus. For **pt** = *t* see § 168.

Prose, *sf.* prose; from L. prosa.—Der. *pros*ateur.

Prosecteur, *sm.* (Anat.) a preparator; from L. prosector.

Prosélyte, *sm.* a proselyte; from L. proselytus (found in St. Jerome).—Der. *prosély*tisme.

Prosodie, *sf.* prosody; from Gr. *προσῳδία*.—Der. *proso*dique.

Prosopopée, *sf.* prosopopœia; from Gr. *προσωποποιία*.

Prospectus, *sm.* a prospectus; from L. prospectus.

Prospérer, *vn.* to prosper; from L. prosperare.

Prospérité, *sf.* prosperity; from L. prosperitatem.

Prosterner (Se), *vpr.* to prostrate oneself; from L. prosternere.—Der. *prosterna*tion, *prosterne*ment.

Prostituer, *va.* to prostitute; from L. prostituere.

Prostitution, *sf.* prostitution; from L. prostitutionem.

Prostration, *sf.* prostration; from L. prostrationem.

Prote, *sm.* an overseer; from Gr. *πρῶτος*.

Protecteur, *sm.* a protector; from L. protectorem.—Der. *protector*at.

Protection, *sf.* protection; from L. protectionem.

Protée, *sm.* Proteus; from L. Proteus.

Protéger, *va.* to protect; from L. protegere.

Protestation, *sf.* a protest; from L. protestationem.

Protester, *va.* to protest; from L. protestari.—Der. *protest*ant (of historic origin; the name given to the Lutherans who protested, A.D. 1529, at the Diet of Spires, against an edict of the Diet of Worms), *protest*antisme.

Protêt, *sm.* a protest; from *protest*. For loss of *s* see Hist. Gram. p. 81. *Protêt* is verbal subst. of *protester*, q. v.

Protocole, *sm.* a protocol; from Gr. *πρωτόκολλον*, lit. the first leaf of a book.

Protonotaire, *sm.* a protonotary; from Gr. *πρῶτος* and from L. notarius.

Prototype, *sm.* a prototype; from Gr. *πρωτότυπος*.

Protoxyde, *sm.* (Chem.) a protoxyde; from Gr. *πρῶτος* and *ὀξύς*.

Protubérance, *sf.* a protuberance; from L. protuberantia*, from protuberantem, partic. of protuberare.

Protuteur, *sm.* a guardian of a minor's property; from L. protutorem.

PROU, *adv.* much. It. *pro*, from L. **probe**. For loss of medial **b** see *aboyer*; for **o**=*ou* see *affouage*.

†**Proue**, *sf.* a prow; in 16th cent. *proe*, a word comparatively new in the language, from Sp. *proa*. For *proe*=*proue* see *affouage*.

PROUESSE, *sf.* prowess. See *preux*.

PROUVER, *va.* to prove; from L. **probare**. For **o**=*ou* see *affouage*; for **b**=*v* see § 113.—Der. *éprouver*, *réprouver*.

PROVENDE, *sf.* provisions; from L. praebenda. **Praebenda** gives *provende*: for **b**=*v* see § 113; for **ae**=*e* see § 104; for **e**=*o* see *rognon*. *Provende* is a doublet of *prébende*, q. v.

Provenir, *va.* to proceed (from); from L. provenire.—Der. *proven*ant, *proven*ance.

Proverbe, *sm.* a proverb; from L. proverbium.

Proverbial, *adj.* proverbial; from L. proverbialis.

Providence, *sf.* providence; from L. providentia. For **-tia**=*-ce* see *agencer*. Its doublet is *pourvoyance*, q. v.

PROVIGNER, *vn.* to increase. See *provin*.—Der. *provign*ement.

PROVIN, *sm.* a layer (of vines); formerly *provain*, Prov. *probaina*, It. *propagine*, from L. **propaginem**. Propáginem, contrd. regularly (see § 51) to propag'nem, becomes *provain*. For **p**=*v* see § 111; for **gn**=*n* see *asséner*; for **a**=*ai* see § 54.—Der. *provign*er, *provign*ement.

Province, *sf.* a province; from L. provincia.

Provincial, *adj.* provincial; from L. provincialis. Its doublet is *provençal*, q. v.

Proviseur, *sm.* a head-master, principal; from L. provisorem.

Provision, *sf.* provision; from L. provisionem.—Der. *provision*ner, ap*provision*ner.

Provisoire, *adj.* provisory; from L. provisorius*.

Provocateur, *sm.* a provoker; from L. provocatorem.

Provocation, *sf.* provocation; from L. provocationem.

Provoquer, *va.* to provoke; from L. provocare.

Proximité, *sf.* proximity; from L. proximitatem.

PRUDE, *adj.* prudish; from L. **prudens**. Its doublet is *prudent*, q. v.—Der. *prud'*homme, *prud*erie, *prud'*homie.

Prudence, *sf.* prudence; from L. prudentia.

Prudent, *adj.* prudent; from L. prudentem. Its doublet is *prude*, q. v.

PRUNE, *sf.* a plum; from L. **prunum**.—Der. *prun*ier, *prun*eau (from O. Fr. *prunel*, dim. of *prune*; for *el*=*eau* see *agneau*), *prun*ellier, *prun*elle (whence sense of pupil of the eye, likened to a little black plum).

PRUNELLE, (1) *sf.* a sloe.—Der. *prunellier*. (2) an eyeball. See *prune*.

Prurigineux, *adj.* lustful; from L. pruriginosus.

Prurit, *sm.* prurience; from L. pruritus.

Prussique, *adj.* Prussic (acid); so called because it was first extracted from Prussian blue.

Prytanée, *sm.* a prytaneum; from Gr. *πρυτανεῖον*.

Psalmiste, *sm.* a psalmist; from L. psalmista (so used in St. Jerome).

Psalmodie, *sf.* psalmody; from L. psalmodia.—Der. *psalmodier*.

Psaltérion, *sm.* a psaltery; from L. psalterium. Its doublet is *psautier*, q. v.

PSAUME, *sm.* a psalm; from L. **psalmus**. For **al**=*au* see *agneau*. The initial sound **ps** being strange to the Fr. language, O. Fr. rightly said *saume* for *psaume*, *sautier* for *psautier*.

PSAUTIER, *sm.* a psalter; formerly *sautier*, from L. **psalterium**. For **al**=*au* see *agneau*; for **e**=*ie* see § 56. For explanation of O. Fr. form *sautier* see *psaume*. Its doublet is *psalterion*, q. v.

Pseudonyme, *adj.* pseudonymous; from Gr. *ψευδώνυμος*.

Psyché, *sf.* Psyche; from Gr. *ψυχή*.—Der. *psyché*.

Psychologie, *sf.* psychology; from Gr. *ψυχή* and *λόγος*.—Der. *psychologique*, *psychologiste*, *psychologue*.

PUANTEUR, *sf.* a stench. See *puer*.

Pubère, *adj.* pubescent; from L. puberem.

Puberté, *sf.* puberty; from L. pubertatem.

Public, *adj.* public; from L. publicus.—Der. *publiciste*, *publicité*.

Publicain, *sm.* a publican; from L. publicanus.

Publication, *sf.* a publication; from L. publicationem.

Publiciste, *sm.* a publicist. See *public*.

Publicité, *sf.* publicity. See *public*.

Publier, *va.* to publish; from L. publicare. For loss of medial **c** see *affouage*.

PUCE, *sf.* a flea; formerly *pulce*, It. *pulce*, from L. **pulicem**, by regular contr. (see § 51) of pūlĭcem to **pul'cem**, whence O. Fr. *pulce*.—Der. *puceron*, *épucer*.

Pudeur, *sf.* shame; from L. pudorem.—Der. *impudeur*.

Pudibond, *adj.* modest, bashful; from L. pudibundus.

Pudicité, *sf.* modesty; from L. pudicitatem.

Pudique, *adj.* modest; from L. pudicus.

PUER, *vn.* to stink. O. Fr. *puir*, Prov. *pudir*, It. *pudire*, from L. putere. For loss of medial **t** see Hist. Gram. p. 82; for **e**=*i* see § 59.—Der. *puant*, *puanteur*, *empuanter*.

Puéril, *adj.* puerile; from L. puerilis.

Puérilité, *sf.* puerility; from L. puerilitatem.

Pugilat, *sm.* pugilism; from L. pugilatus.

PUINÉ, *adj.* younger; formerly *puisné*, from L. **postnatus** *. 'Est consuetudo in quibusdam partibus, quod **postnatus** praefertur primogenito,' says a medieval document. **Postnatus** is compd. of **natus** and **post**. For **post-natus**=*puis-né* see *puis* and *né*; for *puisné*=*puîné* see Hist. Gram. p. 81.

PUIS, *adv.* afterwards; from L. **post**. For loss of **t** see *nôtre*; for **o**=*ui* see *cuider*.—Der. *puisque*, *depuis*.

PUISER, *va.* to dip, draw (from a well). See *puits*.—Der. *puisage*, *épuiser*.

PUISQUE, *conj.* since. See *puis* and *que*.

PUISSANCE, *sf.* power. See *puissant*.

PUISSANT, *adj.* powerful; from L. **possentem** *, a barbarous part. pr. of **posse**. For **o**=*ui* see *cuider*.—Der. *puissance*, *impuissant*.

PUITS, *sm.* a well; formerly *puis*, from L. **puteus**. For **eu**=*iu* see *abréger*, hence *puis*; for **u**=*ui* see *buis*, and **ti**=*s* see *agencer*. From this O. Fr. *puis* come *puiser*, *puisard*. The spelling *puits* is the work of 16th-cent. pedants, who inserted a *t*, thinking that they should thus bring the Fr. word nearer its Lat. original, not knowing that the Lat. **te**. the Fr. *s* of *puis* already represented the Lat. **te**.

Pulluler, *vn.* to multiply; from L. pullulare.

Pulmonaire, *adj.* pulmonary; from L. pulmonarius.

Pulpe, *sf.* pulp; from L. pulpa.

Pulpeux, *adj.* pulpy; from L. pulposus.

Pulsation, *sf.* pulsation; from L. pulsationem.

†**Pulvérin**, *sm.* a priming-horn; from It. *polverino*.

Pulvériser, *va.* to pulverise; from L. pulverisare.—Der. *pulvérisation*.

Pulvérulent, *adj.* pulverable; from L. pulverulentus.

PUNAIS, *adj.* fetid. Prov. *putnais*, from O. Fr. *put*, by means of a suffix *nais*, from *inais*, which is from L. -inaceus. O. Fr. *put* is from L. putidus. For loss of last two atonic syllables see §§ 50, 51.—Der. *punaise*.

PUNAISE, *sf.* (Entom.) a bug. See *punais*.

†**Punch**, *sm.* a punch; from Engl. *punch*.

Punction, *sf.* a pointer; from L. punctionem. Its doublet is *poinçon*, q. v.

Punique, *adj.* punic; from L. punicus.

Punir, *va.* to punish; from L. punire.—Der. *puni*ssable, *puni*sseur.

Punition, *sf.* punishment; from L. punitionem.

Pupillaire, *adj.* pupillary; from L. pupillaris.

Pupille, *sf.* a pupil, ward; from L. pupilla.

PUPITRE, *sm.* a desk; from L. **pulpitum**. By transposing **l** (see *sangloter*) **pulpitum** becomes **pupitlum**, whence *pupitre*. For **l**=*r* see *apôtre*.

Pur, *adj.* pure; from L. purus.—Der. *pur*iste, *pur*isme.

PURÉE, *sf.* soup; formerly *peurée*, originally *pevrée*, from L. **piperata*** (properly peppered meat), by regular contr. (see § 52) of **pipĕráta** to **pip'rata**, whence *pevrée*. For **p**=*v* see § 111; for **-ata** = *-ée* see § 201. *Pevrée* becomes *peurée* by vocalising *v* to *u*, see *aurone*; *peurée* later becomes *purée* by *eu*=*u*, see *curée*: cp. *bu*, *mû*, *mûre*, *mutin*, *bluet*, etc., which were formerly *beu*, *meu*, *meure*, *meutin*, *bleuet*, etc. *Purée* is a doublet of *poivrée*, *poivrade*, q. v.

Pureté, *sf.* purity; from L. puritatem. For **i**=*e* see § 72.

Purgatif, *adj.* purgative; from L. purgativus.

Purgation, *sf.* a purgation; from L. purgationem.

Purgatoire, *sm.* purgatory; from L. purgatorius.

Purger, *va.* to purge; from L. purgare.—Der. *purge* (verbal subst.), ex*purger*.

Purification, *sf.* purification; from L. purificationem.

Purifier, *va.* to purify; from L. purificare.

Purisme, *sm.* purism. See *pur*.

Puriste, *sm.* a purist. See *pur*.

† **Puritain**, *sm.* a puritan; from Engl. *puritan*.—Der. *puritan*isme.

Purpurin, *adj.* purplish; from L. purpurinus.

Purulence, *sf.* purulence; from L. purulentia.

Purulent, *adj.* purulent; from L. purulentus.

Pus, *sm.* (Med.) pus; from L. pus.

Pusillanime, *adj.* pusillanimous, cowardly; from L. pusillanimis.

Pusillanimité, *sf.* cowardice; from L. pusillanimitatem.

Pustule, *sf.* a pustule; from L. pustula.

Pustuleux, *adj.* pustulous; from L. pustulosus. For **-osus**=*-eux* see § 229.

Putatif, *adj.* putative, supposed; from L. putativus.

PUTOIS, *sm.* a polecat; properly = *bête puante*. *Putois* is from O. Fr. *put*, see *punais*.

Putréfaction, *sf.* putrefaction; from L. putrefactionem.

Putréfier, *vn.* to putrefy; from L. putrificare*, from putris.

Putride, *adj.* putrid; from L. putridus.—Der. *putrid*ité.

Pygmée, *sm.* a pigmy; from Gr. πυγμαῖος.

Pylône, *sm.* a portal; from Gr. πυλών.

Pylore, *sm.* (Anat.) pylorus; from Gr. πυλωρός.—Der. *pylor*ique.

Pyramide, *sf.* a pyramid; from L. pyramidem.—Der. *pyramid*al, *pyramid*er.

Pyrique, *adj.* pyrotechnic; from Gr. πῦρ.

Pyrite, *sf.* a pyrite; from Gr. πυρίτης.—Der. *pyrit*eux.

Pyroligneux, *adj.* pyroligneous; from Gr. πῦρ and *ligneux*, q. v.

Pyromètre, *sm.* a pyrometer; from Gr. πῦρ and μέτρον.

Pyrotechnie, *adj.* pyrotechnics; from Gr. πῦρ and τέχνη.—Der. *pyrotechn*ique.

Pyrrhique, *adj.* pyrrhic; from Gr. πυρρίχη.

Pyrrhonisme, Pyrrhonien, *sm.* Pyrrhonism; of hist. origin (see § 33), from the Greek philosopher Pyrrho.

Pythagoricien, *adj.* Pythagorean; from Gr. πυθαγορικός, a disciple of Pythagoras.

Pythie, *adj.* Pythic; from Gr. πυθία.

Pythonisse, *sf.* a Pythoness; from Gr. πυθώνισσα.

Q.

Quadragénaire, *adj.* of forty years of age; from L. quadragenarius.

Quadragésime, *sf.* quadragesima; from L. quadragesima (sc. dies). Its doublet is *caréme*, q. v.

Quadrangle, *sm.* a quadrangle; from L. quadrangulus.—Der. *quadrangul*aire.

Quadrature, *sf.* quadrature; from L. quadratura. Its doublet is *carrure*, q. v.

Quadri-, a prefix; from L. quadri-.

Quadrige, *sm.* a quadriga; from L. quadriga.

Quadrilatère, *sm.* a quadrilateral; from L. quadrilaterus.

† **Quadrille**, *sf.* a quadrille; from It. *quadriglia.*

Quadrumane, *adj.* quadrumanous; from L. quadrumanus.

Quadrupède, *sm.* a quadruped; from L. quadrupedem.

Quadruple, *adj.* quadruple; from L. quadruplus.—Der. *quadruple*r.

QUAI, *sm.* a quay; of Celtic origin, Breton *kaë.*

† **Quaker**, *sm.* a quaker; from Engl. *quaker.*

Qualificatif, *adj.* qualifying; from L. qualificativus *, from qualificare. See *qualifier.*

Qualification, *sf.* a qualification; from L. qualificationem *, from qualificare. See *qualifier.*

Qualifier, *va.* to qualify; from L. qualificare *, from qualis. Its doublet is *jauger*, q. v.

Qualité, *sf.* quality; from L. qualitatem.

QUAND, *conj.* though; from L. quando.

QUANT, *adj.* how many; from L. **quantus.**—Der. *quanti*ème.

QUANT, *adv.* respecting; from L. **quantum.**

QUANTIÈME, *adj.* what number. See *quant.*

Quantité, *sf.* a quantity; from L. quantitatem.

QUARANTE, *adj.* forty; from L. **quadraginta.** For **dr**=*r* see § 168; for **-aginta** =*-ante* see *cinquante.*—Der. *quarant*aine, *quarant*ième.

QUARDERONNER, *va.* to round off; from *quart de rond.* See *quart, de* and *rond.*

QUART, *adj.* fourth; from L. **quartus.**—Der. *quart* (sm.), *quart*ant, *quart*aine.

QUARTERON, *sm.* a quarter (of a pound). See *quart.*

QUARTE, *sf.* a quart; from L. **quarta.**

QUARTIER, *sm.* a quarter; from L. **quartarius,** fourth of a sextarius. For **-arius** =*-ier* see § 198.—Der. *quarter*on.

QUARTIER-MAÎTRE, *sm.* a quarter-master. See *maître* and *quartier.*

† **Quartz**, *sm.* quartz; from Germ. *quarz.*—Der. *quartz*eux.

† **Quasi**, *adv.* almost; from L. **quasi.**

Quaternaire, *adj.* quaternary; from L. quaternarius.

Quaterne, *sm.* quaternary; from L. quaternus. Its doublets are *cahier, caserne,* q. v.—Der. *quatern*aire.

QUATORZE, *adj.* fourteen. It. *quattordici,* from L. **quatuordecim,** by regular contr. (see § 51) of **quatuórdĕcim** to **quatuord'cim,** whence *quatorze.* For **quatuor-**=**quator-** see *quatre*; for **dc**=*z* see *amitié* and *adjuger.*—Der. *quator*zième.

QUATRE, *sm.* four; from L. **quatuor,** by regular change of **uo** into **o** (see § 102), whence **quator.** We find the form **cator** in an inscription of the Empire. **Quator** becomes *quatre* by dropping final vowel, see § 50. *Quatre* is a doublet of *quattor,* q. v.—Der. *quatr*ième, *quatr*ain.

† **Quatuor**, *sm.* (Mus.) a quartett; from L. **quatuor.** Its doublet is *quatre,* q. v.

QUE, *pron.* whom, that; from L. **quem.**

QUE, *conj.* that; from L. **quod.** For loss of **d** see *alouette.* Also from L. **quam,** in the connection *plus . . . que,* which is L. **plus . . . quam.** For loss of **m** see *jà.*

QUEL, *adj.* what; from L. **qualis.** For **-alis**=*-el* see § 191.—Der. *quel*que.

QUELCONQUE, *adj.* whatever; from L. **quale cunque.** For **quale** = *quel* see *quel*; for **cunque**=*conque* see *annoncer.*

QUELQUE, *adj.* some. See *quel* and *que.*—Der. *quelqu'*un, *qu·lque*fois.

QUÉMANDER, *vn.* to beg secretly. Origin unknown.—Der. *quemand*eur.

QUENOTTE, *sf.* a tooth (of a child); dim. of O. Fr. *quenne*; of Germ. origin, Icel. *kenna.*

QUENOUILLE, *sf.* a distaff. It. *conocchia,* from L. **colucula,** dim. of **colus.** For **l**=**n** see *marne*; whence **conucula,** found in Carol. documents; e. g. 'Si ingenua Ripuaria servum Ripuarium secuta fuerit, et parentes ejus hoc contradicere voluerint, offeratur ei a rege spatha et **conucula.** Quod si spatham acceperit, servum interficiat; si autem **conuculam,** in servitio perseveret.' Lex Ripuaria, 59. 18. **Conúcŭla,** regularly contr. (see § 51) to **conuc'la,** bĕcomes *quenouille.* For **o**=*ue* see *accueillir*; for **-ucla**=*-ouille* see § 258; for **c**=*q* see *queue.*

QUERELLE, *sf.* a quarrel; from L. **querela.**—Der. *querell*er, *querell*eur.

QUERIR, *va.* to fetch; from L. **quaerere.** For **quaerĕre**=**quaerēre** see Hist. Gram. p. 133; whence *querir*: for **e**=*i* see § 59. *Querir* is a doublet of *querre.*—Der. *quête* (formerly *queste,* from L. **quaesita,** 'strong partic. subst., see *asboute.* For loss of **i** by displacement of accent from **quaesíta** to **quaésita** see § 51; for loss of *s* see Hist. Gram. p. 81).

Questeur, *sm.* a quaestor; from L. quaestorem. Its doublet is *quêteur.*

Question, *sf.* a question; from L. quaestionem.—Der. *question*ner, *question*naire, *question*neur.

Questure, *sf.* quæstorship; from L. quaestura.

QUÊTE, *sf.* a search. See *quérir*.—Der. *quêt*er, *quêt*eur (whose doublet is *questeur*, q. v.), *quêt*euse.

QUEUE, *sf.* a tail; from L. **cauda**. **c** here = *q*, cp. colucla*, *quenouille*; cotem, *queux*; pascua*, *pâquerette*; mancare*, *manquer*; coquus, *queux*; apotheca, *boutique*. For loss of medial **d** see *alouette*; for **au** = *ue* = *eu* (which is the same sound) see *accueillir*: cp. paucum, *peu*; Aucum, *Eu*.

QUEUE, *sf.* a cask (holding 1½ hogsheads). Origin unknown.

QUEUX, *sm.* a hone. It. *cote*, from L. **cotem**. For loss of **t** see *aigu*; for **c** = *q* see *queue*; for **o** = *eu* see *accueillir*.

QUEUX, *sm.* a cook, in O. Fr. It. *cuoco*, from L. **coquus**. **Coquus**, by reducing **uu** to **u** (see § 102), becomes **cocus**, found in Lat. writers. **Cocus** becomes *queux*: for **o** = *eu* see *accueillir*; for initial **c** = *q* see *queue*; for final **c** = *s* = *x* see *amitié*. *Queux* is a doublet of *coq*, a cook.

QUI, *rel. pron.* who; from L. **qui**.

QUICONQUE, *pron.* whosoever; from L. **quicumque**. For **m** = *n* see *changer*; for **u** = *o* see *annoncer*.

†**Quidam**, *sf.* a certain person (name unknown); from L. **quidam**.

Quiet, *adj.* quiet; from L. quietus.—Der. *quiét*isme, *quiét*iste.

Quietude, *sf.* quietude; from L. quietudinem.

†**Quille**, *sf.* a keel; from Sp. *quilla*.—Der. *quill*age.

QUILLE, *sf.* a skittle; of Germ. origin, O. H. G. *kegil*, by contr. of *kegil* to *keg'l*, and assimilation of *gl* to *il*, see *caille*.

QUINA, *sm.* bark, quinine. See *quinquina*.—Der. *quin*ine.

QUINAUD, *adj.* abashed. Origin unknown.

QUINCAILLE, *sf.* ironmongery (originally every kind of hardware); formerly *clincaille** or *cliquaille* in Marot, from *cliquer* (q. v.), signifying rightly that which clinks. *Cliquaille* becomes *clinquaille* by nasalisation, see *concombre*; then *quincaille* by dissimilation of *cl* to *c*, see *able*.—Der. *quincaill*ier, *quincaill*erie.

Quinconce, *sm.* a quincunx; from L. quincunx.

Quine, *sm.* five winning numbers (lottery); from L. quini.

Quinine, *sf.* quinine. See *quina*.

Quinola, *sm.* the knave of hearts (cards). Origin unknown.

Quinquagénaire, *adj.* of fifty years of age; from L. quinquagenarius.

Quinquennal, *adj.* quinquennial; from L. quinquennalis.

Quinquet, *sm.* a lamp; of hist. origin, see § 33.

†**Quinquina**, *sm.* cinchona, bark-tree, Peruvian bark; formerly *quinaquina*; of American origin, Peruv. *kinakina*. An abbreviation of *quinquina* is *quina*, q. v.

QUINT, *sm.* a fifth; from L. **quintus**.

QUINTAINE, *sf.* a quintain; from L. **quintana** (a little place, thence a place set aside for military exercises, then the exercises themselves). *Quintaine* is a doublet of *cantine*, q. v. For **a** = *ai* see § 54.

QUINTAL, *sm.* a hundredweight; der. from *quint*, q. v.

†**Quinte**, *sf.* a musical fifth; from It. *quinta*.

Quinte, *sf.* a fit of coughing; from L. quinta, lit. coughing five times.—Der. *quint*eux.

Quintessence, *sf.* a quintessence; formerly *quinte essence*, from L. quinta essentia; lit. the fifth essence, i.e. that substance in alchemists' language which is superior to the four elements.—Der. *quintessenc*ier.

Quinteux, *adj.* whimsical. See *quinte*.

Quintuple, *adj.* quintuple; from L. quintuplex.—Der. *quintupl*er.

QUINZE, *adj.* fifteen. It. *quindici*, from L. **quindecim**, by regular contr. (see § 51) of *quíndĕcim* to **quind'cim**, whence *quinze*. For **dc** = *c* see *adjuger*; for **c** = *z* see *amitié*.—Der. *quinz*ain, *quinz*aine, *quinz*ième.

†**Quiproquo**, *sm.* a quidproquo, in 16th cent; from L. **qui pro quod**, lit. to take a **quid** for a **quod**.

QUITTANCE, *sf.* a receipt. It. *quitanza*, from L. **quietantia***. 'Qua praefatae camerae . . . solvere quomodo libet obligati erant, generalem **quietantiam** fecerit decernens eos ad illorum solutionem non teneri,' says a medieval document. **Quietantia** is from **quietus**, meaning *quitte*, see *quitte*. **Quietantia** becomes *quittance*, cp. pietantia, *pitance*. For letter-changes see *pitance*.—Der. *quittanc*er.

QUITTE, *sf.* free, discharged, clear; from L. **quietus**. **Quietus** is used in this sense in several Carolingian documents: 'Et si de una judiciaria fuerit ad dies XII, ante-

quam eat ad exercitum sit **quietus**' (Lex Longobardorum, 2. 14). For **ie**=*i* see *pitié*. *Quitte* is a doublet of *coi*, q. v.—Der. *quitter* (lit. to hold quit, then to yield, leave), ac*quitter*.

QUITTER, *va.* to quit. See *quitte*.

QUI-VIVE, *sm.* a challenge (military). See *qui* and *vivre*.

QUOI, *pron.* which, that, what; from L. **quid**. For loss of **d** see *alouette*; for **i**=*oi* see *boire*.—Der. *quoique*.

† **Quolibet**, *sm.* a quibble, trivial pun; originally a scholastic thesis, proposed to exercise students' minds; whence it comes to mean theses discussed for amusement, quibbles, as opposed to serious ones; from L. **quod libet**.

Quote-part, *sf.* a quota, share; compd. of *part*, and L. quota.

Quotidien, *adj.* daily; from L. quotidianus.

Quotient, *sm.* a quotient; from L. quotiens.

Quotité, *sf.* quota, share; from L. quotus.

R.

RABÂCHER, *vn.* to repeat over and over. Origin unknown.—Der. *rabâch*age, *rabâch*eur.

RABAIS, *sm.* diminution (of price). See *rabaisser*.

RABAISSER, *va.* to lower, underrate. See *re-* and *abaisser*.—Der. *rabais* (verbal subst.).

RABAT, *sm.* a band (for the neck). See *rabattre*.

RABATTRE, *va.* to beat down. See *re-* and *abattre*.—Der. *rabat* (verbal subst.), *rabat*joie, *rabatt*ement.

† **Rabbin**, *sm.* a rabbi; of Heb. origin, Heb. *rabbi*.—Der. *rabbin*ique.

RÂBLE, *sm.* back (of hares). Origin unknown.

RABLE, *sm.* a rake, poker (used by bakers); formerly *roable*, from L. **rutabulum** (a baker's poker in Festus), by regular contr. (see § 51) of **rutábŭlum** to **rutab'lum**, whence *roable*. For loss of medial **t** see *abbaye*; for **u**=*o* see *annoncer*.

RABOT, *sm.* a plane. See *raboter*.

RABOTER, *va.* to plane; properly to strike, in O. Fr., a sense which survives in *raboteux*, knotty, rough. *Raboter* is another form of *rabouter*. For etymology see *re-* and *bouter*. *Raboter* is a doublet of *rebouter*, q. v.—Der. *rabot* (verbal subst.), *rabot*eux.

RABOUGRIR, *vn.* to be stunted. Origin unknown.

RABROUER, *va.* to scout, snub. Origin unknown.

RACAILLE, *sf.* rabble, mob; dim. of æ root *rac* *, which is of Germ. origin, Engl. *rack*. *Racaille* is formed like *canaille*, which comes indirectly from L. **canis**.

RACCOMMODER, *va.* to mend, repair. See *re-* and *accommoder*.—Der. *raccommod*eur, *raccommod*ement.

RACCORDER, *va.* to join, unite. See *re-* and *accorder*.—Der. *raccord* (verbal subst.), *raccord*ement.

RACCOURCIR, *va.* to shorten. See *re-* and *accourcir*.—Der. *raccourci* (partic. subst.).

RACCOUTRER, *va.* to dress out. See *re-* and *accoutrer*.

RACCOUTUMER (SE), *vpr.* to accustom. See *re-* and *accoutumer*.

RACCROCHER, *va.* to hook on again. See *re-* and *accrocher*.—Der. *raccroc* (verbal subst.).

† **Race**, *sf.* a race; from It. *razza*.

RACHAT, *sm.* repurchase. See *racheter*.

RACHETER, *va.* to repurchase, ransom; formerly *rachater*. See *re-* and *acheter*.—Der. *rachat* (verbal subst.).

Rachitique, *adj.* rickety; from Gr. ῥάχις. Der. *rachitis*me.

RACINE, *sf.* a root. Prov. *racina*, from L. **radicina** *, from **radicem**, by regular contr. (see § 52) of **radĭcína** to **rad'cina**, whence *racine*. For **dc**=*c* see *adjuger*.—Der. *déracin*er, *enracin*er, *racin*al, *racin*er.

RACLER, *va.* to scrape off; formerly *rascler*, Cat. *rasclar*, It. *raschiare*, from L. **rasiculare** *, der. from **rasicare** *, frequent. of **radere**. **Rasĭcáre**, contrd. regularly to **ras'care** (see § 52), gives the deriv. **rasculare**. **Rascŭláre**, regularly dropping **u** (see § 52), becomes **ras'clare**, whence *rascler*, whence, by loss of *s* (see

Hist. Gram. p. 81), *racler*.—Der. *racl*eur, *racl*oir, *rac*oire, *racl*ure.

RACOLER, *va.* to pick up, crimp (soldiers). See *col*.—Der. *racol*eur, *racol*age.

RACONTER, *va.* to relate; from *re-* and *aconter* *, compd. of *a* and *conter*, q. v.—Der. *racont*eur.

RACORNIR (SE), *va.* to make horny; from *re-* and *acornir* *, compd. of *a* and *corne*, q. v.—Der. *racorn*issement.

RACQUITTER (SE), *vpr.* to win back. See *re-* and *acquitter*.

† **Rade**, *sf.* a road, roadstead (naval); from It. *rada*.—Der. *rad*er.

RADEAU, *sm.* a raft; formerly *radel* (for *el* = *eau* see *agneau*), from L. **radellus** *. **Radellus** (found in medieval Lat. documents) is a transformation of **ratellus** *. For **t** = *d* see *aider*. **Ratellus** * is a dim. of **ratis**.

Rader, *va.* to strike (a measure); from L. radere.—Der. *rad*eur.

Radial, *adj.* radial; from L. radialis, der. from radius.

Radiant, *adj.* radiant; from L. radiantem.

Radiation, *sf.* radiation; from L. radiationem.

Radical, *adj.* radical; from L. radicalis *, der. from **radicem**.

Radicant, *adj.* (Bot.) radicant; from L. radicantem.

Radicule, *sf.* (Bot.) a radicle, little root; from L. radicula.

Radié, *adj.* (Bot.) radiate; from L. radiatus. For **-atus** = *-e* see § 201. Its doublet is *rayé*, q. v.

Radier, *sm.* an inverted arch. Origin unknown.

Radieux, *adj.* radiant; from L. radiosus. For **-osus** = *-eux* see § 229.

† **Radis**, *sm.* a turnip, radish; from Prov. *raditz*, which from L. **radicem**.

† **Radius**, *sm.* (Anat.) a radius; so used in Celsus.

RADOTER, *vn.* to dote; formerly *redoter*, compd. of *re-* and the root *doter* *, of Germ. origin, Engl. *dote*, Flem. *doten*.—Der. *radot*eur, *radot*age, *radot*erie.

RADOUB, *sm.* a refitting, repair. See *radouber*.

RADOUBER, *va.* (Naut.) to refit; formerly *redouber*, compd. of *re-* and a theme *douber* *, which, like many other sea-terms, is of Germ. origin, A. S. *dubban*, to strike, whence sense of preparing, repairing.—Der. *radoub* (verbal subst.).

RADOUCIR, *va.* to soften. See *re-* and *adoucir*.—Der. *radouc*issement.

Rafale, *sf.* a squall. Origin unknown.

RAFFERMIR, *va.* to harden. See *re-* and *affermir*.—Der. *raffermi*ssement.

RAFFINER, *va.* to refine. See *re-* and *affinir*.—Der. *raffin*age, *raffin*ement, *raffin*erie, *raffin*eur.

RAFFOLER, *vn.* to dote. See *re-* and *affoler*.

RAFLER, *va.* to carry off; of Germ. origin, Dan. *rafle*.—Der. *rafle* (verbal subst.).

RAFRAÎCHIR, *va.* to cool, refresh. See *re-* and *afraichir* *, compd. of *a* and *frais*, q. v.—Der. *rafraîch*issant, *rafraîch*issement.

RAGAILLARDIR, *va.* to enliven, cheer up. See *re-* and *agaillardir*, compd. of *a* and *gaillard*, q. v.

RAGE, *sf.* rage. Sp. *rabia*, from L. **rabies**. For **bi** = *bj* see *abréger*; then for **bj** = *j* see *sujet*; lastly for **j** = *g* see *abréger* and *genièvre*.—Der. enrager.

RAGOT, *adj.* thickset, dumpy. Origin unknown.

RAGOÛT, *sm.* a stew. See *ragoûter*.

RAGOÛTER, *va.* to restore the appetite, stimulate; from *re* and *agoûter* *, compd. of *a* and *goûter*, q. v.—Der. *ragoût* (verbal subst.), *ragoût*ant.

RAGRANDIR, *va.* to enlarge again. See *re-* and *agrandir*.

RAGRÉER, *va.* to finish, restore. See *re-* and *agréer*.

† **Raïa**, *sm.* a raiah; from Turk. *raia*, properly 'a flock,' then 'dog of a Christian,' an insulting name given by the Mussulmans to the Christian inhabitants of Turkey.

RAIDE, *adj.* stiff, rigid; formerly *roide*, from L. **rigidus**, by regular contr. (see § 51) of **rígĭdus** to **rig'dus**, a contr. already made in popular Lat.: we find **rigdus** in the Appendix ad Probum. **Rigdus** becomes *roide*: for **gd** = *d* see *amande*; for **i** = *oi* see *boire*. *Roide* becomes *raide* by *oi* = *ai*, see § 63.—Der. *raid*er, *raid*eur.

RAIDEUR, *sf.* stiffness. See above.

RAIE, *sf.* a stroke, line; from L. **radia** *, fem. form of **radius**. For loss of medial **d** see *alouette*.

RAIE, *sf.* a furrow; formerly *roie*, Prov. *rega*, from L. **riga** *, a furrow in medieval Lat. documents; e. g. 'Nec unam **rigam** de terra, nec ullum habebat mancipium proprium,' from an 11th-cent. text; and in a somewhat earlier document, 'Coepit terram fodere et in modum sulci **rigam** facere.' **Riga** is verbal subst. of **rigare**. **Riga**

becomes *roie* by loss of medial **g** (see *allier*), then *raie* by *oi=ai* (see § 63).

RAIE, *sf.* (Ichth.) a ray; from L. **raia.**

RAIFORT, *sm.* (Bot.) a radish; formerly *raisfort*, compd. of adj. *fort* (q. v.) and O. Fr. *rai*, *rais*, which is from L. **radicem.** **Radicem** becomes *rais* by regular contr. (see § 51) of **rădĭcem** (for **radĭcem**) to **rad'cem.** For **dc=c** see *adjuger*; for **c=s** see *amitié*.

† **Rail**, *sm.* a rail; from Engl. *rail*.—Der. *dérailler*.

RAILLER, *va.* to rally, jest at; from L. **radiculare***, der. from **radere**; cp. Germ. *scherzen* similarly der. from *scheren*. **Radicŭláre**, regularly contrd. (see § 52) to **radic'lare**, becomes *railler*: for loss of medial **d** see *accabler*; for **cl=il** see *abeille*.—Der. *raillerie*, *railleur*.

RAINE, *sf.* a frog. It. *rana*, from L. **rana.** For **a=ai** see § 54.—Der. *rainette*.

RAINETTE, *sf.* a tree-frog. See *raine*.

RAINETTE, *sf.* a reinette, or rennet, apple, pippin. See *reine*.

RAINURE, *sf.* a grove. Origin unknown.

† **Raiponce**, *sf.* a rampion; from Sp. *raiponce*.

RAIS, *sm.* spoke (of a wheel), ray (of light); from L. **radius.** For **adiu=ai** see *alouette* and *baie*; for persistence of **s** see § 149.—Der.: from the obj. case *rai* comes the deriv. *rayon* and compd. *enrayer*.

RAISIN, *sm.* a grape, raisin, plum. Prov. *razim*, Sp. *racimo*, It. *racemo*, from L. **racemus.** For **a=ai** see § 54; for **c=s** see *amitié*; for **e=i** see § 59; for **m=n** see *changer*.—Der. *raisiné*.

RAISON, *sf.* reason; from L. **rationem.** For **-ationem=-aison** see *fenaison*. Its doublet is *ration*, q. v.—Der. *raisonner*.

RAISONNABLE, *adj.* reasonable; from L. **rationabilis.** For **ration-=raison-** see *raison*; for **-abilis=-able** see *affable*.—Der. *déraisonnable*.

RAISONNER, *va.* to reason. See *raison*.—Der. *raisonné*, *raisonnement*, *raisonneur*, *déraisonner*.

RAJEUNIR, *va.* to restore to youth. See *jeune*.—Der. *rajeunissement*.

RAJUSTER, *va.* to readjust. See *ajuster*.—Der. *rajustement*.

RÂLE, *sm.* (Ornith.) a rail (so called from its cry). See *râler*.

RÂLE, *sm.* (Med.) a rattle. See *râler*.

RALENTIR, *va.* to retard. See *lent*.—Der. *ralentissement*.

RÂLER, *vn.* to have a rattling in the throat. Origin unknown.—Der. *râle* (verbal subst.), *râlement*.

RALINGUE, *sf.* a bolt-rope; of Germ. origin, Germ. *raleik*. For intercalated *n* see *concombre*.—Der. *ralinguer*.

RALLIER, *va.* to rally. See *allier*.—Der. *ralliement*.

RALLONGER, *va.* to lengthen. See *allonger*.—Der. *rallonge* (verbal subst.), *rallongement*.

RALLUMER, *va.* to rekindle. See *allumer*.

† **Ramadan**, *sm.* Ramadan; from Ar. *ramadān*.

RAMAGE, *sm.* flowers, branches. Prov. *ramatge*, from L. **ramaticum**, deriv. of **ramus.** For **-aticum = -age** see *âge*. *Ramage* still means 'branching' in hunting, and is also used for a kind of textile fabric on which are represented leaves and flowers.

RAMAGE, *sm.* warbling (of birds); formerly *chant ramage*, i. e. song of birds in the branches. For origin of *ramage* see above.

RAMAIGRIR, *va.* to make lean again. See *amaigrir*.

RAMAS, *sm.* a collection, lot, heap. See *ramasser*.

RAMASSER, *va.* to amass, collect. See *amasser*.—Der. *ramas* (verbal subst.), *ramassé*, *ramasseur*, *ramassis*.

Rambour, *sm.* a kind of apple; formerly *rambor*, originally *rambure*; of hist. origin (see § 33), from Rambure, a village near Amiens.

RAME, *sf.* a stick, branch, twig; from L. **rama**, fem. form of **ramus.**—Der. *ramer*, *ramier* (a wild pigeon which roosts in the branches), *rameux*, *ramilles*, *ramure*, *ramon* (a broom of twigs).

† **Rame**, *sf.* an oar; introd. from Prov. *rem*, which is from L. **remus.** Jal (Archéologie Nautique) says that *rame* was introduced into France by the sailors of Provence and Languedoc.—Der. *ramer*, *rameur*.

† **Rame**, *sf.* a ream; formerly *rayme*, Sp. *resma*, It. *risma*; of Oriental origin, Ar. *rizma*. For **i=ai=a** see *balance*; for loss of **s** see Hist. Gram. p. 81.

RAMEAU, *sm.* a twig, branch; formerly *ramel*, from L. **ramellus***, dim. of **ramus.** For **-ellus=-el=-eau** see § 282.

RAMÉE, *sf.* branches with green leaves. Sp. *ramada*, from. L. **ramata***, der. from **ramus.**

RAMENDER, *va.* to lower the price (of provisions). See *re-* and *amender*.

RAMENER, *va.* to recall, bring back. See *re-* and *amener*.

RAMENTEVOIR, *va.* to recall, call to mind; compd. of *re-* and O. Fr. *amentevoir*. *Amentevoir*, also *amentavoir*, It. *a mente avere*, is compd. of the three words *a ment avoir* (**ad mentem habere**, to have in mind). For etymology see *à* and *avoir*.

RAMER, *va.* to row. See *rame* (2).—Der. *rame*ur.

RAMIER, *sm.* a ringdove. See *rame* (1).—Der. *rame*reau.

Ramifier, *vn.* to ramify; from L. ramificare*, der. from ramus and the verbal suffix ficare.—Der. *ramific*ation.

RAMILLES, *sf. pl.* twigs, sprays. See *rame*.

RAMOITIR, *va.* to make damp. See *moite*.

RAMOLLIR, *va.* to soften. See *amollir*.—Der. *ramoll*issant.

RAMON, *sm.* a broom (of twigs). See *rame* (1).—Der. *ramon*er (to sweep with a *ramon*. In O. Fr. *ramoner* signified 'to sweep' generally; in modern Fr. to sweep chimneys only: for such restricted significations see § 12).

RAMONER, *va.* to sweep (chimneys). See *ramon*.—Der. *ramon*age, *ramon*eur.

RAMPE, *sf.* a flight of stairs. See *ramper*.

RAMPER, *vn.* to creep, crawl; formerly meaning to climb by catching hold of another. Prov. *rapar*, of Germ. origin, Low Germ. *rapen*. For intercalated *m* see *lambruche*.—Der. *rampe* (verbal subst.: the sense of climbing, proper to the O. Fr. word, is still seen in this word, as also in the heraldic *rampant*), *ramp*ant, *ramp*ement.

RAMURE, *sf.* branching, hunting attire. See *rame* (1).

RANCE, *adj.* rancid; from L. **rancidus**. For regular loss of the last two atonic vowels see §§ 50, 51.—Der. *ranc*ir.

RANCHER, *sm.* a rack-ladder; from *ranche*. *Ranche* (a wooden pin) is from L. **ramicem**, by regular contr. (see § 51) of **rámĭcem** to **ram'cem**, whence *rauche*. For **m**=*n* see *changer*; for **c**=*ch* see § 126.

Rancidité, *sf.* rancidity; from L. rancidita**tem**.

RANCIR, *vn.* to become rank. See *rance*.—Der. *ranc*issure.

RANÇON, *sm.* a ransom; formerly *raençon*, Prov. *reemsos*, It. *redenzione*, from L. **redemptionem**, by regular loss of medial d (see Hist. Gram. p. 81), whence **re-emptionem** whence *raençon*. For **e**=*a* see *amender*; for **m**=*n* see *changer*; for **pt**=*t* see § 168; for **-tionem**=*-çon* see *agencer*. For contraction of *raençon* to *rançon* see § 103. *Rançon* is a doublet of *rédemption*, q. v.—Der. *rançon*ner, *rançon*neur, *rançon*nement.

RANCUNE, *sf.* rancour, ill-will; an altered form of *rancure*, which is from medieval Lat. **rancura***, der. from the same root as the Class. Lat. **rancor**, and found in St. Jerome.—Der. *rancun*ier.

RANG, *sm.* a row, rank; formerly *reng*; of Germ. origin, O. H. G. *hring*, a ring. For *in*=*en*=*an* see *andouille*. *Rang* is a doublet of *ranz*, *harangue*, q. v.—Der. *rang*er, *rangée* (partic. subst.), *déranger*, *arranger*.

Ranimer, *va.* to restore to life, reanimate. See *animer*,

† **Ranz**, *sm.* ranz (des vaches); of Swiss origin, Germ.-Swiss *ranz*.

Rapace, *adj.* rapacious; from L. rapacem.

Rapacité, *sf.* rapacity; from L. rapacitatem.

RAPATELLE, *sf.* horse-hair cloth (for sieves). Origin unknown.

RAPATRIER, *vn.* to reconcile; compd. of *re*, *a*, and *patrie*.—Der. *rapatri*age, *rapatri*ement.

RAPE, *sf.* a rasp, grater. See *râper*.

† **Râpe**, *sf.* stem, stalk of grapes; from Germ. *rappe*.—Der. *râpé*.

RAPER, *vn.* to rasp, grate; formerly *rasper*, of Germ. origin, O. H. G. *raspôn*.—Der. *râpe* (verbal subst.).

Rapetasser, *va.* to patch, piece; from *re-* and *apetasser**, compd. of *petas**, a fragment, piece. See *pièce*.

RAPETISSER, *va.* to lessen. See *petit*.

Rapide, *adj.* rapid; from L. rapidus.

Rapidité, *sf.* rapidity; from L. rapiditatem.

RAPIÉCER, *va.* to piece. See *pièce*.—Der. *rapiéce*ter, *rapiéce*tage.

RAPIÉCETAGE, *sm.* patching, patchwork. See *rapiécer*.

RAPIÈRE, *sf.* a rapier. Origin unknown.

Rapine, *sf.* rapine; from L. rapina.—Der. *rapin*er.

RAPPAREILLER, *va.* to match. See *re-* and *appareiller*.

RAPPARIER, *va.* to match, get the pair to; from *re-* and *apparier*, q. v.

RAPPEL, *sm.* recall. See *rappeler*.

RAPPELER, *va.* to recall. See *re-* and *appeler*.—Der. *rappel* (verbal subst.).

RAPPORT, *sm.* bearing, produce, revenue, report, relation. See *rapporter*.

RAPPORTER, *va.* to bring again. See *re-* and *apporter*.—Der. *rapport* (verbal subst.), *rapport*able, *rapport*eur.

RAPPRENDRE, *va.* to relearn. See *re-* and *apprendre*.

RAPPROCHER, *va.* to place near again. See *re-* and *approcher.*—Der. *rapprochement.*

Rapsode, *sm.* a rhapsodist; from Gr. *ῥαψῳδός.*—Der. *rapsodie.*

Rapt, *sm.* abduction; from L. raptus.

RÂPURE, *sf.* raspings. See *râper.*

RAQUETTE, *sf.* a racket, battledore. Origin unknown.

Rare, *adj.* rare; from L. rarus.—Der. *rarement.*

Raréfier, *va.* to rarify; from L. rarefi-care*, compd. of rarus and of suffix -ficare, which becomes *-fier* by regular loss of medial c, see *affouage.*—Der. *raréfiant.*

Rareté, *sf.* rarity, scarceness; from L. raritatem. For i=*e* see § 72.

Rarissime, *adj. superl.* most rare; from L. rarissimus.

RAS, *adj.* close shaven; from L. rasus. Its doublet is *rez,* q. v.—Der. *raser, rasibus.*

† **Ras,** *sm.* the bore, race (of tide); a somewhat modern Fr. word, introd. by sailors from Low Bret. *raz,* a swift current, race.

RASADE, *sf.* a bumper. See *raser.* Its doublet is *racée,* q. v.

RASER, *va.* to shave. See *ras.*—Der. *rasant, rasement, rasoir, rasade.*

RASSASIER, *va.* to satiate; compd. of *re-* and O. Fr. verb *assasier. Assasier* represents a L. adsatiare*, compd. of ad and satiare. For ds=ss see § 168; for ti=*s* see *agencer.*—Der. *rassasiant, rassasiement.*

RASSEMBLER, *va.* to reassemble. See *re-* and *assembler.*—Der. *rassemblement.*

RASSEOIR, *va.* to reseat. See *re-* and *asseoir.*

RASSÉRÉNER, *va.* to make clear, render serene; compd. of *re-* and *asséréner,* der. from *serein,* q. v.

RASSIS, *sm.* an old horse-shoe put on again. See *re-* and *assis.*

RASSOTER, *va.* to infatuate; compd. of *re-* and *assoter**. See *sot.*

RASSURER, *va.* to strengthen, tranquillise. See *re-* and *assurer.*—Der. *rassurant.*

RAT, *sm.* a rat; of Germ. origin, O. H. G. *rato.*—Der. *rate, ratier, ratière, raton, rater* (there was an old phrase *prendre un rat,* i.e. to take a fancy, as in *ce pistolet a pris un rat,* of a pistol missing fire, in 18th-cent. writers).

RATAFIA, *sm.* ratafia. Origin unknown.

RATATINER (SE), *vpr.* to shrivel up. Origin unknown.

RATE, *sf.* milt, spleen; of Germ. origin, Neth. *rate,* properly honeycomb, whence sense of spleen, from supposed likeness of the cellular tissue of the spleen to a honeycomb.—Der. *ratelée, ratéleux.*

RÂTEAU, *sm.* a rake; formerly *ratel,* originally *rastel,* from L. rastellum (found in Suetonius, whence *rastel,* then *ratel* (by loss of *s,* see Hist. Gram. p. 81), then *râteau* (for *el=eau* see *agneau*).—Der. (from O.Fr. *ratel*) *râteler, ratelée* (partic. subst.), *râteleur, râtelier.*

RATER, *vn.* to miss fire. See *rat.*

Ratification, *sf.* ratification; from L. ratificationem*.

Ratifier, *va.* to ratify; from L. ratificare*, der. from ratum.

RATINE, *sf.* a ratteen. Origin unknown.—Der. *ratiner.*

Ration, *sf.* a ration; from L. rationem. Its doublet is *raison,* q. v.

Rational, *sm.* a breastplate (Jewish); from L. rationale (found in St. Jerome).

Rationnel, *adj.* rational; from L. rationalis.

RATISSER, *vn.* to scrape off. See *rature.*—Der. *ratissage, ratissoire, ratissure.*

RATON, *sm.* a racoon. See *rat.*

RATTACHER, *va.* to fasten again. See *attacher.*

RATTEINDRE, *va.* to overtake again. See *atteindre.*

RATTRAPER, *va.* to catch again. See *attraper.*

RATURE, *sf.* an erasure; der. from O. Fr. verb *rater.* Origin unknown. This verb *rater* gives another derivation *ratisser.*—Der. *raturer.*

Raucité, *sf.* hoarseness; from L. raucitatem.

Rauque, *adj.* hoarse; from L. raucus.

RAVAGE, *sf.* ravage. See *ravir.*—Der. *ravager, ravageur.*

RAVALER, *va.* to lower, swallow again; compd. of *re-* and O. Fr. verb *avaler.* For etymology see *aval.*—Der. *ravalement.*

RAVAUDER, *va.* to mend (old clothes), properly to strengthen, fortify; compd. of *re-* and a form *avauder**, which is from L. advalidare*, compd. of Class. Lat. validare. Advalidáre, contrd. regularly (see § 52) to adval'dare, becomes *avauder**. For dv=*v* see § 168; for al=*au* see *agneau.*—Der. *ravaudage, ravaudeur, ravauderie.*

RAVE, *sf.* a long radish. Sp. *raba,* It. *rapa,* from L. rapa. For p=*v* see § 111.—Der. *ravier, ravière.*

† **Ravelin,** *sm.* a ravelin; introd. in 16th cent. from It. *rivellino.*

RAVIGOTER (SE), *vpr.* to recover one's strength; corruption of O. Fr. verb *ravigorer*, der. from L. **vigorem**.—Der. *ravigote* (verbal subst.).

RAVILIR, *vn.* to debase. See *re-* and *avilir.*

RAVIN, *sm.* a ravine, hollow road. See *ravine.*

RAVINE, *sf.* properly a torrent rushing down, then ravine. Prov. *rabina*, from L. **rapina**, act of carrying off, thence sense of a swift torrent which digs out a deep bed. For **p** = *v* see § 111.—Der. *ravin.*

RAVIR, *va.* to ravish. It. *rapire*, from L. **rapere**. For change of quantity, **rapĕre** = **rapēre**, see Hist. Gram. p. 133. **Rapere** becomes *ravir*: for **p** = *v* see § 111; for **e** = *i* see § 59.—Der. *ravissant*, *ravissement*, *ravisseur*, *ravage* (der. from *ravir*, cp. *remplage* from *remplir*).

RAVISER (SE), *vpr.* to alter one's mind. See *re-* and *aviser.*

RAVITAILLER, *va.* to revictual; compd. of *re-* and *avitailler.*

RAVIVER, *va.* to revive (a fire), rouse up. See *re-* and *aviver.*

RAVOIR, *va.* to get back. See *re-* and *avoir.*

RAYER, *va.* to scratch, erase. Prov. *raiar*, Sp. *radiar*, It. *radiare*, from L. **radiare**. For loss of medial **d** see *accabler.*—Der. *rayure.*

RAYON, *sm.* a ray. See *rais.*—Der. *rayonner.*

RAYONNER, *vn.* to radiate, irradiate. See *rayon.*—Der. *rayonnant*, *rayonné*, *rayonnement.*

RE-, prefixed *particle*, denoting repetition, renewal, reciprocity, increase; from L. **re-**. Before words beginning with a vowel **re-** usually loses the *e* (*r-attacher*, *r-endormir*, etc., for *re-attacher*, *re-endormir*, etc.). Before *s* **re-** is assimilated to *res-* (*ressembler*, *ressusciter* for *resembler resusciter*, etc.).

Réactif, *adj.* reacting; from L. **reactivus** *, from **re-agere**. See *réagir.*

Réaction, *sf.* a reaction. See *re-* and *action.*

Réaggraver, *va.* to censure by a reaggravation (canon law). See *re-* and *aggraver.*

Réagir, *vn.* to react; from L. **reagere**. For letter-changes see *agir.*

RÉAJOURNER, *va.* to readjourn. See *re-* and *ajourner.*—Der. *réajournement.*

† **Réal**, *sm.* a real (Spanish coin); from Sp. *real*, lit. *royal.* Its doublet is *royal*, q. v.

† **Réalgar**, *sm.* (Min.) realgar; from Sp. *rejalgar.*

Réaliser, *va.* to realise; from L. **realis** *. —Der. *réalisation*, *réalisme*, *réaliste.*

Réalité, *sf.* reality; from L. **realitatem** *, from **realis** *.

Réapparition, *sf.* reappearance. See *re-* and *apparition.*

RÉAPPELER, *va.* to call over the names again. See *re-* and *appeler.*—Der. *réappel* (verbal subst.).

RÉAPPOSER, *va.* to reaffix. See *re-* and *apposer.*—Der. *réapposition.*

Réassigner, *va.* to reassign. See *re-* and *assigner.*—Der. *réassignation.*

RÉATTELER, *va.* to harness again. See *re-* and *atteler.*

REBAISSER, *va.* to lower again. See *re-* and *baisser.*

REBANDER, *va.* to bind again. See *re-* and *bander.*

Rebaptiser, *va.* to rebaptize; from L. **rebaptizare** (found in St. Augustine and St. Jerome).

RÉBARBATIF, *adj.* stern, dogged, cross; from *rebarbe* *, compd. of *re-* and *barbe*, q. v.

REBÂTIR, *va.* to rebuild. See *re-* and *bâtir.*

REBATTRE, *va.* to beat again. See *re-* and *battre.*—Der. *rebattu.*

† **Rebec**, *sm.* a rebeck; from It. *ribeca.*

Rebelle, *adj.* rebellious; from L. **rebellis.**

Rebeller (Se), *vpr.* to rebel, revolt; from L. **rebellare.**

Rébellion, *sf.* a rebellion; from L. **rebellionem.**

REBÉNIR, *va.* to bless again. See *re-* and *bénir.*

REBÉQUER (SE), *vpr.* to be impertinent. See *re-* and *bec.*

REBLANCHIR, *va.* to whiten again. See *re-* and *blanchir.*

REBONDIR, *vn.* to rebound. See *re-* and *bondir.*—Der. *rebondi*, *rebondissement.*

REBORDER, *va.* to border again. See *re-* and *border.*—Der. *rebord* (verbal subst.).

REBOUCHER, *va.* to stop up again. See *re-* and *boucher.*

REBOUILLIR, *vn.* to boil again. See *re-* and *bouillir.*

REBOURS, *sm.* the wrong way (of a stuff); from L. **reburrus** *, rough, in late Lat. documents: we find, in the Glosses of Isidore, '**reburrus** = hispidus.' **Reburrus**, contrd. regularly (see § 50) to **reburr's**, becomes *rebours.* For **u** = *ou* see § 97.—Der. *rebours* (adj.).

REBOUTEUR, *sm.* a bone-setter; from *re-bouter.* See *re-* and *bouter.* Its doublet is *raboter*, q. v.

REBOUTONNER, *va.* to rebutton. See *re-* and *boutonner.*

REBRIDER, *va.* to bridle again. See *re-* and *brider*.

REBROCHER, *va.* to restitch. See *re-* and *brocher*.

REBRODER, *va.* to reimbroider. See *re-* and *broder*.

REBROUSSER, *va.* to turn back, to retrace (one's steps); formerly *rebrosser*. For etymology see *brosse*; for o = *ou* see § 86.

† **Rebuffade**, *sf.* a repulse, rebuff; from It. *rabbuffo*.

† **Rébus**, *sm.* a rebus, pun; formerly *rébus de Picardie*; of hist. origin (see § 33). The basoche-clerks of Picardy used yearly to compose a Latin satiric poem on the topics of the day 'de rebus quae geruntur.'

REBUTER, *va.* to repel. See *re-* and *buter*. —Der. *rebut* (verbal subst.), *rebut*ant.

RECACHETER, *va.* to reseal. See *re-* and *cacheter*.

Récalcitrant, *adj.* recalcitrant; from L. recalcitrantem.

Récalcitrer, *va.* to recalcitrate; from L. recalcitrare.

Récapituler, *va.* to recapitulate; from L. recapitulare (found in Tertullian).—Der. *récapitul*ation.

RECARDER, *va.* to card again. See *re-* and *carder*.

RECASSER, *va.* to break again. See *re-* and *casser*.

Recéder, *va.* to recede; from L. recedere.

Receler, *va.* to conceal. See *re-* and *celer*. —Der. *recèle*, *recèl*eur, *recèl*ement.

Recenser, *va.* to recount; from L. recensere.—Der. *resencement*.

Récent, *adj.* recent; from L. recentem. —Der. *récemment*.

RECEPER, *va.* to cut down (wood). See *re-* and *cep*.—Der. *recepée* (partic. subst.), *recepage*.

† **Récépissé**, *sm.* a receipt; from L. recepisse.

Réceptacle, *sm.* a receptacle; from L. receptaculum.

Réception, *sf.* reception; from L. receptionem.

RECERCLER, *va.* to hook again. See *re-* and *cercler*.

RECETTE, *sf.* a receipt. Prov. *recepta*, It. *ricetta*, from L. **recepta***, a receipt in medieval Lat. texts, as in a 13th-cent. charter: 'Compotum et rationem legitimam de receptis et misiis ob hoc factis semel in anno reddere teneantur.' **Recepta** becomes *recette*. For pt = *tt* see § 168.

RECEVOIR, *va.* to receive; from L. recipere. For -cipere = *-cevoir* see *apercevoir*.—Der. *recev*able, *recev*eur.

Recez, *sm.* a recess; from L. recessus.

RECHANGE, *sm.* an exchange; verbal subst. of *rechanger**; see *changer*.

RÉCHAPPER, *vn.* to escape. See *re-* and *échapper*.

RECHARGER, *va.* to reload. See *re-* and *charger*.—Der. *rechargement*.

RECHASSER, *va.* to drive back. See *re-* and *chasser*.

RÉCHAUD, *sm.* a chafing-dish; verbal subst. of *réchauder**, comp. of *re-* and *échauder*. See *chaud*.

RÉCHAUFFER, *va.* to rewarm. See *re-* and *échauffer*.—Der. *réchauffement*.

RECHAUSSER, *va.* to put on again (shoes, stockings). See *re-* and *chausser*.

RÊCHE, *adj.* rough (to the senses), then restive, indocile; formerly *resche*, from Germ. *resche*. For loss of s see Hist. Gram. p. 81. —Der. *réch*in, *rech*igner.

RECHERCHER, *va.* to seek again. See *re-* and *chercher*. — Der. *recherche* (verbal subst.), *recherché*.

RECHIGNER, *vn.* to look cross, surly. See *rêche*.

RECHOIR, *vn.* to relapse. See *re-* and *choir*. —Der. *rechute* (see *re-* and *chute*.)

RECHUTE, *sf.* a relapse. See *rechoir*.

Récidive, *sf.* (Legal) a second offence; from L. recidivus.—Der. *récidiv*er.

† **Récif**, *sm.* a reef; from Port. *recifé*.

† **Récipé**, *sm.* a prescription; from L. recipe.

Récipiendaire, *sm.* a new member (about to be received); from L. recipiendarius.

Récipient, *sm.* a recipient; from L. recipientem.

Réciprocité, *sf.* reciprocity; from L. reciprocitatem.

Réciproque, *adj.* reciprocal; from L. reciprocus.

Récit, *sm.* a recital. See *réciter*.

Récitateur, *sm.* a reciter; from L. recitatorem.

Récitation, *sf.* recitation; from L. recitationem.

Réciter, *va.* to recite; from L. recitare.—Der. *récit*atif, *récit*ant, *récit* (verbal subst.).

Réclamation, *sf.* a demand, opposition; from L. reclamationem.

Réclamer, *va.* to demand; from L. reclamare.—Der. *réclame* (verbal subst.).

RECLOUER, *va.* to renail. See *re-* and *clouer*.

RECLURE, *va.* to sequester, shut up; from

L. recludere. For -cludere=*-clure* see *exclure*.

RECLUS, *sm.* a recluse; from L. **reclusus**. —Der. *reclus*ion.

RECOGNER, *va.* to knock in again. See *re-* and *cogner*.

Récognitif, *adj.* (Legal) ratifying a liability; from L. recognitivus *, der. from recognitus.

RECOIFFER, *va.* to redress (hair). See *re-* and *coiffer*.

RECOIN, *sm.* a nook. See *re-* and *coin*.

Récoler, *va.* to read evidence to (a witness), verify; from L. recolere.—Der. *récol*ement.

RECOLLER, *va.* to paste again. See *re-* and *coller*.

Récollet, *sm.* Recollet (a religious order); from L. recollectus. For ct=*t* see § 168. Its doublet is *recueille*, q. v.

† **Récolte**, *sf.* a harvest; from It. *raccolta*. —Der. *récolt*er.

RECOMMANDER, *va.* to recommend. See *re-* and *commander*.—Der. *recommand*able, *recommand*ation.

RECOMMENCER, *va.* to begin anew. See *re-* and *commencer*.

Récompenser, *va.* to recompense. See *re-* and *compenser*.—Der. *récompense* (verbal subst.).

RECOMPOSER, *va.* to recompose. See *re-* and *composer*.—Der. *recomposition*.

RECOMPTER, *va.* to recount. See *re-* and *compter*.

Réconciliateur, *sm.* a reconciler; from L. reconciliatorem.

Réconciliation, *sf.* reconciliation; from L. reconciliationem.

Réconcilier, *va.* to reconcile; from L. reconciliare.—Der. *réconcili*able, ir*réconcili*able.

RECONDUIRE, *va.* to reconduct. See *re-* and *conduire*.

RÉCONFORTER, *va.* to comfort, revive. See *re-* and *conforter*.—Der. *réconfort* (verbal subst.), *réconfort*ation.

RECONNAÎTRE, *va.* to recognise. See *re-* and *connaître*.—Der. *reconnaiss*able, *reconnaiss*ant, *reconnaiss*ance.

RECONQUÉRIR, *va.* to reconquer. See *re-* and *conquérir*.

Reconstitution, *sf.* reconstitution. See *re-* and *constitution*.

Reconstruction, *sf.* reconstruction. See *re-* and *construction*.

Reconstruire, *va.* to reconstruct. See *re-* and *construire*.

Recopier, *va.* to recopy. See *re-* and *copier*.

RECOQUILLER, *va.* to curl up, cockle up. See *re-* and *coquille*.—Der. *recoquill*ement.

Recorder, *va.* to remember; from L. recordari.—Der. *recors* (formerly *records*, one who remembers, then a witness; in which sense it is found as a legal term in O. Fr.: it later came to mean an assistant, then an armed agent).

Recors, *sm.* a bailiff's follower. See *recorder*.

RECOUCHER, *va.* to lay flat again, put again to bed. See *re-* and *coucher*.

RECOUDRE, *va.* to sew again. See *re-* and *coudre*.

RECOUPER, *va.* to cut again. See *re-* and *couper*.—Der. *recoupe* (verbal subst.), *recoupe*tte.

RECOURBER, *va.* to bend round. See *re-* and *courbe*.

RECOURIR, *vn.* to run again, to have recourse to; from L. recurrere. For change of accent see Hist. Gram. p. 133; for u=*ou* see § 97; for rr=*r* see § 168; for -ére=*ir* see § 59.—Der. *recours* (see *cours*).

RECOUVRER, *va.* to recover. Sp. *recobrar*, It. *recuperare*, from L. **recuperare**, by regular contr. (see § 52) of recupĕráre to **recup'rare**, whence *recouvrer*. For u=*ou* see § 97; for p=*v* see § 111. *Recouvrer* is a doublet of *récupérer*, q. v.—Der. *recouvr*able, *recouvr*ance, *recouvre*ment.

RECOUVRIR, *va.* to cover again. See *ré-* and *couvrir*.

RECRACHER, *va.* to spit out again. See *re-* and *cracher*.

Récréer, *va.* to recreate, create anew; from L. recreare.—Der. *récréation*, *récréatif*.

RECRÉER, *va.* to recreate, amuse. See *re-* and *créer*.

RECRÉPIR, *va.* to rough-coat, patch up. See *re-* and *crépir*.

RÉCRIER, *va.* to cry out again. See *re-* and *écrier*.

Récriminer, *va.* to recriminate; from L. re and criminari.—Der. *récrimin*ation, *récrimin*atoire.

RÉCRIRE, *va.* to rewrite. See *re-* and *écrire*.

RECROÎTRE, *vn.* to spring again. See *re-* and *croître*.—Der. *recrue*.

RECROQUEVILLER (SE), *vpr.* to shrivel up. Origin unknown.

RECRU, *adj.* tired out; p.p. of O. Fr. *recroire*, from L. **recredere se** * (sc. to entrust oneself to the conqueror, give oneself up, avow oneself to be helpless). For letter-changes see *accroire*.

RECRUE, *sf.* recruiting. See *recroître*.—Der. *recrut*er (from O. Fr. masc. *recrut*).

RECRUTER, *va.* to recruit. See *recrue.*—Dér. *recruteur, recrutement.*

† **Recta,** *adv.* punctually, right; from L. recta.

Rectangle, *sm.* a rectangle; from L. rectangulus, found in a 7th-cent. author.—Der. *rectangulaire.*

Recteur, *sm.* a rector; from L. rectorem.—Der. *rectoral, rectorat.*

Rectifier, *va.* to rectify; from L. rectificare.—Der. *rectification.*

Rectiligne, *adj.* rectilinear; from L. rectilineus. For letter-changes see *ligne.*

Rectitude, *sf.* rectitude; from L. rectitudinem.

† **Recto,** *sm.* the right-hand page (in a book); from L. recto.

† **Rectum,** *sm.* (Anat.) the rectum; from L. rectum.

REÇU, *sm.* a receipt; weak p.p. of *recevoir* (q. v.).

RECUEILLIR, *va.* to gather, cull; from L. recolligere. For letter-changes see *accueillir.*—Der. *recueil* (verbal subst.), *recueillement.*

RECUIRE, *va.* to reheat, anneal. See *re-* and *cuire.*

RECULER, *va.* to move back. See *cul.*—Der. *recul* (verbal subst.), *reculée* (partic. subst.), *reculade, reculement, reculé, à reculons.*

Récupérer, *va.* to recover; from L. recuperare. Its doublet is *recouvrer,* q. v.

RÉCURER, *va.* to scour. See *re-* and *écurer.*

Récusable, *adj.* liable to challenge; from L. recusabilis. For **-abilis** = *-able* see *affable.*

Récusation, *sf.* a challenge; from L. recusationem.

Récuser, *va.* to challenge; from L. recusare. Its doublet is *ruser,* q. v.

Rédacteur, *sm.* a writer, editor; from L. redactorem *, from redactum, supine of redigere. See *rédiger.*

Rédaction, *sf.* the drawing up (of deeds, etc.); from L. redactionem *, from redactum, supine of redigere. See *rédiger.*

REDAN, *sm.* (Archit.) a skew-back, redan; in 17th cent. *reden* and *redent,* properly a toothed-work, as is clearly shown by the old spelling *redent*; for the later change from *reden* to *redan* see *andouille.* For the etymology of *redent,* see *re-* and *dent.*

Rédarguer, *va.* to reprove; from L. redarguere.

Reddition, *sf.* a giving in (of accounts); from L. redditionem.

REDÉFAIRE, *va.* to undo again. See *re-* and *défaire.*

REDEMANDER, *va.* to ask again. See *re-* and *demander.*

Rédempteur, *sm.* a redeemer; from L. redemptorem (found in St. Jerome).

Rédemption, *sf.* redemption; from L. redemptionem (found in Prudentius). Its doublet is *rançon,* q. v.

REDESCENDRE, *vn.* to descend again. See *re-* and *descendre.*

REDEVABLE, *adj.* indebted. See *redevoir.*

REDEVANCE, *sf.* a rent, service. See *redevoir.*

REDEVENIR, *vn.* to become again. See *re-* and *devenir.*

REDEVOIR, *va.* to remain in one's debt. See *re-* and *devoir.*—Der. *redevable, redevance.*

Rédhibition, *sf.* (Legal) an action to set aside a contract of sale; from L. redhibitionem.

Rédhibitoire, *adj.* setting aside a contract of sale; from L. redhibitorius.

Rédiger, *va.* to draw out; from L. redigere.

Rédimer (Se), *vpr.* to redeem oneself; from L. redimere.

† **Redingote,** *sf.* a frock-coat; from Engl. *riding-coat.*

REDIRE, *va.* to repeat. See *re* and *dire.*—Der. *redite* (partic. subst.).

REDITE, *sf.* a repetition. See *redire.*

Rédondance, *sf.* redundancy; from L. redundantia. For **-tia** = *-ce* see *agencer*; for **u** = **o** see § 97.

Rédonder, *vn.* to be redundant; from L. redundare.

REDONNER, *va.* to give back. See *re-* and *donner.*

REDORER, *va.* to regild. See *re-* and *dorer.*

REDOUBLER, *va.* to redouble. See *re-* and *doubler.*—Der. *redoublement.*

† **Redoute,** *sf.* a redoubt; introd. in 16th cent. from It. *ridotto.* Its doublet is *réduit,* q. v.

REDOUTER, *va.* to dread. See *re-* and *douter.*—Der. *redoutable.*

REDRESSER, *va.* to straighten. See *re-* and *dresser.*—Der. *redressement, redresseur.*

Réductible, *adj.* reducible; from L. reductibilis *, der. from reductus, see *réduire.*

Réductif, *adj.* reductive; from L. reductivus *, der. from reductus.

Réduction, *sf.* a reduction; from L. reductionem.

RÉDUIRE, *va.* to reduce; from L. re-

ducere. For **ducere**=*duire* see *conduire*.—Der. *réduit* (partic. subst.).

Reduplicatif, *adj.* reduplicative; from L. reduplicativus *, der. from reduplicatus.

Réduplication, *sf.* reduplication; from L. reduplicationem.

Réédification, *sf.* rebuilding. See *re-* and *édification*.

Réédifier, *va.* to rebuild. See *re-* and *édifier*.

Réel, *adj.* real; from L. realis *, from rem. —Der. *réel*lement.

Réélection, *sf.* re-election. See *re-* and *élection*.

RÉÉLIRE, *va.* to re-elect. See *re-* and *élire*.

Réexportation, *sf.* re-exportation. See *re-* and *exportation*.

Réexporter, *va.* to re-export. See *re-* and *exporter*.

REFAIRE, *va.* to remake. See *re-* and *faire*. —Der. *refait* (partic. subst.)

REFAUCHER, *va.* to mow again. See *re-* and *faucher*.

Réfection, *sf.* a refection; from L. refectionem.

Réfectoire, *sm.* a refectory; from eccles. L. refectorium *, properly a place in which one refreshes oneself.

REFENDRE, *va.* to cleave again. See *re-* and *fendre*.—Der. *refend* (verbal subst.).

Référé, *sm.* an application to a judge in chambers. See *référer*.

Référendaire, *sm.* a referendary (officer connected with the seals); from L. referendarius.

Référer, *va.* to refer; from L. referre.—Der. *référé* (partic. subst.).

REFERMER, *va.* to restrict. See *re-* and *fermer*.

REFERRER, *va.* to shoe again. See *re-* and *ferrer*.

RÉFLÉCHIR, *vn.* to reflect. It. *riflettere*, from L. **reflectere**. For **ct**=*ch* see *allécher*; for **e**=*i* see § 59.—Der. *réfléchi*, *réfléch*issement, ir*réfléchi*.

Réflecteur, *sm.* a reflector; from L. reflectorem.

Refléter, *va.* to reflect (light, etc.); in 14th cent. *reflecter*, from L. reflectere. For loss of c see *affété*.—Der. *reflet* (verbal subst.)

REFLEURIR, *vn.* to reflourish. See *re-* and *fleurir*.

Réflexion, *sf.* a reflexion; from L. reflexionem. Its doublet is *réflection*.

Refluer, *vn.* to flow back; from L. refluere.

Reflux, *sm.* a reflux. See *re-* and *flux*.

REFONDRE, *va.* to recast. See *re-* and *fondre*.—Der. *refonte* (partic. subst., see *absoute*).

Réformateur, *sm.* a reformer; from L. reformatorem.

Réformation, *sf.* reformation; from L. reformationem.

Réformer, *va.* to reform; from L. reformare.—Der. *réform*able, *réforme* (verbal subst.).

Reformer, *va.* to form anew. See *re-* and *former*.

REFOULER, *va.* to drive back. See *re-* and *fouler*.—Der. *refoul*ement, *refoul*oir.

Réfractaire, *adj.* refractory; from L. refractarius.

Réfracter, *va.* to refract; from L. refractare *, from refractum.

Réfractif, *adj.* refractive; from L. refractivus.

Réfraction, *sf.* refraction; from L. refractionem.

REFRAIN, *sm.* burden, refrain (of a song); verbal subst. of O. Fr. *refraindre* (to break, as the refrain breaks a song into equal parts). *Refraindre* is from L. **refrangere**. **Refrángĕre** loses its atonic ĕ (see § 51); then loses **g** between two consonants (see Hist. Gram. p. 81); then an euphonic *d* is inserted (see Hist. Gram. p. 73); lastly **a**=*ai*, see § 54.

Réfrangible, *adj.* refrangible; from L. refrangibilis *, from refrangere.—Der. *refrangibil*ité.

REFRAPPER, *va.* to strike again. See *re-* and *frapper*.

Refréner, *va.* to bridle; from L. refrenare.

Réfrigérant, *adj.* refrigerant; from L. refrigerantem.

Réfrigération, *sf.* refrigeration; from L. refrigerationem.

Réfringent, *adj.* refracting; from L. refringentem.

REFROGNER (SE), *vpr.* to frown; compd. of *frogner* and a form the origin of which is unknown.—Der. *renfrogner* (the same word as *refrogner*; for intercalated *n* see *concombre*).

REFROIDIR, *va.* to chill, cool. See *re-* and *froid*.—Der. *refroid*issement.

Refuge, *sm.* a refuge, shelter; from L. refugium.—Der. (se) *réfugier*.

Réfugier (Se), *vpr.* to take shelter. See *refuge*.—Der. *réfugié* (partic. subst.).

REFUSER, *va.* to refuse; from L. **refutiare** *, from **refutare** (to push back,

whence to refuse). For **ti** = *s* see *agencer.* —Der. *refus* (verbal subst.).

Réfutation, *sf.* a refutation; from L. refutationem.

Réfuter, *va.* to refute; from L. refutare.

REGAGNER, *va.* to regain. See *re-* and *gagner.*—Der. *regain* (verbal subst.)

RÉGAIN, *sm.* return (of health). See *regagner.*

RÉGAIN, *sm.* aftermath; compd. of *re-* and O. Fr. *gain*, originally *gaïn*, and *waïn* (grass which grows in meadows that have been mown); It. *guaime*, of Germ. origin, from a form *weidima* *, der. from O. H. G. *weida* *, grass, pasture, and the Lat. suffix **ime**. *Weidime*, losing its medial *d* (see *accabler*), becomes *gaïn*. For *wei* = *ga* see *gagner*; for *ime* = *in* see *airain.*

Régal, *sm.* a banquet, entertainment. See *régaler.*

Régale, *sf.* the regale (right of the crown to receive revenues of vacant benefices); from L. regalis. Its doublet is *royal*, q. v.—Der. *régal*ien.

† **Régaler**, *va.* to regale; from Sp. *regalar.*—Der. *régal* (verbal subst.), *régal*ant, *régal*ade, *régale*ment.

REGARDER, *va.* to look. See *re-* and *garder.*—Der. *regard* (verbal subst.), *regard*ant.

REGARNIR, *va.* to refurnish. See *re-* and *garnir.*

† **Régate**, *sf.* a regatta; from Venetian *regatta.*

Régénérateur, *sm.* a regenerator; from L. regeneratorem *.

Régénération, *sf.* regeneration; from L. regenerationem.

Régénérer, *va.* to regenerate; from L. regenerare.

Régent, *sm.* a regent; from L. regentem. —Der. *régence*, *régenter.*

Régicide, *sm.* a regicide; from L. regicida. For termination *cide*, see *parricide.*

RÉGIE, *sf.* a responsible administration, excise-office. See *régir.*

REGIMBER, *vn.* to kick. Origin unknown.

Régime, *sm.* regimen, diet, government, system; from L. regimen.

Régiment, *sm.* a regiment; from L. regimentum.—Der. *régiment*aire.

Région, *sf.* a region; from L. regionem.

RÉGIR, *va.* to govern; from L. regere. For **e** = *i* see § 59.—Der. *régie* (partic. subst.), *régi*sseur.

RÉGISSEUR, *sm.* a manager. See *régir.*

REGISTRE. See *registre.*—Der. en*regist*rer.

REGÎTRE, *sm.* a register, also *registre*; from L. **registrum** * (found in Papias): 'Registrum liber qui rerum gestarum memoriam continet.' Registrum or regestrum is an altered form of **regestum**, a journal, der. from **regestus**. Registrum becomes *registre*, then *regître* by loss of *s*, see Hist. Gram. p. 81.

RÈGLE, *sf.* a rule; from L. **regula**. For regulai loss of **u** see § 51.

RÈGLEMENT, *sm.* a regulation. See *régler.* —Der. *réglement*er, *réglement*aire.

RÉGLER, *va.* to regulate; from L. **regulare**, by regular contr. (see *accointer*) of **regŭlare** to **reg'lare**.—Der. *règle*ment, *régle*t, *régle*ttе, *régle*ur (its doublet is *régulateur*, q. v.), *déréglé.*

† **Réglisse**, *sf.* licorice; from Sp. *regaliz.*

Règne, *sm.* a reign; from L. regnum.

Régner, *va.* to reign; from L. regnare.

Regnicole, *smf.* a native; from L. regnicola.

REGONFLER, *va.* to swell again, inflate. See *re-* and *gonfler.*—Der. *regonfle*ment.

REGORGER, *va.* to gorge again. See *re-* and *gorge.*—Der. *regorge*ment.

REGRATTER, *va.* to scratch again, regrate, bargain. See *re-* and *gratter.*—Der. *regrat*, (verbal subst.), *regratt*ier, *regratt*erie.

REGRETTER, *va.* to regret; formerly *regreter* (meaning to pity), compd. of *re-* and the form *greter* *; of Germ. origin, Goth. *gretan*, to greet.—Der. *regret* (verbal subst.), *regrett*able.

Régulariser, *va.* to set in order; from L. regularis. See *régulier.*—Der. *régularis*ation.

Régularité, *sf.* regularity; from L. regularitatem *, der. from regularis.

Régulateur, *sm.* a regulator; from L. regulatorem *, der. from regulare. Its doublet is *régleur*, q. v.

Régulier, *adj.* regular; from L. regularis.

Réhabiliter, *va.* to rehabilitate. See *re-* and *habiliter.*—Der. *réhabilit*ation.

Réhabituer, *va.* to habituate again. See *re-* and *habituer.*

REHAUSSER, *va.* to raise higher. See *re-* and *hausser.*—Der. *rehauss*ement.

Réimporter, *va.* to re-import. See *re-* and *importer.*

Réimposer, *va.* to re-impose. See *re-* and *imposer.*

Réimposition, *sf.* a re-imposition. See *re-* and *imposition.*

Réimpression, *sf.* re-impression. See *re-* and *impression.*

Réimprimer, *va.* to reprint. See *re-* and *imprimer*.

REIN, *sm.* kidney, loins; from L. **ren**. For e = *ei* see *frein* and § 61.—Der. *éreinter*.

REINE, *sf.* a queen; formerly *reïne*, from L. **regina**. For loss of medial g see *accabler*. —Der. *reinette*.

REINETTE, *sf.* a pippin (apple). See *reine*.

Réinstaller, *va.* to reinstall. See *re-* and *installer*.—Der. *réinstallation*.

Réintégration, *sf.* reinstatement; from L. **reintegrationem**.

Reintégrer, *va.* to reinstate; from L. **reintegrare**.

Réitération, *sf.* reiteration; from L. **reiterationem**.

Réitérer, *va.* to reiterate; from L. **reiterare**.

† **Reitre**, *sm.* a horseman; introd. in 16th cent. from Germ. *reiter*.

REJAILLIR, *vn.* to gush out. See *re-* and *jaillir*.—Der. *rejaillissement*.

REJETER, *va.* to reject; from L. **rejectare**. For ct = *t* see *affîté*.—Der. *rejet* (verbal subst.), *rejetable*, *rejeton*.

REJOINDRE, *va.* to rejoin. See *re-* and *joindre*.

REJOINTOYER, *va.* to rejoint. See *re-* and *joint*.

REJOUER, *va.* to play again. See *re-* and *jouer*.

RÉJOUIR, *va.* to delight, rejoice. See *re-* and *jouir*.—Der. *réjouissant*, *réjouissance*.

RELÂCHER, *va.* to slacken, relax; from L. **relaxare**. For letter-changes see *lâcher*. Its doublet is *relaxer*, q. v.—Der. *relâche* (verbal subst.), *relâchant*, *relâchement*.

RELAIS, *sm.* a relay. See *relayer*.

RELANCER, *va.* to start anew (hunting term). See *re-* and *lancer*.

Relaps, *adj.* relapsed; from L. **relapsus**.

RÉLARGIR, *va.* to widen. See *re-* and *élargir*.

Relater, *va.* to relate; from L. **relatare***, der. from **relatum**, supine of **referre**.

Relatif, *adj.* relative; from L. **relativus**.

Relation, *sf.* a relation; from L. **relationem**.

RELAVER, *va.* to wash again. See *re-* and *laver*.

Relaxation, *sf.* relaxation; from L. **relaxationem**.

Relaxer, *va.* to release; from L. **relaxare**. Its doublet is *relâcher*, q. v.

RELAYER, *va.* to relieve (take place of); compd. of *re-* and O. Fr. *layer*, to discontinue, stop. *Layer* is of Germ. origin, Goth. *latan*. This word has given birth to a Low Lat. type **latare***, whence *layer* (cp. **dilatare**, *délayer*); for loss of medial t see *abbaye*, hence *layer*; for a = *ai* see § 54.—Der. *relai* (verbal subst. of *relayer*, to stop, properly a halt, rest. *Relais*, in the phrase *lais et relais de mer*, is the verbal subst. of *relaisser*, see *laisser*).

Reléguer, *va.* to banish; from L. **relegare**.—Der. *relégation*.

RELENT, *sm.* mouldiness; from L. **redolentem**, by regular contr. (see § 52) of **redŏlĕntem** to **red'lĕntem**, whence *relent*. For dl = *l* see § 168.

RELEVER, *va.* to raise anew; from L. **relevare**.—Der. *relief* (verbal subst., from L. **relevium**, found in many medieval Lat. texts: 'Et ibi omnes barones concesserunt sibi **relevium**,' from an 11th-cent. document. **Relevium** becomes very regularly *relief*; for e = *ie* see § 56; for v = *f* see *bœuf*), *relevailles*, *relèvement*, *relevé* (partic. subst.), *relevée* (partic. subst. fem.), *releveur*.

RELIEF, *sm.* a foil, set-off. See *relever*.

RELIEF, *sm.* relief (in art). See *relever*.—Der. *bas-relief* (sculpture raised on a level ground, lit. low relief, opposite to round, high relief).

RELIEFS, *sm.* remains (from table), scraps. See *relever*.

RELIER, *va.* to bind; from L. **religare**. For letter-changes see *lier*.—Der. *relieur*, *reliure*, *reliage*.

Religieux, *adj.* religious; from L. **religiosus**.

Religion, *sf.* religion; from L. **religionem**. —Der. *religionnaire*, *coreligionnaire*.

Reliquaire, *sm.* a reliquary. See *relique*.

Reliquat, *sm.* balance (of an account); from L. **reliquatum**.—Der. *reliquataire*.

Relique, *sf.* a relic; from L. **reliquiae**.—Der. *reliquaire*.

RELIRE, *va.* to read again. See *re-* and *lire*.

Relouer, *va.* to let, hire, again. See *re-* and *louer*.

RELUIRE, *vn.* to shine; from L. **relucere**. For letter-changes see *luire*.—Der. *reluisant*.

REMANIER, *va.* to handle again. See *re-* and *manier*.—Der. *remaniement*.

RÉMARIER, *va.* to remarry. See *re-* and *marier*.

REMARQUER, *va.* to remark. See *re-* and *marquer*.—Der. *remarque* (verbal subst.), *remarquable*.

REMBALLER, *va.* to pack again. See *re-* and *emballer.*

REMBARQUER, *va.* to re-embark. See *re-* and *embarquer.*—Der. *rembarquement.*

REMBARRER, *va.* to repel; compd. of *re-* and *embarrer* *. See *barrer.*

REMBLAYER, *va.* to embank; compd. of *re-* and *emblayer. Emblayer* is the opposite of *déblayer*, q. v. — Der. *remblai* (verbal subst.).

REMBOÎTER, *va.* to clamp. See *re-* and *emboîter.*— Der. *remboîtement.*

REMBOURRER, *va.* to stuff out. See *bourre.*—Der. *rembourrement.*

REMBOURSER, *va.* to reimburse; compd. of *re-* and *embourser. Embourser* is the opposite of *débourser.* See *bourse.*—Der. *remboursement, remboursable.*

REMBRUNIR, *va.* to make darker, sadden. —Der. *rembrunissement.*

Remède, *sm.* a remedy; from L. remedium.

Remédier, *va.* to remedy, cure; from L. remediare.

REMÊLER, *va.* to mix again. See *re-* and *mêler.*

REMEMBRANCE, *sf.* remembrance; from O. Fr. verb *remembrer*, which from L. rememorare *. **Rememŏrâre** *, regularly contrd. (see § 52) to **remem'rare**, becomes *remembrer.* For **mr**=*mbr* see *absoudre.*

Remémorer, *va.* to remind; from L. rememorari.—Der. *remémoratif.*

REMERCIER, *va.* to thank. See *merci.*— Der. *remercîment.*

REMETTRE, *va.* to remit, put back; from L. remittere. For **i**=*e* see § 72.—Der. *remise* (partic. subst.).

REMEUBLER, *va.* to refurnish. See *re-* and *meubler.*

Réminiscence, *sf.* a reminiscence; from L. reminiscentia. For **-tia**=*-ce* see *agencer.*

REMISE, *sf.* delivery, surrender, job-carriage. See *remettre.*—Der. *remiser.*

Rémissible, *adj.* pardonable: from L. remissibilis.

Rémission, *sf.* pardon; from L. remissionem.

Rémittent, *adj.* remittant; from L. remittentem.

REMMENER, *va.* to lead back. See *re-* and *emmener.*

RÉMOLADE, *sm.* a charge (in farriery). See *remoudre.*

REMONTER, *va.* to remount. See *re-* and *monter.*—Der. *remonte* (verbal subst.), *remontage.*

REMONTRER, *va.* to remonstrate. See *re-* and *montrer.*—Der. *remontrant, remontrance.*

†**Rémora**, *sm.* (Ichth.) an obstacle, hindrance, remora; from L. **remora.**

REMORDRE, *va.* to bite again; from L. remordere. For letter-changes see *mordre.* —Der. *remords* (verbal subst.).

REMORDS, *sm.* remorse. See *remordre.*

REMORQUE, *sf.* towing; formerly *remolque*, from L. **remulcum.** For **u**=*o* see *annoncer*; for **l**=*r* see *apôtre.*—Der. *remorquer, remorqueur.*

REMOUDRE, *va.* to grind again. See *re-* and *moudre.*—Der. *remous* (formerly *remols*, verbal subst. of *remoldre*, primitive form of *moudre*; for *ol*=*ou* see *agneau*), *remoulade, remouleur.*

REMOULEUR, *sm.* a grinder. See *remoudre.*

REMOUS, *sm.* an eddy. See *remoudre.*

REMPAILLER, *va.* to new-bottom (a chair with straw). See *paille.*

REMPARER (SE), *vpr.* to fortify oneself (for defence); compd. of *re-* and *emparer.*— Der. *rempart* (formerly *rempar*, a more correct form, *rempar* being a verbal subst. of *remparer*).

REMPART, *sm.* a rampart. See *remparer.*

REMPLACER, *va.* to replace. See *re-* and *emplacer.*—Der. *remplaçant, remplacement.*

REMPLAGE, *sm.* filling up (casks); der. from *remplir*, q. v.; cp. *ravage* from *ravir.*

REMPLIR, *va.* to fill up. See *re-* and *emplir.*—Der. *remplissage.*

REMPLOYER, *va.* to employ again. See *re-* and *employer.*—Der. *remploi* (verbal subst.).

REMPLUMER, *va.* to feather again. See *plume.*

REMPOCHER, *va.* to put into one's pocket again. See *re-* and *empocher.*

REMPORTER, *va.* to carry back. See *re-* and *emporter.*

REMPOTER, *va.* (Hortic.) to pot again. See *pot.*—Der. *rempotage.*

RÉMUE-MÉNAGE, *sm.* a rummage. See *ménage* and *remuer.*

REMUER, *va.* to move, stir. See *re-* and *muer.*—Der. *remuant, remuage, remuement, remue-ménage.*

Rémunérateur, *sm.* a rewarder; from L. remuneratorem.

Rémunération, *sf.* remuneration; from L. remunerationem.

Rémunératoire, *adj.* remunerative; der. from *rémunérer*, q. v.

Rémunerer, *va.* to remunerate; from L. remunerare.

RENÂCLER, *vn.* to snort, snuff; formerly *renaquer*, originally *renasquer*. Origin unknown.

RENAÎTRE, *vn.* to be born again, revive; from L. **renascere***. For letter-changes see *naître*.—Der. *renaissant* (whence *renaissance*).

Rénal, *adj.* (Anat.) renal; from L. renalis.

RENARD, *sm.* a fox; formerly *regnard*, of hist. origin, see § 33. We have seen under *goupillon* that in O. Fr. the fox was called *goupil*, which name was supplanted by that of *Regnard*. *Maistre Regnard* is the surname of the fox in the Roman de Renard, a satirical work which had an unrivalled popularity in the middle ages. *Maître Regnard* properly = *Maître Rusé*. *Regnard* is of Germ. origin, Germ. *reginhart*. For *regnard* = *renard* see *assener*; for details of changes of sense see *baudet*.—Der. *renarde*, *renardeau*, *renardière*.

RENCAISSER, *va.* (Hortic.) to put into a box again. See *re-* and *encaisser*.—Der. *rencaissage*.

RENCHÉRIR, *van.* to outbid again, make dearer, make nice. See *re-* and *enchérir*.—Der. *renchéri* (partic. subst.), *renchérissement*.

RENCHÉRISSEMENT, *sm.* rise of prices again. See *renchérir*.

RENCONTRER, *va.* to meet; compd. of *re-* and O. Fr. *encontrer* (see *encontre*).—Der. *rencontre* (verbal subst.).

RENDEZ-VOUS, *sm.* an appointment, rendezvous. See *rendre* and *vous*.

RENDORMIR, *va.* to lull to sleep again. See *re-* and *endormir*.

RENDOUBLER, *va.* to turn in, make a tuck (in clothes). See *doubler*.

RENDRE, *va.* to return, restore. It. *rendere*, from L. **rendere***, in Carolingian documents. **Rendere** is a nasalised form of **reddere**: for intercalated **n** see *concombre*. Der. *rente* (from L. **rendita***, rent, in mediæval Lat. documents, strong partic. subst. of **rendere**, see *absoute*), *rendant*, *rendement*.

RENDURCIR, *va.* to harden again. See *re-* and *endurcir*.

RÊNE, *sf.* a rein. It. *redina*, from L. **retina***, sf. of **retinere**, properly a leather strap used to stop, hold in, a horse, etc. **Rétĭna**, contrd. regularly (see § 51) to **ret'na**, becomes *rêne*: for **tn** = *n* see § 168.

†**Renégat**, *sm.* a renegade; from It. *rinnegato*. Its doublet is *renié*.

RENFERMER, *va.* to shut up. See *re-* and *enfermer*.

RENFLER, *vn.* to swell. See *re-* and *enfler*.—Der. *renflement*.

RENFONCER, *va.* to pull down (over one's eyes). See *re-* and *enfoncer*.—Der. *renfoncement*.

RENFORCER, *va.* to reinforce. See *force*.—Der. *renfort* (verbal subst.), *renforcement*.

RENGAGER, *va.* to re-engage. See *re-* and *engager*.—Der. *rengagement*.

RENGAINER, *va.* to sheathe. See *re-* and *engainer*.

RENGORGER (SE), *vfr.* to bridle up, carry the head high. See *re-* and *engorger*.

RENGRAISSER, *va.* to fatten again. See *re-* and *engraisser*.

RENIER, *va.* to deny again. See *re-* and *nier*.—Der. *reniable*, *renieur*, *reniement*.

RENIFLER, *vn.* to sniff at; compd. of *re-* and O. Fr. *nifler*: of Germ. origin, Low Germ. *nif*, the nose.

†**Renne**, *sm.* the reindeer; from Swed. *ren*.

RENOMMER, *va.* to name again. See *re-* and *nommer*.—Der. *renom* (verbal subst.), *renommée* (partic. subst.), *renommé*.

RENONCER, *va.* to renounce; from L. **renuntiare**. For **-nuntiare** = *-noncer* see *annoncer*.—Der. *renonce* (verbal subst.), *renoncement*.

Renonciation, *sf.* renunciation; from L. renuntiationem. For **u** = *o* see *annoncer*; for **ti** = *ci* see *agencer*.

Renoncule, *sf.* a ranunculus; from L. ranunculus (found in Pliny). Its doublet is *grenouille*, q.v.

RENOUÉE, *sf.* (Bot.) polygonium, knot-berry. See *renouer*.

RENOUER, *va.* to tie anew. See *re-* and *nouer*.—Der. *renouée* (partic. subst.) *renoueur*, *renouement*.

RENOUVEAU, *sm.* spring-time. See *re-* and *nouveau*,

RENOUVELER, *va.* to renew; from L. **renovellare** (found in Columella).—Der. *renouvellement*.

Rénovation, *sf.* renovation; from L. renovationem.

RENSEIGNER, *va.* to inform. See *re-* and *enseigner*.—Der. *renseignement*.

RENTE, *sf.* income, revenue. See *rendre*.—Der. *renter*, *renté*, *rentier*.

RENTOILER, *va.* to put fresh linen to. See *toile*.—Der. *rentoilage*.

RENTRAIRE, *va.* to fine-draw. See *traire*.—Der. *rentraiture*, *rentrayeur*.

RENTRER, *va.* to return, re-enter. See *re-*

and *entrer*.—Der. *rentrant*, *rentrée* (partic. subst.).

RENVERSER, *va.* to reverse; compd. of *re-* and O. Fr. *enverser*, which is from *envers*, q. v.—Der. *renversé*, *renversement*, *renverse* (verbal subst.).

RENVIER, *va.* to place a farther sum on the game; compd. of O. Fr. *envier* (a term used in gambling), from **L. invitare**, whence verbal sm. *envi*, a challenge, whence the phrase *a l'envi*.

RENVOYER, *va.* to send again. See *re-* and *envoyer*.—Der. *renvoi* (verbal subst.).

Réordination, *sf.* reordination. See *re-* and *ordination*.

Réordonner, *va.* to reordain. See *re-* and *ordonner*.

Réorganiser, *va.* to reorganise. See *re-* and *organiser*.—Der. *réorganisation*.

Réouverture, *sf.* reopening. See *re-* and *ouverture*.

REPAIRE, *sm.* a den, lair, originally dwelling (of any kind). For restriction of meaning in modern Fr. see § 13. *Repaire* is verbal subst. of O. Fr. *repairer*, to return home. *Repairer* is from L. **repatriare**, found in Isidore of Seville. **Repatriare** becomes *repairer* by attraction of i, whence a = *ai*, see § 54; for tr = *r* see § 168.

REPAÎTRE, *va.* to feed. See *re-* and *paître*. Der. *repu*. (*Paître* also in O. Fr. had a p.p. *pu*, which remains in the language of falconry, *un faucon qui a pu*.)

RÉPANDRE, *va.* to pour out. See *re-* and *épandre*.

Réparable, *adj.* reparable; from L. reparabilis.

REPARAÎTRE, *vn.* to reappear. See *re-* and *paraître*.

Réparateur, *sm.* a repairer; from L. reparatorem.

Réparation, *sf.* a reparation; from L. reparationem.

Réparer, *va.* to repair; from L. reparare.

REPARLER, *vn.* to speak again. See *re-* and *parler*.

REPARTIR, *vn.* to depart again, reply. See *re-* and *partir*.—Der. *repartie* (partic. subst.).

RÉPARTIR, *vn.* to divide, dispense. See *partir*.—Der. *répartiteur*, *répartition*.

RÉPAS, *sm.* a repast; from L. **repastus** * (found in Merov. documents): 'Nullum ibidem præsumant exercere dominatum, non ad mensionaticos aut **repastos** exigendo,' from a 7th-cent. formula. **Repastus** is an intensive compd. of **pastus**. **Repastus** becomes *repas* by st = *s*, found in post, *puis*, etc.

REPASSER, *va.* to repass. See *re-* and *passer*.—Der. *repassage*, *repasseuse*.

REPAVER, *va.* to repave. See *re-* and *paver*.

REPÊCHER, *va.* to fish up again. See *re-* and *pêcher*.

REPEINDRE, *va.* to repaint. See *re-* and *peindre*.—Der. *repeint* (partic. subst.).

Repenser, *vn.* to think again. See *re-* and *penser*.

REPENTANCE, *sf.* repentance. See *repentir*.

REPENTIR, *vn.* to repent; comp. of *re-* and O. Fr. *pentir*. This old word represents L. **poenitare** (for oe = e see § 105), whence **penitere**, whence *pentir*, by regular contr. (see § 52) of **penitére** to **pen'tere**: for e = *i* see § 59.—Der. *repentir* (subst.), *repentant* (whence *repentance*).

REPERCER, *va.* to repierce. See *ré-* and *percer*.

Répercussion, *sm.* reverberation; from L. repercussionem.

Répercuter, *va.* to reverberate; from L. repercutere.

REPERDRE, *va.* to lose again. See *re-* and *perdre*.

Repère, *sm.* a bench-mark; verbal subst. of L. reperire.

Répertoire, *sm.* a repertory; from L. repertorium.

Répéter, *va.* to repeat; from L. repetere.—Der. *répétailler*.

Répétiteur, *sm.* (Naut.) a repeating ship, a tutor; from L. repetitorem, der. from repetere.

Répétition, *sf.* a repetition; from L. repetitionem.

REPEUPLER, *va.* to repeople. See *re-* and *peupler*.—Der. *repeuplement*.

RÉPIT, *sm.* a respite; formerly *respit*, It. *rispetto*, from L. **respectus**, consideration, whence indulgence, whence delay, in which sense the word is found in Carol. texts: 'Et si comes infra supradictarum noctium numerum mallum suum non habuerit, ipsum spatium usque ad mallum comitis extendatur, et deinde detur ei spatium ad **respectum** ad septem noctes,' from a Capitulary of A.D. 819. **Respectus** becomes *respit* (for ect = *it* see *attrait*), then *répit*, by loss of *s* (see Hist. Gram. p. 81). *Répit* is a doublet of *respect*, q. v.

REPLACER, *va.* to replace. See *re-* and *placer*.

REPLANTER, *va.* to replant. See *re-* and *planter*.

REPLÂTRER, *va.* to replaster. See *re-* and *plâtre*.—Der. *replâtrage*.

Replet, *adj.* replete; from L. repletus.—Der. *réplétion*.

REPLIER, *va.* to fold again. See *re-* and *plier*. Its doublets are *reployer*, *repliquer*, q. v.—Der. *repli* (verbal subst.).

Répliquer, *vn.* to reply; from L. replicare. Its doublets are *replier*, *reployer*.—Der. *réplique* (verbal subst.).

REPLONGER, *va.* to replunge. See *re-* and *plonger*.

Repolir, *va.* to repolish. See *re-* and *polir*.

RÉPONDRE, *va.* to reply; formerly *respondre*, from L. **respondére**, whence **respónder** (Hist. Gram. p. 135), whence by regular contr. (see § 51) **respond're**, whence *répondre*, by loss of *s* (see Hist. Gram. p. 81).—Der. *répond*ant, *répons* (formerly *respons*, strong partic. subst. of L. **responsus**), *réponse* (fem. of *répons*, L. **responsa**), *répond*ant.

RÉPONS, *sm.* a liturgical response. See *répondre*.

RÉPONSE, *sf.* an answer. See *répondre*.

Reporter, *va.* to report; from L. reportare.—Der. *report* (verbal subst.).

REPOSER, *vn.* to rest, repose. See *re-* and *poser*.—Der. *repos* (verbal subst.), *repos*oir, *reposé*.

REPOUSSER, *va.* to thrust back. See *re-* and *pousser*.—Der. *repouss*ant, *repouss*oir, *repouss*ement.

Répréhensible, *adj.* reprehensible; from L. reprehensibilis.

Répréhension, *sf.* blame; from L. reprehensionem.

REPRENDRE, *va.* to take back. See *re-* and *prendre*.

† **Représailles**, *sf. pl.* reprisals; from It. *ripresaglia*.

Représentatif, *adj.* representative; from L. repraesentativus *, from repraesentatus.

Représentation, *sf.* a representation; from L. repraesentationem.

Représenter, *va.* to represent; from L. repraesentare.—Der. *repr'sent*ant.

Répressif, *adj.* repressive; from L. repressivus *, from repressus.

Répression, *sf.* repression; from L. repressionem *.

Réprimande, *sf.* a reprimand; from L. reprimenda.—Der. *réprimand*er.

Réprimer, *va.* to repress; from L. reprimere.—Der. *réprim*able.

REPRIS, *sm.* a person retaken. See *re-* and *pris*.

REPRISE, *sf.* retaking, recovery. See *re-* and *prise*.

Réprobateur, *sm.* a reprover; from L. reprobatorem.

Réprobation, *sf.* reprobation; from L. reprobationem.

REPROCHER, *va.* to reproach. Prov. *reprotchar*, from L. **repropiare** *, der. from **prope**, near; cp. L. ob-jicere, which is both 'to place before' and 'to reproach'; also Germ. *vor-rücken*, which is both 'to approach' and 'to reproach.' **Repropiare** is 'to bring near the eyes,' 'lay before one's eyes,' 'to blame.' **Repropiare** becomes *reprocher*: for **pia**=*che* see *abréger*.—Der. *reproche* (verbal subst.), *reproch*able, ir*reproch*able.

Reproducteur, *sm.* a reproducer. See *re-* and *producteur*.

Reproductible, *adj.* reproducible. See *re-* and *productible*.—Der. *reproductibil*ité.

Reproduction, *sf.* reproduction. See *re-* and *production*.

REPRODUIRE, *va.* to reproduce. See *re-* and *produire*.

REPROUVER, *va.* to prove anew. See *re-* and *prouver*.

RÉPROUVER, *va.* to reprove; from L. **reprobare**. For letter-changes see *prouver*.—Der. *reprouvé* (partic. subst.).

Reps, *sm.* 'reps' (a textile fabric). Origin unknown.

Reptile, *sm.* a reptile; from L. reptilis.

République, *sf.* a republic; formerly *respublique*, from L. **respublica**. For loss of *s* see Hist. Gram. p. 81.—Der. *républic*ain, *républic*anisme.

Répudiation, *sf.* repudiation; from L. repudiationem.

Répudier, *va.* to repudiate; from L. repudiare.

Répugner, *vn.* to be repugnant (to); from L. repugnare.—Der. *répugn*ant (whence *répugnance*).

Répulsif, *adj.* repulsive; from L. repulsivus *, from repulsus.

Répulsion, *sf.* repulsion; from L. repulsionem.

Réputation, *sf.* reputation; from L. reputationem.

Réputer, *va.* to repute, esteem; from L. reputare.

REQUÉRIR, *va.* to request, summon; from L. **requirere**. For **i**=*e* see § 72; for **e**=*i* see § 59.—Der. *requis* (from L. **requisitus**, regularly contrd., after change of accent from **requisítus** to **requísitus**, see § 51, to **requis'tus**, whence *requis*: for **st**=*s* see *repas*).

REQUÊTE, *sf.* a petition; formerly *requeste*, It. *richiesta*, from L. **requisita**, properly

a thing required, asked for, whence sense of petition, request. In a Lat. charter (10th cent.) we find '**requistam** fecerunt' for 'they made a request.' **Requisīta** (see under *requérir*) regularly contrd. (see § 51) to **requis'ta** becomes *requeste* by **i**=*e* (see § 72), then *requête* by loss of *s* (see Hist. Gram. p. 81).

†**Requiem**, *sm.* a requiem; from L. **requiem**.

Requin, *sm.* a shark. Origin unknown.

RÉQUINQUER (SE), *vpr.* to spruce up oneself. Origin unknown.

REQUIS, *p. p. sm.* a demand. See *requérir*.

Réquisition, *sf.* a requisition; from L. **requisitionem**.

Réquisitoire, *sm.* a public prosecutor's address, speech; from L. **requisitorium***, der. from **requirere**.

Rescinder, *va.* to rescind; from L. **rescindere**.

Rescision, *sf.* annulment (of deeds, etc.); from L. **rescisionem**.

RESCOUSSE, *sf.* a leap back (in fencing). See *escousse*.

Rescription, *sf.* an order, cheque; from L. **rescriptionem**.

Rescrit, *sm.* a rescript; from L. **rescriptum**. For **pt**=*t* see *écrit*.

RÉSEAU, *sm.* network, wirework; formerly *résel*, It. *reticello*, from L. **reticellum***, dim. of **rete**. **Retĭcéllum**, regularly contrd. (see § 52) to **ret'cellum**, becomes *résel*. For **tc**=*c* see *adjuger*; for **c**=*s* see *amitié*; for **el**=*eau* see *agneau*. *Reseau* is a doublet of *résille*.

†**Réséda**, *sm.* (Bot.) reseda, mignonette; from L. **reseda**.

RÉSERVER, *va.* to reserve; from L. **reservare**.—Der. *reserve* (verbal subst.), *réservoir*, *réservé*.

Résident, *sm.* a resident; from L. **residentem**.—Der. *résidence*.

Résider, *vn.* to reside (at); from L. **residere**.

Résidu, *sm.* a residuum; from L. **residuum**.

Résignation, *sf.* a resignation; from L. **resignationem** *, from **resignatus**. See *résigner*.

Résigner, *va.* to resign, lay down (office); from L. **resignare**.—Der. *résignant*.

RÉSILLE, *sf.* small net-work; either altered form of O. Fr. *résel*, *réseau*, or a corruption of O. Fr. *réseiul*, which answers to L. **retiolum** (a little net, in Apuleius).

Résilier, *va.* to cancel; from L. **resilire**.—Der. *résiliement*, *résiliation*.

Résine, *sf.* rosin; from L. **resina**.

Résineux, *adj.* resinous; from L. **resinosus**.

Résipiscence, *sf.* repentance; from L. **resipiscentia**.

Résistance, *sf.* resistance. See *résister*.

Résister, *vn.* to resist; from L. **resistere**.—Der. *résistant*, *résistance*.

Résolu, *adj.* resolute; from L. **resolutus**. See *résoudre*. For **-utus**=*-u* see § 201.—Der. *irrésolu*.

Résoluble, *adj.* resoluble; from L. **resolubilis**.

Résolution, *sf.* resolution; from L. **resolutionem** (so used in Ulpian).—Der. *irrésolution*.

Résolutoire, *adj.* (Legal) subsequent; from L. **resolutorius**.

Résolvant, *adj.* resolvent; from L. **resolventem**.

Résonnance, *sf.* resonance; from L. **resonantia**.

RÉSONNER, *vn.* to resound; from L. **resonare**. For **n**=*nn* see *ennemi*.—Der. *résonnant*, *résonnement*.

Résorption, *sf.* resorption; from L. **resorptionem** *. from **resorbere**.

RÉSOUDRE, *va.* to solve, resolve; from L. **resolvere**. For **-solvere**=*-soudre* see *absoudre*.—Der. *résous* (from *résoudre*, cp. *absous* from *absoudre*. The Academy uses this word still in the phrase *brouillard résous en pluie*).

Respect, *sm.* respect; from L. **respectus**. Its doublet is *répit*, q. v.—Der. *respecter*, *respectable*.

Respectif, *adj.* respective; from L. **respectivus**, from **respectus**.

Respectueux, *adj.* respectful; from L. **respectuosus***, from **respectus**—Der. *irrespectueux*.

Respiration, *sf.* respiration; from L. **respirationem**.

Respirer, *va.* to respire; from L. **respirare**.—Der. *respirable*, *respiratoire*.

Resplendir, *vn.* to shine brilliantly; from L. **resplendere**.—Der. *resplendissant*, *resplendissement*.

Responsable, *adj.* responsible; from L. **responsabilis** *, from **responsa**.

Ressac, *sm.* surf. Origin unknown.

RESSAISIR, *va.* to seize again. See *re-* and *saisir*.

RESSASSER, *va.* to sift again, examine closely. See *re-* and *sasser*.

RESSAUTER, *vn.* to leap again, (Archit.) to stand out of line. See *re-* and *sauter*.—Der. *ressaut* (verbal subst.).

RESSEMBLER, *vn.* to be alike, resemble. See *re-* and *sembler.*—Der. *ressemblant* (whence *ressemblance*).

RESSEMELER, *va.* to new sole (boots). See *re-* and *semelle.*—Der. *ressemelage.*

RESSEMER, *va.* to sow again. See *re-* and *semer.*

RESSENTIMENT, *sm.* a slight attack, touch, attack, resentment. See *ressentir.*

RESSENTIR, *va.* to feel. See *re-* and *sentir.*—Der. *ressentiment.*

RESSERRER, *va.* to tie again, tighten. See *re-* and *serrer.*—Der. *resserrement.*

RESSORT, *sm.* a spring, elasticity. See *ressortir.*

RESSORTIR, *vn.* to go out again. See *re-* and *sortir.*—Der. *ressort* (verbal subst., properly that which goes out again, rebounds).

RESSORTIR (À), *vn.* to be in the jurisdiction (of); formerly *resortir*, from L. **resortiri**, which in medieval Lat. signified 'to be in the jurisdiction of.'—Der. *ressort* (judicial), *ressortissant.*

RESSOUDER, *va.* to resolder. See *re-* and *souder.*

RESSOURCE, *sf.* a resource. See *source.*

RESSOUVENIR (SE), *vpr.* to remember. See *re-* and *souvenir.*—Der. *ressouvenir* (verbal subst.).

RESSUER, *vn.* to sweat (of metals). See *re-* and *suer.*—Der. *ressuage.*

Ressusciter, *va.* to bring to life again; from L. resuscitare.

RESSUYER, *va.* to dry again. See *re-* and *essuyer.*

Restauration, *sf.* restoration; from L. restaurationem.

Restaurer, *va.* to restore, re-establish; from L. restaurare.—Der. *restaurant*, *restaurateur.*

RESTER, *vn.* to remain; from L. **restare.**—Der. *restant* (partic. subst.), *reste* (verbal subst.).

Restituer, *va.* to restore; from L. restituere.—Der. *restituable.*

Restitution, *sf.* restitution; from L. restitutionem.

RESTREINDRE, *va.* to restrict; from L. **restringere.** For **-stringere** = *-streindre* see *astreindre.*

Restrictif, *adj.* restrictive; from L. restrictivus *, from restrictus. See *restreindre.*

Restriction, *sf.* restriction; from L. restrictionem.

Restringent, *adj.* restringent; from L. restringentem.

Résulter, *vn.* to result; from L. resultare.—Der. *résultat*, *résultante.*

Résumer, *va.* to resume; from L. resumere.—Der. *résumé* (partic. subst.).

Résurrection, *sf.* a resurrection; from L. resurrectionem.

RETABLE, *sm.* (Archit.) a reredos; a contrd. form of *rière-table*, see *table* and *arrière.*

RÉTABLIR, *va.* to re-establish. See *re-* and *établir.*—Der. *rétablissement.*

RETAILLER, *va.* to cut anew, mend (pens). See *re-* and *tailler.*—Der. *retaille* (verbal subst.).

RETAPER, *va.* to comb (hair) the wrong way. See *re-* and *taper.*

RETARD, *sm.* delay. See *retarder.*

RETARDER, *va.* to delay; from L. **retardare.**—Der. *retard* (verbal subst.), *retardataire*, *retardation.*

RETEINDRE, *va.* to dye anew. See *re-* and *teindre.*

RETENDRE, *va.* to stretch out again. See *re-* and *tendre.*

RETENIR, *va.* to retain; from L. **retinere.** For **i** = *e* see § 72; for **e** = *i* see § 59.—Der. *retenue* (verbal subst.).

Rétention, *sf.* retention; from L. retentionem.—Der. *rétentionnaire.*

RETENTIR, *vn.* to resound, re-echo; compd. of *re-* and O.Fr. *tentir*, which from L. **tinnitire** * for **tinnitare.** **Tinnītire**, regularly contrd. (see § 52) to **tinn'tire**, becomes O.Fr. *tentir.* For **in** = *en* see § 72.—Der. *retentissant*, *retentissement.*

RETENUE, *sf.* reserve, prudence. See *retenir.*

Rétiaire, *sm.* a retiarius (gladiator); from L. retiarius.

Réticence, *sf.* reticence; from L. reticentia.

Réticule, *sm.* a reticule, little net; from L. reticulum.—Der. *réticulaire*, *réticulé.*

RÉTIF, *adj.* restive; formerly *restif*, properly a horse which refuses to stir, which rests quiet. *Restif*, It *restivo*, is from L. **restivus** *, deriv. of **restare.** For loss of s see Hist. Gram. p. 81; for **v** = *f* see *bœuf.*

Rétine, *sf.* the retina; from L. **retina** *, der. from **rete**, a net. *Rétine* is properly a net-like membrane; cp. Germ. *netz-haut.*

RETIRER, *va.* to withdraw, remove. See *re-* and *tirer.*—Der. *retiré*, *retirement.*

RETOMBER, *vn.* to fall again. See *re-* and *tomber.*—Der. *retombée* (partic. subst).

RETONDRE, *va.* (Archit.) to clean off; from L. **retundere.**

RETORDRE, *va.* to retwist. See *re-* and *tordre.*

Rétorquer, *va.* to retort; from L. retorquere.

RETORS, *adj.* twisted; from L. **retortus** (found in Martial). For the continuance of *s* see §§ 142 and 149.

Retorte, *sf.* a retort; from L. retorta, properly a vessel of distorted form.

RETOUCHER, *va.* to retouch. See *re-* and *toucher.*—Der. *retouche* (verbal subst.).

RETOUR, *sm.* a winding, return. See *tour.*

RETOURNER, *vn.* to return. See *re-* and *tourner.*—Der. *retourne* (verbal subst.).

RETRACER, *va.* to retrace. See *re-* and *tracer.*

Rétractation, *sf.* a retractation; from L. retractationem.

Rétracter, *va.* to retract; from L. retractare. Its doublet is *retraiter.*

Rétractile, *adj.* retractile; der. from retractus.

Rétraction, *sf.* (Med.) retraction; from L. retractionem.

RETRAIRE, *va.* to withdraw; from L. **retrahere.** For **trahere** = *traire* see *traire.*—Der. *retrait* (from L. **retractus**; for **ct** = *it* see *attrait*), *retraite* (act of retiring, from L. **retracta**).

RETRAIT, *sm.* shrinkage, contraction (of metals). See *retraire.*

RETRAITE, *sf.* retreat. See *retraire.*—Der. *retraité.*

RETRANCHER, *vn.* to cut off, retrench. See *re-* and *trancher.*—Der. *retranchement.*

RETRAVAILLER, *va.* to work again. See *re-* and *travailler.*

RÉTRÉCIR, *va.* to narrow, straiten. See *re-* and *trécir.*—Der. *rétrécissement.*

RETREMPER, *va.* to temper (iron) anew. See *re-* and *tremper.*

Rétribuer, *va.* to reward; from L. retribuere.

Rétribution, *sf.* retribution; from L. retributionem.

Rétroactif, *adj.* retroactive; from L. retro and Fr. *actif,* q.v.—Der. *retroactivité.*

Rétroaction, *sf.* retroaction; compd. of L. retro and *action* (q.v.).

Rétrocéder, *va.* to reassign; from L. retrocedere.—Der. *rétrocession.*

Rétrogradation, *sf.* retrogression; from L. retrogradationem.

Rétrograde, *adj.* retrograde; from L. retrogradem.

Rétrograder, *vn.* to retrograde; from L. retrogradare.

RETROUSSER, *va.* to tie up, tuck up. See *re-* and *trousser.*—Der. *retroussement, retroussis.*

RETROUVER, *va.* to find again. See *re-* and *trouver.*

RETS, *sm.* a net, snare; from L. **retis.** For the continuance of *s* see §§ 142 and 149.

Réunion, *sf.* a reunion. See *re-* and *union.*

Réunir, *va.* to reunite. See *re-* and *unir.*

RÉUSSIR, *vn.* to succeed, thrive; compd. of *ré-* (q.v.) and of O. Fr. *ussir,* which from L. **exire.** **Exire,** changing **x** to *s* (see *aisselle*) and **e** to *i* (see § 59), becomes O. Fr. *issir,* whence *ussir* by *i* = *u* (see *fumier* and also *jumeau*).

†**Réussite,** *sf.* success; from It. *riuscita.*

REVALOIR, *va.* to return (good, evil). See *re-* and *valoir.*

REVANCHE, *sf.* retaliation, revenge. See *revancher.*

REVANCHER, *va.* to defend (from attack); compd. of *re-* and L. **vindicare,** by regular contr. (see § 52) of **vindĭcáre** to **vind'care.** For **dc** = *c* see *adjuger*; for **c** = *ch* see § 126; for **in** = *en* = *cn* see *dimanche.*—Der. *revanche* (verbal subst.).

RÊVASSER, *vn.* to muse, dream. See *rêve.*—Der. *rêvasseur, rêvasserie.*

RÊVE, *sm.* a dream. Origin unknown. Its doublet is *rage,* q.v.

†**Revêche,** *adj.* sharp, harsh, cross; formerly *revesche,* from It. *revescio.* Its doublet is *revers,* q.v.

RÉVEILLER, *va.* to arouse. See *re-* and *éveiller.*—Der. *réveil* (verbal subst.), *réveillon.*

Révélateur, *sm.* a revealer; from L. revelatorem.

Révélation, *sf.* a revelation; from L. revelationem.

Révéler, *va.* to reveal; from L. revelare.

REVENANT, *sm.* a ghost, apparition. See *revenir.*

REVENDEUR, *sm.* a retailer. See *re-* and *vendeur.*

Revendication, *sf.* a claiming; from L. re- and vindicationem.

Revendiquer, *va.* to reclaim, demand; from L. re- and vindicare.

REVENDRE, *va.* to resell. See *re-* and *vendre.*

REVENIR, *vn.* to return. See *re-* and *venir.*—Der. *revenu* (partic. subst. masc.), *revenue* (partic. subst. fem.), *revient.*

RÊVER, *vn.* to dream. See *rêve.*—Der. *rêveur, rêverie.*

Réverbère, *sm.* a street-lamp. See *reverbérer.*

Réverbérer, *vn.* to reverberate; from L. reverberare.— Der. *réverbère* (verbal subst.), *réverbération.*

REVERDIR, *vn.* to grow green again. See *re-* and *verdir.*

Révérence, *sf.* reverence; from L. reverentia.—Der. *révérencielle, révérencieux.*

Révérend, *adj.* reverend; from L. reverendus.—Der. *révérendissime.*

Révérer, *va.* to revere; from L. revereri.

REVERS, *sm.* back, a back-stroke, reverse (of coins). Its doublet is *revêche*, q. v.

REVERSER, *va.* to decant, pour off. See *re-* and *verser.*—Der. *reversement, reversible.*

†**Reversi**, *sm.* reversis (a game of cards); from It. *rovescino.*

REVERSIBLE, *adj.* reversible. See *reverser.*

Réversion, *sf.* reversion; from L. reversionem.

REVÊTEMENT, *sm.* facing, coating (of buildings). See *revêtir.*

REVÊTIR, *va.* to clothe. See *re-* and *vêtir.*—Der. *revêtement.*

REVIRER, *vn.* (Naut.) to tack. See *re-* and *virer.*—Der. *virement.*

Reviser, *va.* to revise; from L. revisere.—Der. *réviseur.*

Révision, *sf.* revision; from L. revisionem.

Révivifier, *va.* to revive, restore; from L. revivificare.

REVIVRE, *vn.* to rise from the dead; from L. revivere, by loss of the atonic ĕ, see § 51.

Révocable, *adj.* revocable; from L. revocabilis.

Révocation, *sf.* revocation; from L. revocationem.

Révocatoire, *adj.* (Leg.) revocatory; from L. revocatorius.

REVOIR, *va.* to see again; from L. revidere. For letter-changes see *voir.*—Der. *revue* (partic. subst.).

†**Révolte**, *sf.* a revolt; from It. *rivolta.*—Der. *révolter, révoltant.*

Révolu, *adj.* revolved, accomplished; from L. revolutus. For -utus=-*u* see § 201.

Révolution, *sf.* a revolution; from L. revolutionem.—Der. *révolutionnaire.*

Revomir, *va.* to revomit; from L. revomere.

Révoquer, *va.* to revoke, recall; from L. revocare.

REVUE, *sf.* a review. See *revoir.*

Révulsif, *adj.* repellent. See *révulsion.*

Révulsion, *sf.* a revulsion; from L. revulsionem.—Der. *révulsif.*

REZ, *prep.* on a level with, *sm.* level; from L. rasus. *Rez* in the phrases *rez pied, rez terre, rez de chaussée*, signifies that part of a house which is on a level with the *chaussée*, the road. For rasus=*rez* see *nez.* *Rez* is a doublet of *ras*, q. v.

REZ-DE-CHAUSSÉE, *sm.* a ground-floor. See *rez.*

RHABILLER, *va.* to dress again. See *re-* and *habiller.*—Der. *rhabillage.*

Rhéteur, *sm.* a rhetorician; from L. rhetorem.

Rhétorique, *sf.* rhetoric; from L. rhetorica.—Der. *rhétoricien.*

Rhinocéros, *sm.* a rhinoceros; from L. rhinoceros.

†**Rhododendron**, *sm.* a rhododendron; from L. rhododendron.

Rhombe, *sm.* a rhombus, diamond; from L. rhombus.

Rhomboïde, *sm.* a rhomboid; from L. rhomboides.—Der. *rhomboïdal.*

RHUBARBE, *sf.* rhubarb; from L. rheubarbarum (found in Isidore). Rheubárbarum, losing regularly the penult. atonic vowel (see § 51), becomes rheubarb'rum, whence *rhubarbe* by dissimilation (see § 169). For eu=*u* see *purée.*

†**Rhum**, *sm.* rum; from Engl. *rum.*

Rhumatisme, *sm.* rheumatism; from L. rheumatismus (found in Pliny).—Der. *rhumatismal.*

RHUME, *sm.* cold; from L. rheuma. For eu=*u* see *purée.*

Rhythme, *sm.* rhythm; from L. rhythmus. Its doublet is *rime*, q. v.

Rhythmique, *adj.* rhythmical; from L. rhythmicus.

RIANT, *adj.* smiling; from L. ridentem, by loss of medial d, see *accabler*; for en=*an* cp. *andouille.*

Ribambelle, *sf.* a string, host, number. Origin unknown.

RIBOTE, *sf.* debauch, drunkenness. Origin unknown.—Der. *ribot*er, *ribot*eur.

RICANER, *vn.* to sneer. Origin unknown.—Der. *ricanerie, ricaneur, ricanement.*

RICHARD, *sm.* a married man. See *riche.*

RICHE, *adj.* rich; of Germ. origin, Germ. *reich*, Engl. *rich.*—Der. *richesse, richard, richement, enrichir.*

RICHESSE, *sf.* riches. See *riche.*

Ricin, *sm.* the castor-oil plant; from L. ricinus.

Ricocher, *vn.* to ricochet. Origin unknown. —Der. *ricochet* (verbal subst.).

RIDE, *sf.* a wrinkle. See *rider.*

RIDEAU, *sm.* a curtain, screen; formerly *ridel.* For *el=eau* see *agneau. Ridel* is dim. of *ride* (see *rider*), and rightly means a plaited stuff.

RIDELLE, *sf.* the staff-side (of cards). Origin unknown.

RIDER, *va.* to wrinkle; of Germ. origin, M. H. G. *rîden.*—Der. *ride* (verbal subst.).

Ridicule, *sm.* a little bag; from L. reticulum (in Horace).

Ridicule, *sm.* ridicule; from L. ridiculum.

Ridicule, *adj.* ridiculous; from L. ridiculus.—Der. *ridiculiser, ridiculité.*

RIEN, *adv.* nothing; from L. **rem.** For **e=*ie*** see § 56; for **m=*n*** see *changer. Rien* was a subst. in O. Fr., meaning 'a thing.' *La riens* (res) *que j'ai vue est fort belle. Une très-belle riens* (res). When joined with a negative it meant 'no thing' (nihil), just as *ne . . . personne*=nemo. This use of *rien* is very proper, and it did not lose its natural meaning of 'thing' to take that of 'nothing' (as e. g. in the phrase *On m'a donné cela pour rien*) till people became accustomed to take this subst. with *ne* so as to form a negative expression. By this account of the sense of *rien* we may explain the passage of Molière, in which it is at once negative and positive:

Dans le siècle où nous sommes
On ne donne rien pour rien.
École des Femmes, ii. 2.

RIEUR, *sm.* a laugher. See *rire.*

Rigide, *adj.* rigid; from L. rigidus. Its doublet is *roide*, q. v.

Rigidité, *sf.* rigidity; from L. rigiditatem.

Rigodon, *sm.* a rigadoon; an onomatopoetic word. See § 34.

† **Rigole**, *sf.* a trench; from It. *rigoro.*

Rigorisme, *sm.* austerity; from L. rigor. —Der. *rigoriste.*

Rigoureux, *adj.* rigorous; from L. rigorosus. For **o=*ou*** see § 81; for **-osus =*-eux*** see § 229.

Rigueur, *sm.* rigour; from L. rigorem. For **o=*eu*** see § 79.

RIMAILLER, *vn.* to rhyme. See *rimer.*—Der. *rimaille*ur.

RIME, *sf.* rhyme; from L. **rhythmus.** **Rhythmus** signified in the middle ages versification, based not on length of syllables as in classical metres, but on the number of syllables; a method of versification which characterises the Romance languages. To the verses thus formed was added what we now call rhyme, i. e. the agreement in sound of the last two accented syllables at the end of the verses; and so **rhythmus**, which first signified a manner of versification, was restricted to rhyme, one only of the conditions of this poetical system. **Rhythmus**, or rather **rhythma**, becomes *rime* by loss of **h** (we find **rythmus** in Isidore of Seville), and by **tm=*m***, see *plane. Rime* is a doublet of *rhythme*, q. v.—Der. *rimer.*

RIMER, *vn.* to rhyme. See *rime.*—Der. *rim*eur, *rim*ailler.

RINCEAU, *sm.* foliage; formerly *rainceau* (used in sense of a bough, foliage, in mediæval documents), from L. **ramicellus** *, dim. of **ramus.** **Ramĭcéllus**, contrd. (see § 52) to **ram'cellus**, becomes *raincel*: for **m=*n*** see *changer*; for **a=*ai*** see § 54. *Raincel* becomes *rainceau* by **-el=*-eau***, see *agneau.*

RINCER, *va.* to rinse; formerly *rinser, reinser*; of Germ. origin, O. Scand. *hreinsa*, to rinse, clean out. For **s=*c*** see *cercueil.*—Der. *rinç*ure.

RIOTER, *vn.* to titter. Origin unknown.—Der. *riot*eur.

Ripaille, *sf.* feasting, good cheer. Origin unknown.

RIPER, *va.* to drag, scrape; from Germ. *rippen*, a popular form of *riben*, answering to O. H. G. *rîban.*—Der. *ripe* (verbal subst.).

Ripopée, *sf.* slop (mixed liquors). Origin unknown.

† **Riposte**, *sf.* a repartee; from It. *riposta.*—Der. *ripost*er.

RIRE, *vn.* to laugh; from L. **ridere.** For misplacement of accent, **rídere** for **ridére**, see Hist. Gram. p. 133; hence **rid're**, by regular contr. (see § 51), whence *rire*: for **dr=*r*** see § 168.—Der. *ri*eur, *ri*sible.

RIS, *sm.* a laugh; from L. **risus.**—Der. *risée.*

RIS, *sm.* a sweetbread; corruption of *rides de veau.*

RISÉE, *sf.* laughter. See *ris.*

Risible, *adj.* risible; from L. risibilis, der. from ridere. See *rire.*

† **Risque**, *sm.* a risk; from Sp. *risco*, properly a reef, then peril, risk.—Der. *risquer.*

RISSOLER, *va.* to roast brown; dim. of a form *risser* *; of Germ. origin, Dan. *riste.* For **st=*ss*** see *angoisse.*—Der. *rissole* (verbal subst.).

Rit, *sm.* a rite; from L. ritus.

† **Ritournelle**, *sm.* (Mus.) a ritornello, refrain; from It. *ritornello*.

Rituel, *sm.* a ritual, prayer-book; from L. ritualis (sc. liber, a book of rites).

RIVAGE, *sm.* a bank, shore, beach; from L. **ripaticum***, der. from **ripa**. 'Ripaticum quoddam . . . vendidit super fluvium ad faciendum molendinum,' says a Carol. text. **Ripaticum**, changing **p** successively to **b** and **v** (see § 111) becomes **ribaticum** (found in a charter of A.D. 891), then **rivaticum** (in a text of A.D. 897), whence *rivage* by **-aticum** = *-age*, see *áge*.

Rival, *adj.* rival; from L. rivalis.—Der. *rival*iser.

Rivalité, *sf.* rivalry; from L. rivalitatem.

RIVE, *sf.* bank (of stream). Prov. *riba*, It. *ripa*, from L. **ripa**. For **p** = *v* see § 111.

RIVER, *va.* to rivet, clinch; of Germ. origin, Dan. *rive*, properly to flatten down any projection.—Der. *riv*et, *riv*ure, *riv*oir.

RIVERAIN, *adj.* situated on the river's bank. See *rivière*.

RIVIÈRE, *sf.* a river. Sp. *ribera*, from L. **riparia***, found in medieval Lat. documents: 'Nec villae, nec homo distringatur facere pontes ad **riparias**,' says a 12th-cent. document. **Riparia** is der. from **ripa**, used for a river in medieval Lat. **Riparia** becomes *rivière*: for **-aria** = *-ière* see § 198; for **p** = *v* see § 111.—Der. *river*ain.

† **Rixdale**, *sf.* a rix-dollar; from Germ. *reichsthaler*.

Rixe, *sf.* a scuffle; from L. rixa.

† **Riz**, *sm.* rice; from It. *riso*.—Der. *rizière*.

† **Rob**, *sm.* a rubber (of whist); from Engl. *rubber*.

† **Rob**, *sm.* (Pharm.) rob; of Oriental origin, Ar. *robb*, purified syrup of boiled fruit.

ROBE, *sf.* a dress. We find in Lat. documents after the 6th cent. a verb **raubare**, to rob: 'Si quis in via alterum adsalierit et eum **raubaverit**' (Lex Salica Pact). This verb is of Germ. origin, Germ. *rauben*, to rob, which gives O. Fr. *rober* (for *au* = *o* see § 107), whose comp'd. *derober* is in use. This verb **raubare** had a verbal subst. **rauba**, the spoil of robbery; whence, later, the sense of clothes: 'Quidquid super eum cum **rauba** vel arma tulit, omnia sicut furtiva componat' (Lex Alemann, tit. 49). **Rauba**, from its general sense, became specialised; e. g. 'Apparatu **raubarum** Persicarum . . . deposito, vilem habitum sumsit' (Acta S. Yvonis). **Rauba** becomes Prov. *rauba*, Fr. *robe*. The It. *roba* keeps the full sense of late Lat. **rauba**, and has three meanings, dress, merchandise, goods. —Der. *robin* (sm., a 'man of the robe,' lawyer).

ROBINET, *sm.* a tap, cock, dim. of *Robin*; of hist. origin, see § 33. In the mythology of the middle ages *Robin* was the name of the sheep; and as the first taps were made in the form of a sheep's head, they got the name of *Robinet*.

Robinier, *sm.* robinia, acacia, locust-tree; of hist. origin (see § 33), from Jean Robin, gardener to Henry IV, who first grew the tree in Europe from seed received from America, A.D. 1601.

Robuste, *adj.* robust; from L. robustus.

ROC, *sm.* a rock; from L. **rupicus**, der. from **rupes**, by contr. (see § 51) of **rúpicus**, to **rup'cus**, whence *roc*. For **u** = *o* see *annoncer*; for **pc** = *c* see § 168.—Der. *roc*aille, *roc*ailleux.

ROCHE, *sf.* a rock; from L. **rupea***, der. from **rupes**. **Rupea**, by **ea** = **ia** (see *abréger*), becomes **rupia**; by **ia** = **ja** (see Hist. Gram. p. 65), becomes **rupja**; whence *roche*. For **u** = *o* see *annoncer*; for **-pja** = *-che* see *abréger*.—Der. *roch*er, *roch*eux.

ROCHET, *sm.* a rocket (surplice), ratchet (of a lock); dim. of a form *roc**. *Rochet* is from *roc*, like *cochet* from *coq*, *sachet* from *sac*. *Roc* is from L. **roccus***, an under garment, in Carol. documents: 'Roccus matrinus et utrinus,' says a Capitulary of Charlemagne, A.D. 808. Also in the Chron. of the Monk of St. Gall (ii. 27) we read 'Carolus habebat pellicium bombycinum, non multum amplioris pretii, quam erat **roccus** ille S. Martini,' etc. **Roccus** is of Germ. origin, cp. Germ. *rock*.

† **Rôder**, *vn.* to ramble; from Prov. *rodar*. Prov. *rodar* answers to It. *rotare*, from L. **rotare**. *Rôder* is a doublet of *rouer*, q. v.

† **Rodomont**, *sm.* rhodomontade; from It. *rodomonte*.—Der. *rodomont*ade.

Rogation, *sf.* (Eccles.) rogation; from L. rogationem.

Rogatoire, *adj.* belonging to an examination; from L. rogatorius*, from rogare.

Rogaton, *sm.* broken meat. Origin unknown.

ROGNE, *sf.* the itch; formerly *roigne*, from L. **robiginem**, rust, then scab, itch, by regular contr. (see § 51) of **robíginem** to **robig'nem**, whence *roigne*. For loss of medial **d** see *aboyer*.—Der. *rogn*eux.

ROGNER, *va.* to cut (off ends), pare, clip; formerly *roogner*, to cut hair all round, in 12th-cent. documents. Prov. *redonhar*, from O. Fr. *roond*, primitive form of *rond* (q. v.). *Roond* gives *roonner**, cp. *plafond*, *plafonner*. *Roonner* becomes *roogner*, for *n*=*gn* see *cligner*; *roogner* gives *rogner*, for *oo*=*o* see *rond*.—Der. *rogn*eur, *rogn*ure.

ROGNON, *sm.* a kidney; from L. **renionem***, dim. of **ren**. For **nio**=*gno* see *cigogne*; for **e**=*o*, cp. elephantem, *clifant*; petalum, *poêle*; vester, *vôtre*. We find voster for vester in the Inscriptions of the Empire.—Der. *rognonn*er.

Rogue, *adj.* proud; of Germ. origin, Norse *hrókr*.

ROI, *sm.* a king; from L. **regem**. For **-egem**=*-oi* see *loi*.—Der. *roi*telet (dim. of O. Fr. *roietel*, a wren; *roietel* is from *roiet**, compd. of *roi* and dim. suffix *et*. For the change of sense from kinglet to wren see § 15.

ROIDE, ROIDEUR, *adj.* stiff, rigid. See *raide*, *raideur*. Its doublet is *rigide*, q. v. —Der. *roid*illon, *roid*ir.

ROIDIR, *va.* to stiffen. See *roide*.

ROITELET, *sm.* a wren. See *roi*.

RÔLE, *sm.* a roll. Prov. *rotle*, It. *rotolo*, from L. **rotulus**, by regular contr. (see § 51) of **rótŭlus** to **rot'lus**, whence *rôle*. For **tl**=*ll*=*l* see § 168. *Rôle* is a doublet of *rotule*, q. v.—Der. en*rôle*r, contr*ôle* (q. v.), *rôle*r, *rôle*t.

RÔLET, *sm.* a character, part. See *rôle*.

ROMAIN, *adj.* Roman; from L. **romanus**. For **-anus**=*-ain* see § 194. Its doublet is *roman*, q. v.—Der. *romain*e.

Roman, *sm.* a romance, novel; *adj.* romantic, Romance. The Lat. phrase 'lingua romana' in Carolingian times meant the growing Fr. language, the 'rustic Latin,' as opposed to the 'lingua latina,' which was the name for the Class. Lat. We read in the Life of St. Adalbert, Abbot of Corbie (A.D. 750), that he preached in the vulgar tongue 'with a sweet abundance' ('Quem si vulgo audisses, dulcifluus emanabat'); and his biographer distinguishes still more plainly between the learned Lat. and the *Romance* or vulgar tongue: 'Qui si vulgari, id est romana lingua, loqueretur, omnium aliarum putaretur inscius; si vero teutonica, enitebat perfectius; si latina, in nulla omnino absolutius' (Acta Sanctorum, Januar. i. 416). From this form romana comes the adv. romanice*, in the phrase 'romanice loqui.' Romanice, contrd. regularly (see § 51) to roman'ce, gives both the subject-case *romance* and the object-case *romant*. See Hist. Gram. pp. 89–96. *Romance* and *romant* meant properly the vulgar tongue, as distinguished from the Lat.: these words are applied to compositions in the former, thence came to designate certain classes of literary composition. *Romant* afterwards became *roman*, whence *romanesque*. For the nominative form *romance*, in the sense of a novel, comes *romancier*, lit. a writer who uses the vulgar tongue. *Romance* and *roman*, which both originally meant any kind of composition in the vulgar tongue, survive in modern Fr. in two different senses. *Roman* is a doublet of *romain* and *romance*.

ROMANCE, *sf.* a ballad. See *roman*.

ROMANCIER, *sm.* a novelist. See *roman*.

ROMANESQUE, *sm.* romantic. See *roman*.

†**Romantique**, *sm.* romantic; introd. from Engl. *romantic*.—Der. *roman*tisme.

ROMARIN, *sm.* rosemary; from L. **rosmarinus**. For loss of **s** see Hist. Gram. p. 81.

ROMPRE, *va.* to break; from L. **rumpere**, by regular contr. (see § 51) of **rúmpĕre** to **rump're**, whence *rompre*: for **u**=*o* see *annoncer*.—Der. *romp*u, *romp*ement.

RONCE, *sm.* a blackberry-bush, bramble; from L. **rumicem**, lit. a sting, prickle, whence sense of a thorn-bush. **Rumicem** becomes *ronce* by **-umicem**=*-once*. For letter-changes see *ponce*.

ROND, *adj.* round; formerly *roond*, It. *rotondo*, from L. **rotundus**. **Rotundus**, by losing medial **t** (see *abbaye*), by **u**=*o* (see *annoncer*), becomes O. Fr. *roond*, which later is contrd. to *rond*.—Der. *ronde*, *rond*eau, *rond*elle, *rond*elet, *rond*ache, *rond*in, *rond*eur, ar*rond*ir.

RONDACHE, *sf.* a buckler, target. See *rond*.

RONDE, *sf.* a round. See *rond*. Its doublet is *rotonde*, q. v.

RONDEAU, *sm.* a rondeau (poem of thirteen verses). See *rond*.

RONDELET, *adj.* plump. See *rond*.

RONDELLE, *sf.* a round, washer, roundshield. See *rond*.

RONDEUR, *sf.* roundness. See *rond*.

RONDIN, *sm.* a round piece of wood, cudgel. See *rond*.—Der. *rondin*er.

ROND-POINT, *sm.* (Archit.) an apse. See *rond* and *point*.

RONFLER, *vn.* to snore. Origin unknown. —Der. *ronfl*ant, *ronfl*eur, *ronfl*ement.

RONGER, *va.* to gnaw, nibble. Prov. *romiar*, Sp. *rumiar*, from L. **rumigare**, found for

'to ruminate' in Apuleius, a sense which survived in the O. Fr. word, which had sense of ruminating as well as of gnawing: the former sense remains in the hunting phrase *le cerf fait le ronge*. **Rumĭgâre**, regularly contrd. (see § 52) to **rum'gare**, becomes *ronger*: for **m**=*n* see *changer*.—Der. *rongeur*.

RONGEUR, *sm.* a rodent. See *ronger*.

Roquefort, *sm.* a Roquefort cheese; of hist. origin (see § 33), from *Roquefort*, a village in the Department of Aveyron, where these cheeses are made.

ROQUET, *sm.* a pug-dog; of hist. origin (see § 33), properly a dog of St. Roch, alluding to the legend which represents St. Roch accompanied by his dog St. Roquet.

† **Roquette**, *sf.* (Bot.) rocket; from It. *rucchetta*.

Rorifère, *sm.* a sprinkler; from L. **rorifer**.

Rosace, *sf.* a rose (window, etc.); from L. **rosaceus**.

Rosacée, *sf.* a rose-tree; from L. **rosacea**.

Rosaire, *sm.* a rosary; from L. **rosarius**, properly a garland of roses (see *chapelet*) to crown the image of the Virgin, then a garland or necklace of threaded beads, serving to mark off prayers. Its doublet is *rosier*, q. v.

† **Rosat**, *adj.* of roses, rose; introd. in 16th cent. from It. *rosato*. Its doublet is *rosé*, q. v.

† **Rosbif**, *sm.* roast beef; from Engl. *roast beef*.

ROSE, *sf.* a rose; from L. **rosa**.—Der. *rose* (adj.), *rosé*, *rosière*, *rosette*.

ROSE, *adj.* rose-coloured, rosy. See *rose*.

ROSÉ, *adj.* roseate. See *rose*. Its doublet is *rosat*, q. v.

ROSEAU, *sm.* a reed; formerly *rosel*: for *-el*=*-eau* see *agneau*. *Rosel*, Prov. *rauzel*, is the dim. of a root *ros*, of Germ. origin, Goth. *raus*, a reed. Goth. *raus* gives Prov. *raus*, Fr. *ros* *: for *au*=*o* see § 107.

ROSÉE, *sf.* dew; partic. subst. (see *absoute*) of O. Fr. *roser* *, which is from L. **rorare**. **Rorare** becomes *roser*, as **adrorare** becomes *arroser*. For **r**=*s* see *arroser*.

ROSETTE, *sf.* a rosette. See *rose*.

ROSIER, *sm.* a rose-bush; from L. **rosarium**. For **-arium**=*-ier* see § 198. Its doublet is *rosaire*, q. v.—Der. *roseraie*.

† **Rosse**, *sf.* a poor horse, jade; from Germ. *ross*.

ROSSER, *va.* to thrash; formerly *roissier*. Origin unknown.

ROSSIGNOL, *sm.* a nightingale; formerly *lossignol*, It. *rossignuolo*, from L. **lusciniolus** *, masc. form of **lusciniola** (found in Plautus). **Lusciniolus** becomes O. Fr. *lossignol*: for **u**=*o* see *annoncer*; for **sc**=*ss* see *cresson*; for **ni**=*gn* see *cigogne*. *Lossignol*, by changing *l* to *r* (see *apitre*), becomes *rossignol*, by dissimilation (see § 169).—Der. *rossignoler*.

Rossinante, *sm.* Rosinante; of hist. origin (see § 33), from Sp. *rocinante*, name of Don Quixote's horse.

† **Rossolis**, *sm.* sun-dew; from L. **ros** and **solis**.

Rostral, *adj.* rostral; from L. **rostralis**.

Rostres, *sm. pl.* rostra; from L. **rostra**.

RÔT, *sm.* roast. See *rôtir*.

ROT, *sm.* belching. It. *rutto*, from L. **ructus**. For **u**=*o* see *annoncer*; for **ct**=*t* see § 168.

Rotateur, *sm.* a rotator; from L. **rotatorem**.

Rotation, *sf.* rotation; from L. **rotationem**.

† **Rote**, *sf.* the rota (a Roman court), from It. *rota*. Its doublet is *roue*, q. v.

ROTER, *vn.* to belch; from L. **ructare**. For **u**=*o* see *annoncer*; for **ct**=*t* see § 168.

Rotin, *sm.* a rattan. Origin unknown.

ROTIR, *va.* to roast; formerly *rostir*, of Germ. origin, O. H. G. *rostjan*. For loss of *s*, see Hist. Gram. p. 81.—Der. *rôt* (verbal subst.), *rôti*, *rôtie*, *rôtisserie*, *rôtisseur*, *rôtissoire*.

RÔTISSEUR, *sm.* master of a cookshop. See *rôtir*.

† **Rotonde**, *sf.* a rotunda; from It. *rotonda*. Its doublet is *ronde*, q. v.

Rodondité, *sf.* rotundity; from L. **rotunditatem**.

Rotule, *sf.* (Anat.) a patella; from L. **rotula**. Its doublet is *role*, q. v.

ROTURE, *sf.* commonalty; from L. **ruptura**, properly act of breaking (clods), whence of cultivating fields, found in medieval Lat.; e. g. 'Decimas et primitias de novis **rupturiis**, quae facta sunt in alodio S. Felicis,' in an 11th-cent. charter. From this sense the word passes to that of the land of a 'villein' subject to rent, land not noble. **Ruptura** becomes *rotura*; for **pt**=*t* see § 168; for **u**=*o* see *annoncer*. *Roture* is a doublet of *rupture*, q. v.

ROTURIER, *sm.* a plebeian, lit. peasant who holds a *roture* (q. v.); from L. **rupturarius** * (one who cultivates a **ruptura**, see *roture*). We find in an 11th-cent. charter 'Concedimus quoque eidem decem sextarias terrae, si a **rupturariis** dono vel emptione illas acquisierint.' **Ruptura-**

rius becomes *roturier*: for -arius=-*ier* see § 198; for pt=*t* see § 168; for u=*o* see *annoncer*.

ROUAGE, *sm.* wheelwork, machinery. See *roue*.

†**Rouan**, *sm.* a roan horse; formerly *roan*, from It. *roano*.

Rouanne, *sf.* a brand-iron. Origin unknown.—Der. *rouanner*, *rouannette*.

†**Rouble**, *sm.* a rouble (Russian coin), a Russian word.

ROUCOULER, *va.* to warble plaintively; an onomatopoetic word. See § 34.—Der. *roucoulement*.

ROUE, *sf.* a wheel; from L. **rota**. For loss of medial t see *aigu*; for o=*ou* see § 81. Its doublet is *rote*, q. v.—Der. *rouer*, *rouage*, *rouet*.

ROUÉ, *sm.* a roué, lit. one broken on the wheel. See *rouer*.

ROUELLE, *sf.* a slice, round (of beef). For letter-changes see *roue*.

Rouennerie, *sf.* common printed cotton; of hist. origin, see § 33, first fabricated at Rouen.

ROUER, *va.* to break on the wheel. See *rou*. Its doublet is *roder*.—Der. *roué*, *rouerie*.

ROUERIE, *sf.* action of a roué. See *rouer*.

ROUET, *sm.* a spinning-wheel. See *roue*.

ROUGE, *adj.* red; formerly *roge*, It. *robbio*, from L. **rubeus** (found in Isidore of Seville). **Rubeus**, regularly transformed (see *abréger*) to **rubius**, consonnifies **iu** to **ju** (see *abréger*), whence **rubjus**, whence O. Fr. *roge*: for bj=*j* see Hist. Gram. p. 81; for u=*o* see *annoncer*. *Roge* later becomes *rouge*: for o=*ou* see § 81.—Der. *rougeâtre*, *rougeaud*, *rougeole*, *rouget*, *rougeur*, *rougir*.

ROUILLE, *sf.* mildew; formerly *roille*, Prov. *roïlh*, from L. **rubigula***, dim. of **rubigo**. **Rubígŭla**, regularly contrd. (see § 51) to **rubig'la** becomes *ro-ille*: for loss of medial b see *aboyer*; for u=*o* see *annoncer*; for gl=*il* see *cailler*. *Roille* becomes *rouille*: for o=*ou* see § 81.—Der. *rouiller*, *rouillure*, *dérouiller*, *enrouiller*.

ROUIR, *va.* to ret; of Germ. origin, Dutch *roten*. For loss of medial t see *abbaye*; for o=*ou* see § 81.—Der. *rouissage*, *rouissoir*.

ROULADE, *sf.* a roll, collar (of meat). See *rouler*. Its doublet is *roulée*.

ROULAGE, *sm.* a rolling, wagon-office, wagon. See *rouler*.

ROULEAU, *sm.* a roll; from L. **rotulellum***, dim. of **rotulus**. **Rotŭléllum**, regularly contrd. (see § 52) to **rot'lellum**, becomes *rouleau*: for tl=*ll* see § 168; for ol=*ou* see §§ 81, 157; for -ellum=-*el*=-*eau* see § 282.

ROULER, *va.* to roll, wheel; formerly *roller*, Prov. *rotlar*, It. *rotolare*, from L. **rotulare*** (found in medieval Lat. texts), der. from **rotulus**. **Rotŭláre**, regularly contrd. (see § 52) to **rot'lare**, becomes O. Fr. *roller* by tl=*ll* (see § 168), whence *rouler* by ol=*ou*, see §§ 81, 157.—Der. *roulage*, *roulade*, *roulier*, *roulis*, *roulement*, *rouleur*, *rouleuse*, *roulette*, *rouloir*, *dérouler*, *enrouler*.

ROULIER, *sm.* a carter. See *rouler*.

ROULIS, *sm.* (Naut.) a rolling. See *rouler*.

†**Roupie**, *sf.* a rupee. Origin unknown.

ROUSSEUR, *sf.* redness. See *roux*.

ROUSSIN, *sm.* a cob, thickset stallion; from O. Fr. *rous*, *ros*, of Germ. origin (M. H. G. *ross*). For o=*ou* see § 81.

ROUSSIR, *vn.* to redden. See *roux*.—Der. *roussi* (partic. subst.).

†**Rout**, *sm.* a rout, great party; from Engl. *rout*.

ROUTE, *sf.* a road; formerly *rote*, from L. **rupta*** (sc. a cross-road, via). **Rupta** means a road in medieval Lat. texts: 'De quibus cimaliis forestae de Gadabone, necnon de **ruptis** ejusdem forestae,' in a 12th-cent. document. Cp. the phrase *aller sur les brisées de quelqu'un*. **Rupta** becomes *rote*: for pt=*t* see § 168; for u=*o* see *annoncer*. *Rote* becomes *route*; for o=*ou* see § 81.—Der. *routier*, *routine* (act of following the route marked out).

ROUTIER, *sm.* a stager. See *route*.

ROUTINE, *sf.* routine. See *route*.—Der. *routinier*.

ROUVIEUX, *adj.* mangy; from *rouffe*. *Rouffe* is of Germ. origin, Dutch *rofe*.

ROUVRE, *sm.* English oak. O. Fr. *rovre*, Prov. *robre*, from L. **robur**, by regular contr. (see § 50) of **robur** to **rob'r**, whence *rovre* (for b=*v* see § 113), then *rouvre* (for o=*ou* see § 81).

ROUVRIR, *va.* to re-open. See *re-* and *ouvrir*.

ROUX, *adj.* red, russet. Prov. *ros*, It. *rosso*, from L. **russus**; for u=*ou* see § 97; for ss=*s* see *ais*, whence O. Fr. *rous*, afterwards *roux*; for s=*x* see *deux*.—Der. (from O. Fr. *rous*) *rousse*, *roussâtre*, *rousseau*, *rousselet*, *rousseur*, *roussette*, *roussir*.

ROYAL, *adj.* royal; from L. **regalis**. For letter-changes of -egalis=-*oyal*, see *loyal*.

Its doublets are *réal* and *régale*, q. v.—Der. *royale*, *royal*isme, *royal*iste, *royale*ment.

ROYAUME, *sm.* a kingdom, realm; formerly *royalme*, Prov. *reialme*, Sp. *realme*. from L. **regalimen***, der. from **regalis**. **Regálimen** is contrd. (see § 51) to **regal'men**, whence O. Fr. *royalme*; for **regal-**=*royal-* see *royal*. *Royalme* becomes *royaume* by *al*=*au*, see *agneau*.

ROYAUTÉ, *sf.* royalty; formerly *roialté*, from L. **regalitatem***, from **regalis**, by regular contr. (see § 52) of **regalitátem** to **regal'tatem**, whence *royalté*. For **regal-**=*royal-* see *royal*; for **-tatem**=*-té* see § 230.

RU, *sm.* a channel. O. Fr. *rui*, from L. **rivus**, or rather from **rius**, the popular form of **rivus**, for the Appendix ad Probum blames that form, and says '**rivus** non **rius**.' For loss of medial **v** see *aïeul*.

RUBAN, *sm.* a ribbon. Origin unknown.—Der. *ruban*erie, *ruban*ier.

Rubéfier, *va.* to redden; from L. rubefic*are**, der. from rubeus. See *rouge*.—Der. *rubéfiant*.

Rubiacée, *sf.* (Bot.) madder-plant; from L. rubiacea*, der. from rubeus.

Rubicond, *adj.* rubicund; from L. rubicundus.

† **Rubis**, *sm.* a ruby; introd. from Sp. *rubi*.

Rubrique, *sf.* red chalk, a rubric; from L. rubrica.

RUCHE, *sf.* a hive; formerly *rusche*, Prov. *rusca*; of Celtic origin, Breton *rusken*. For *c*=*ch* see *acharner*; for loss of *s* see Hist. Gram. p. 81.—Der. *ruch*er, *ruch*ée.

Rude, *adj.* rude; from L. rudis.—Der. *rud*esse, *rud*oyer.

Rudiment, *sm.* a rudiment; from L. rudimentum.

RUDOYER, *va.* to treat rudely. See *rude*.

RUE, *sf.* (Bot.) rue. Sp. *ruda*, It. *ruta*, from L. **ruta**. For loss of medial **t** see *aigu*.

RUE, *sf.* a street; in O. It. *ruga*, from L. **ruga**, properly a furrow, then a path, street, in medieval Lat. documents. We find in a charter of A.D. 1111, 'Quorum rex operta expertus, ecclesiam, **rugam**, plateam et mensuras concessit'; and in a text of A.D. 1165, 'Usque ad locum qui vocatur Tudella, in **ruga** ejusdem S. Germani.' **Ruga** becomes *rue* by dropping **g**, see *allier*.—Der. *ruelle*.

RUELLE, *sf.* a lane. See *rue*.—Der. *rueller*.

Ruer, *va.* to rush; from L. ruere.—Der. *rua*de, *rue*ur.

Rugir, *vn.* to roar, bellow; from L. rugire.—Der. *rug*issant, *rug*issement.

Rugosité, *sf.* roughness; from L. rugositatem. For **-tatem**=*-té* see § 230.

Rugueux, *adj.* wrinkled; from L. rugosus. For **-osus**=*-eux* see § 229.

Ruine, *sf.* a ruin; from L. ruina.—Der. *ruin*er, *ruin*eux.

Ruinure, *sf.* bearing (carpentry). Origin unknown.

RUISSEAU, *sm.* a stream; formerly *ruissel*, from L. **rivicellus***, dim. of **rivus** (for **el**=*eau* see *agneau*). **Rivĭcéllus**, regularly contrd. (see § 52) to **riv'cellus**, becomes *ruissel*. For **v**=*u* see *aurone*; for **c**=*ss* see *amitié*.—Der. (from O. Fr. *ruissel*) *ruisseler*, *ruisselet*.

RUISSELANT, *adj.* streaming. See *ruisseler*.

RUISSELET, *sm.* a streamlet. See *ruisseau*.

RUISSELER, *vn.* to gush. See *ruisseau*.—Der. *ruissel*ant.

† **Rumb**, *sm.* (Naut.) a rhumb; from Engl. *rhumb*.

Rumeur, *sm.* a rumour; from L. rumorem.

Rumination, *sf.* rumination; from L. ruminationem.

Ruminer, *vn.* to ruminate; from L. ruminare.—Der. *rumin*ant.

Rupture, *sf.* a rupture; from L. ruptura. Its doublet is *roture*, q. v.

Rural, *adj.* rural; from L. ruralis.

RUSER, *va.* to use artifice; formerly *reüser*, originally a hunting term for the doubles of a hare, etc., to escape the dogs, by throwing them off the scent. For the later extension of meaning see § 13. *Reüser*, Prov. *reüsar*, from L. **recusare**, by loss of medial **c**, whence *reüser*, whence *reuser* (see Hist. Gram. p. 38), whence *ruser*. For **eu**=*u* see *purée*. *Ruser* is a doublet of *recuser*, q. v.—Der. *ruse* (verbal subst.), *rusé*.

RUSTAUD, *sm.* a rustic. See *rustre*.

Rusticité, *sf.* rusticity; from L. rusticitatem.

Rustique, *adj.* rustic; from L. rusticus. Its doublet is *rustre*, q. v.

RUSTRE, *sm.* a boor; formerly *ruste*, from L. **rusticus**. **Rústicus** losing its last two atonic vowels (see §§ 50, 51) becomes O. Fr. *ruste*, whence *rustre* by addition of *r*, see *chanvre*. Its doublet is *rustique*.—Der. (from O. Fr. *ruste*) *rust*aud.

RUT, *sm.* rut; originally *ruit*, from L. **rugitus**. For loss of **g** see Hist. Gram. p. 82.

S.

SA, *poss. pron. fem.* her; from L. **sam** (found in Ennius). **Sam** is an archaic form of **suam**; for its relation to it see *mon* and § 102. For loss of **m** see *jà*.

Sabbat, *sm.* Sabbath, Jewish day of rest; from L. **sabbatum**.—Der. *sabbat*ique.

SABBATIQUE, *adj.* sabbatical. See *sabbat*.

Sabine, *sf.* (Bot.) savin; from L. **sabina**.

SABLE, *sm.* sand; from L. **sabulum**. For **-abŭlum**=*-able* see *able*.—Der. *sabl*er, *sabl*ier, *sabl*ière.

† **Sable**, *sm.* sable (heraldic), black; in O. Fr. the sable martin, whose fur is black in winter. **Sable* is of Sclav. origin, Polish *sobal*.

SABLER, *va.* to sand.—Der. *ensabler*.

SABLEUX, *adj.* sandy; from L. **sabulosus**, by regular contr. (see § 52) of **sabŭlósus** to **sab'losus**, whence *sableux*. For **-osus**=*-eux* see § 229.

SABLIÈRE, *sf.* a sand-pit. See *sable*.

SABLIÈRE, *sf.* a raising-piece (carpenter's tool). Origin unknown.

SABLON, *sm.* sand, lit. large sand; from L. **sabulonem**, by regular contr. (see § 52) of **sabŭlónem** to **sab'lonem**.—Der. *sablon*ner, *sablon*neux, *sablon*nier, *sablon*nière.

SABORD, *sm.* (Naut.) a port-hole. Origin unknown.

SABOT, *sm.* a wooden shoe. Origin unknown.—Der. *sabot*er, *sabot*ier, *sabot*ière.

SABOULER, *va.* to push about. Origin unknown.

† **Sabre**, *sm.* a sabre; from Germ. *säbel*, by contr. of *säbel* to *säb'l*, whence *sabre* (by *l*=*r*, see *apôtre*).—Der. *sabr*er, *sabr*eur.

† **Sabretache**, *sf.* a sabretache; from Germ. *säbeltasche*.

SAC, *sm.* a sack; from L. **saccus**. For **cc**=*c* see *bec*.—Der. *sac*hée, *sac*het (cp. *cochet* from *coq*).

SAC, *sm.* sack, plunder; verbal subst. of O. Fr. *sacquer*. *Sac* is from *sacquer*, as *trac* from *traquer*. Origin of *sacquer* unknown.

† **Saccade**, *sf.* a jerk, shake; introd. in 16th cent. from It. *staccato*, from *staccare*.

† **Saccager**, *va.* to sack, pillage; from It. *saccheggiare*.—Der. *saccage* (verbal subst.), *saccag*ement.

Sacerdoce, *sm.* priesthood; from L. **sacerdotium**.

Sacerdotal, *adj.* sacerdotal; from L. **sacerdotalis**.

† **Sacoche**, *sf.* a saddle-bag; from It. *saccocia*.

Sacramentel, *adj.* sacramental; from L. **sacramentalis** *, from **sacramentum**.

Sacre, *sm.* consecration; from L. **sacrum**.

Sacré, *adj.* consecrated, devoted, damned; from L. **sacratus**. For **-atus**=*-é* see *ampoulé* and § 201.—Der. *consacré*.

Sacrement, *sm.* a sacrament; from L. **sacramentum**. Its doublet is *serment*, q. v.

Sacrer, *va.* to consecrate; from L. **sacrare**.—Der. *consacrer*.

Sacrificateur, *sm.* a sacrificer; from L. **sacrificatorem**.—Der. *sacrificat*ure.

Sacrifice, *sm.* a sacrifice; from L. **sacrificium**.

Sacrifier, *va.* to sacrifice; from L. **sacrificare**.

Sacrilège, *sm.* sacrilege; from L. **sacrilegium**.

Sacrilège, *adj.* sacrilegious; from L. **sacrilegus**.

† **Sacripant**, *sm.* rhodomontade; from It. *Sacripante* (a name in the Orlando Furioso).

Sacristain, *sm.* a sacristan; from L. **sacristanus** *, from **sacrista**, a sacrist, in charge of the sacred objects for divine worship (found in an 8th-cent. text), from **sacrum**.

Sacristie, *sf.* a sacristy; from eccles. L. **sacristia** *, from **sacrista**. See *sacristain*.

† **Safran**, *sm.* saffron; from It. *zafferano*.—Der. *safran*er.

Safre, *adj.* gluttonous. Origin unknown.

SAFRE, *sf.* zaffer, oxyde of cobalt. Origin unknown.

Sagace, *adj.* sagacious; from L. **sagacem**.

Sagacité, *sf.* sagacity; from L. **sagacitatem**. For **-tatem**=*-té* see § 230.

SAGE, *adj.* wise. Sp. *sabio*, from L. **sapius** (found in Petronius, who uses the compd. **ne-sapius** for senseless). **Sapius** becomes successively **sabius** * (for **p**=**b** see § 111), whence Sp. *sabio*; then **savius** (for **b**=**v** see § 113), whence *sage*. For **vi**=**vj**, whence **savjus**, see *abréger*; for **vj**=*g*, whence *sage*, see *alléger*.—Der. *sagesse*.

Sagette, *sf.* an arrow; from L. sagitta. For **i**=*e* see § 72.

Sagittaire, *sf.* Sagittarius, an archer; from L. sagittarius.

† **Sagou**, *sm.* sago; of Indian origin, through Engl. *sago*.

Sagouin, *sm.* a sagoin (animal). Origin unknown.

SAIE, *sf.* a sagum (Roman over-cloak); from L. saga *, from sagum. For loss of medial **g** see *allier*.—Der. *sayon*.

SAIGNER, *vn.* to bleed; from L. sanguinare *, found in the Germanic Laws: 'De ictus nobilis . . . livor et tumor si sanguinat' (Lex Saxonum). For loss of atonic **ui** see § 52; for **a**=*ai* see § 54.—Der. *saignant*, *saignée* (partic. subst.), *saignement*, *saigneur*, *saigneux*.

SAILLANT, *adj.* prominent, salient. See *saillir*.

SAILLIE, *sf.* a projection. See *saillir*.

SAILLIR, *vn.* to project; from L. salire. For **ali**=*aill* see *ail*.—Der. *saillie* (partic. subst.), *saillant*, *assaillir*, *tressaillir*.

SAIN, *sm.* lard. It. *saime*, Prov. *saïn*, *sagin*, from L. sagimen *, fat, in medieval Lat. texts; e. g. 'Qui lardum prius aliquantulum cum oleribus coctum, et sagimen faciunt,' from a 12th-cent. document. Sagimen becomes *sain*: for loss of medial **g** see *allier*; for **-imen**=*-in* see § 226.—Der. *sain-doux*.

SAIN, *adj.* sound; from L. sanus. For **-anus**=*-ain* see § 194.—Der. *sain-foin*.

SAINDOUX, *sm.* lard. See *sain*.

SAINFOIN, *sm.* (Bot.) sainfoin. See *sain* and *foin*.

SAINT, *adj.* sainted, holy; from L. sanctus. For **anct**=*aint* see *affité*.

SAINTETÉ, *sf.* sanctity; from L. sanctitatem. For **i**=*e* see § 72; for **anct**=*aint* see *affité*; for **-tatem**=*-té* see § 230.

SAISIE, *sf.* an execution (in law). See *saisir*.

SAISIR, *va.* to seize; from L. sacire, in medieval Lat. documents. 'Alterius rem ad proprietatem sacire,' is found in a Merov. formula. Sacire is of Germ. origin, O.H.G. *sazjan*, to place, whence to occupy, take in possession, seize. Sacire becomes *saisir*. For **a**=*ai* see § 54; for **c**=*s* see *amitié*.—Der. *saisie* (partic. subst.), *saisine*, *saisissable*, *saisissant*, *saisissement*.

SAISISSABLE, *adj.* seizable. See *saisir*.—Der. *insaisissable*.

SAISON, *sf.* a season. Sp. *sazon*, from L. sationem, properly the sowing-time. 'Vere fabis satio,' says Virgil, whence sense of a definite part of the year during which planting and sowing go on. For **-ationem**=*-aison* see § 232.

† **Salade**, *sf.* a salad; from It. *salata* (the modern It. word is *in-salata*). Its doublet is *salée*.—Der. *saladier*.

† **Salade**, *sf.* a helmet; from It. *celata*.

Salaire, *sm.* a salary; from L. salarium. Its doublet is *salière*.—Der. *salarier*.

SALAISON, *sf.* salting; from L. salationem*, from sal. For **-ationem**=*-aison* see § 232.

† **Salamalec**, *sm.* a low bow; phrase introd. by Eastern travellers. Ar. *salam alaik*.

Salamandre, *sf.* a salamander; from L. salamandra (found in Pliny).

Salarier, *va.* to salary, pay wages. See *salaire*.—Der. *salarié*.

SALE, *adj.* dirty; of Germ. origin, O. H. G. *salo*, dull, thence dirty.—Der. *saleté*, *salir*, *salaud*, *saligaud*.

† **Salep**, *sm.* salop; introd. by Eastern travellers.

Saler, *va.* to salt; from L. salare*, from sal.—Der. *salant*, *saleur*. *salière*, *saloir*, *salure*, *saleron*, *salage*.

SALETÉ, *sf.* dirtiness. See *sale*.

Salin, *adj.* saline; from L. salinus.

Saline, *sf.* salt provisions; from L. salinae.

SALIR, *va.* to dirty. See *sale*.—Der. *salissant*, *salissure*.

Salivaire, *adj.* salivary; from L. salivarius.

Salivation, *sf.* salivation; from L. salivationem.

Salive, *sf.* saliva; from L. saliva.—Der. *saliver*.

SALLE, *sf.* a hall. O. Fr. *sale*, It. *sala*, from L. sala*, a dwelling in Merov. documents; e. g. 'Si quis super aliquem focum in nocte miserit, ut domum ejus incendat aut salam suam,' in the Lex Alamannorum, tit. 5. *Sala* is of Germ. origin, O. H. G. *sal*, a house, hall.—Der. *salon*.

Salmigondis, *sm.* a salmagundi, hotch-potch. Origin unknown.

Salmis, *sm.* a salmi, ragout. Origin unknown.

SALOPERIE, *sf.* slovenliness; from a form *salope*, the origin of which is unknown.

Salpêtre, *sm.* saltpetre; from L. sal petrae. —Der. *salpêtrer*, *salpêtrier*, *salpêtrière*.

† **Salsepareille**, *sf.* (Bot.) sarsaparilla; from It. *salsapariglia*.

† **Salsifis**, *sm.* (Bot.) salsify, goatsbeard; corruption of It. *sassefrica*.

Saltation, *sf.* dancing; from L. saltationem.

† **Saltimbanque**, *sm.* a mountebank; from It. *saltimbanco.*

Salubre, *adj.* healthful; from L. saluber.

Salubrité, *sf.* salubrity; from L. salubritatem.

SALUER, *va.* to salute. Sp. *saludar*, It. *salutare*, from L. **salutare**. For loss of medial **t** see *abbaye.*

Salut, *sm.* safety, salutation; from L. salutem.

Salutaire, *adj.* salutary; from L. salutaris.

Salutation, *sf.* salutation; from L. salutationem.

† **Salve**, *sf.* a salute, salvo; from It. *salva.*

SAMEDI, *sm.* Saturday; from L. **sabbati dies**, properly the Sabbath day. The word should be regularly *sabedi* not *samedi*, but the existence of the archaic Lat. form dubenus by the side of dominus, proves the correctness of this origin: moreover the It. says *sábato*, Wallachian *sëmbëtë*; and Prov., reversing the words, says *dissapte* (dies sabb'ti*).

Sanctification, *sf.* sanctification; from L. sanctificationem.

Sanctifier, *va.* to sanctify; from L. sanctificare.—Der. *sanctifiant.*

Sanction, *sf.* sanction; from L. sanctionem.—Der. *sanctionner.*

Sanctuaire, *sm.* a sanctuary; from L. sanctuarium.

Sandale, *sm.* a sandal; from L. sandalium.

Sandaraque, *sf.* sandarach (rosin); from L. sandaraca (found in Pliny).

SANG, *sm.* blood; from L. **sanguis.**

SANGLANT, *adj.* bloody; from L. **sanguilentus** (found in Scribonius Largus), by contr. (see § 52) of **sanguiléntus** to **sang'lentus**, whence *sanglant.* For **en** = *an* see *dimanche.*—Der. *ensanglanter.*

SANGLE, *sf.* a strap, band, girth; formerly *sengle* and *cengle*, It. *cinghia*, from L. **cingula**, by regular contr. (see § 51) of **cíngŭla** to **cing'la**, whence *cengle* (for **in** = *en* see § 72), whence *sengle* (for *c* = *s* see *amitié*), whence *sangle* (for *en* = *an* see *dimanche* and Hist. Gram. p. 48).—Der. *sangler* (its doublet is *cingler*, q. v.), *sanglade.*

SANGLIER, *sf.* a boar. O. Fr. *senglier*, originally *porc senglier*, from L. **singularis** (sc. porcus), properly a solitary or wild pig. The five-year-old boar is called in Fr. *solitaire*, because he lives alone. Similarly in Gr. *μόνιος* is used for a boar. *Senglier* is originally, in the phrase *porc senglier*, a simple adj. signifying solitary; later, the epithet ejected the subst., and *sanglier* remained in the sense of the L. aper. Besides, the adj. **singularis** is seen to have already taken the sense of 'a boar' in medieval Lat. texts; e.g. 'Ecce immanissimus **singularis** de sylva egressus' (Vita St. Odonis, lib. 2). **Singŭláris**, contrd. regularly (see § 52) to **sing'laris**, gives O. Fr. *senglier.* For **-aris** = *-ier* see § 198; for **in** = *en* see § 72; whence later *an*, see *dimanche. Sanglier* is a doublet of *singulier*, q. v.

SANGLOTER, *vn.* to sob; from L. **singultare.** For **u** = *o* see *annoncer*; for the metathesis of *ol* to *lo* see *pupitre*; for **in** = *an* see *dimanche.* — Der. *sanglot* (verbal subst.).

SANGSUE, *sf.* a leech; from L. **sanguisuga**, by contr. (see § 52) of **sanguisuga** to **sang'sŭga**, whence *sangsue.* For loss of medial **g** see *allier.*

Sanguin, *adj.* sanguine; from L. sanguineus.—Der. *sanguine.*

Sanguinaire, *adj.* sanguinary; from L. sanguinarius.

Sanguinolent, *adj.* sanguineous; from L. sanguinolentus.

Sanie, *sf.* sanies; from L. saniem.—Der. *sanieux.*

† **Sanitaire**, *adj.* sanitary; introd. from Engl. *sanitary.*

SANS, *prep.* without; formerly *sens*, from L. **sinè.** For **in** = *an* see *dimanche*; for addition of *s* see Hist. Gram. p. 80: in the phrase *sens dessus dessous*, *sens* is not the original word, but a corruption of *c'en*: in the middle ages the phrase was not *sens dessus dessous*, but *c'en dessus dessous*, i. e. that which is above is put below.

SANSONNET, *sm.* a starling; of hist. origin (see § 33), dim. of *Sanson*, common form of *Samson*: for *m* = *n* see *changer.* We know how often birds have been designated by the names of men, as for the sparrow *pierrot* (dim. of *Pierre*), for the parroquet *Jacquot* (dim. of *Jacques*), etc. (§ 14).

SANTÉ, *sf.* health; from L. **sanitatem**, by regular contr. (see § 52) of **sanĭtátem** to **san'tatem.** For **-tatem** = *-té* see § 230.

† **Santaline**, *sf.* (Chem.) santaline; dim. of *santal*, a Malay kind of wood, Malay *tsendana.*

SANVE, *sf.* the charlock; from L. **sinapi.** The Gr. accent (*σίναπι*) has here supplanted the Lat. accent (**sinápi**). This word is then contrd. (see § 51) to **sin'pi**, whence O. Fr. *senve.* For **p**=*v* see § 111; for **in**=*en*=*an* see *dimanche*; whence *sanve.*

† **Sapajou,** *sm.* a monkey; of American origin, see § 32.

SAPE, *sf.* sap (military); from L. **sappa,** a pick, in Isidore of Seville. For **pp**=*p* see *chape.*—Der. *saper, sapeur.*

SAPEUR, *sm.* a sapper. See *sape.*

Saphir, *sm.* a sapphire; from L. **saphirus.**—Der. *saphir*ine.

Sapide, *adj.* sapid, tasty; from L. **sapidus.**—Der. in*sipide.*

Sapience, *sf.* sapience, wisdom; from L. **sapientia.** For **-tia**=*-ce* see *agencer.*

SAPIN, *sm.* a spruce fir; from L. **sappinus.** For **pp**=*p* see *chape.*—Der. *sapin*ière.

Saponaire, *sf.* (Bot.) soapwort; from L. **saponarius***, from **saponem.** Its doublet is *savonnière,* q. v.

† **Sarabande,** *sf.* a saraband (dance); from Sp. *zarabanda.*

† **Sarbacane,** *sf.* a pea-shooter, air-cane; from It. *sarbacane.*

Sarcasme, *sm.* a sarcasm; from L. **sarcasmus** (so used in Quintilian).—Der. *sarcastique.*

Sarcastique, *adj.* sarcastic; from Gr. *σαρκαστικός.*

SARCELLE, *sf.* a teal; formerly *sercelle,* originally *cercele,* from L. **querquedula.** For **qu**=**c** see *car,* whence **cercedula***. **Cercĕdŭla,** regularly contrd. (see § 51) to **cerced'la,** becomes *cercelle* (for **dl**=*ll* see § 168), then *sercelle* (for *c*=*s* see *amitié*), then *sarcelle* (for *e*=*a* see *amender*). *Sarcelle* is a doublet of *cercelle,* q. v.

SARCLER, *va.* to weed; from L. **sarculare.** By regular loss of **u** (see § 52) **sarcŭláre** becomes **sarc'lare,** whence *sarcler.*—Der. *sarcl*age, *sarcl*eur, *sarcl*oir, *sarcl*ure.

Sarcologie, *sf.* sarcology; from Gr. *σάρξ* and *λόγος.*

Sarcophage, *sm.* a sarcophagus; from Gr. *σαρκοφάγος.* Its doublet is *cerceuil,* q. v.

SARDINE, *sf.* a sardine, pilchard; from L. **sardina** (in Columella). For persistence of the Gr. accent (*σαρδίνη*) see *sanve.*

SARDOINE, *sf.* a sardonyx; from L. **sardonyx.** For **o**=*oi* see *chanoine.*

Sardonique, *adj.* sardonic; from Gr. *σαρδάνιος* (sc. *γέλως*), a convulsive laugh caused, as the Greeks held, by a Sardinian weed.

† **Sarigue,** *sm.* an opossum; of American origin, Brazilian *çarigueia.*

SARMENT, *sm.* a vine shoot; from L. **sarmentum.**

Sarmenteux, *adj.* (Bot.) sarmentous; from L. **sarmentosus.** For **-osus**=*-eux* see § 229.

Sarrasin, *sm.* buckwheat; originally from Africa, whence its name of 'Saracen.'

SARRAU, *sm.* a smock-frock. Origin unknown.

SARRIETTE, *sf.* (Bot.) savory; dim. of *sarrie**. For dim. in *ette* see *ablette. Sarrie**, Prov. *sadreia,* It. *santoreggia,* is from L. **satureia. Satŭreia,** regularly contrd. (see § 52) to **sat'reia,** becomes *sarrie.* For **tr**=*rr* see § 168; for **e**=*i* see § 59.

SAS, *sm.* a sieve. O. Fr. *saas,* originally *séas,* Sp. *sedaza,* Neapolitan *setaccio,* from L. **setaceum,** der. from **seta. Setaceum,** by **eu**=**iu** (see *abrĕger*), becomes **setacium** (found in a medieval Lat. glossary: 'Setacius instrumentum purgandi farinam, Setaciare farinam purgare'), thence **sedacium**; for **t**=*d* see *aider* and *aigu.* **Sedacium** is found (9th cent.) in the Glosses of Schlestadt. **Sedacium,** by losing its medial **d** (see *accabler*) and by **c**=*s* (see *agencer*) becomes O. Fr. *séas,* whence later *saas,* afterwards contrd. to *sas*: for *éa*=*aa*=*a* see *âge.*—Der. *sasser, resasser.*

† **Sassafras,** *sm.* (Bot.) sassafras; from Port. *sassafraz.*

SASSE, *sf.* a scoop, shovel. Origin unknown.

SASSER, *va.* to bolt, sift. See *sas.*—Der. *re-sasser.*

Satan, *sm.* Satan; from L. **Satanus.**—Der. *satan*ique.

Satellite, *sm.* a satellite; from L. **satĕlli-tem.**

Satiété, *sf.* satiety; from L. **satietatem.**

Satin, *sm.* satin; from barbarous L. **setinus***, der. from **seta.** For **e**=*a* see *amender.*—Der. *satin*er, *satin*age.

Satire, *sf.* a satire; from L. **satira.**

Satirique, *adj.* satirical; from L. **satiricus.**

Satisfaction, *sf.* satisfaction; from L. **satisfactionem.**

Satisfaire, *va.* to satisfy; from L. **satisfacere.** For **facere**=*faire* see *faire.*

Satisfaisant, *adj.* satisfying; pres. partic. of *satisfaire.*

Satrape, *sm.* a satrap; from L. **satrapa.**

Satrapie, *sf.* satrapy; from L. **satrapia.**

Saturation, *sf.* saturation; from L. **saturationem**

Saturer, *va.* to saturate; from L. saturare.

Saturnales, *sf. pl.* saturnalia; from L. saturnalia, feasts in honour of Saturn.

Saturne, *sm.* Saturn; from L. saturnus.

Satyre, *sm.* a satyr; from L. satyrus.

Satyrique, *adj.* satiric; from L. satyricus.

SAUCE, *sf.* sauce. It. *salsa*, from L. **salsa***, a seasoning of salt and spices, in medieval Lat. texts: 'Salvia, serpillum, piper, allia, sal, petrosillum. His bona fit **salsa**, vel sit sententia falsa,' from an old Lat. poem. **Salsa** is Class. Lat. adj. **salsa**, so called from the salt which, with spice, is the base of the seasoning. **Salsa** becomes *sauce*: for **al**=*au* see *agneau*; for **s**=*c* see *cercueil*.—Der. *saucer*, *saucière*.

SAUCISSE, *sf.* a sausage. It. *salciccia*, from L. **salsitia***, in medieval Lat texts. **Salsitia** is from **salsus**: 'Salsa intestina hirci,' is found in Acronius, one of the Scholiasts of Horace. **Salsitia**, found in several very ancient glossaries, changes **s** to **c**, and becomes **salcitia**, see *cercueil*: 'Lucanica, genus cibi, ut dicunt **salcitia**,' says a medieval Lat. author. **Salcitia** becomes *saucisse*: for **al**=*au* see *agneau*; for **-tia**=*-sse* see *agencer*.—Der. *saucisson*.

SAUF, *adj.* safe; from L. **salvus**. For **al**=*au* see *agneau*; for **v**=*f* see *bœuf*.—Der. *sauf*-conduit, *sauve*garde (see *garde*).

SAUGE, *sf.* (Bot.) sage. It. *salvia*, from L. **salvia**. For **al**=*au* see *agneau*; for **-via**=*-ge* see *abréger*. Its doublet is *salvia*, q. v.

SAUGRENU, *adj.* ridiculous; from a form *salgrenu**, compd. of *sal* and *grenu*, lit. large-grained salt. See *sel* and *grenu*.

SAULE, *sf.* a willow; of Germ. origin, O. H. G. *sala**, contr. of *salaha*. For *a*=*au* see *gaule*.

SAUMÂTRE, *adj.* briny; formerly *saumastre*, It. *salmastro*, from L. **salmastrum***, der. from **sal**. For loss of *s* see Hist. Gram. p. 81; for **al**=*au* see *agneau*.

SAUMON, *sm.* a salmon. It. *salamone*, from L. **salmonem**. For **al**=*au* see *agneau*.—Der. *saumoné*, *saumoneau*.

SAUMURE, *sf.* brine. Sp. *salmuera*, compd. of L. **sal** and **muria**. **Sal-muria** becomes *saumure*: for **al**=*au* see *agneau*.

SAUNER, *vn.* to make salt; from L. **salinare**, der. from **salinum**, by regular contr. (see *accointer*) of **salĭnare** to **sal'nare**, whence *sauner*. For **al**=*au* see *agneau*.—Der. *saunage*.

SAUNIER, *sm.* a salter, saltmaker; from L. **salinarius**, by regular contr. (see *accointer*) of **salĭnarius** to **sal'narius**, whence *saunier*. For **-arius**=*-ier* see *ânier*.—Der. *sauniere*, *saunerie*.

SAUPIQUET, *sm.* a pungent sauce; from O. Fr. verb *saupiquer*, Sp. *salpicar*, compd. of *sau* (which from L. **sal**; for **al**=*au* see *agneau*) and of *piquer*, q. v.

SAUPOUDRER, *va.* to salt, powder with salt; lit. *poudrer de sel*. *Sau-poudrer* is a compd. of *sau* (which from L. **sal**; for **al**=*au* see *agneau*) and of *poudrer*, q. v.

SAUR, *adj.* dried, brownish red; as in *hareng saur*, etc. *Saur* is of Germ. origin, Neth. *soor*.—Der. *saurer*, *sauret*.

Saurien, *adj.* saurian; from Gr. *σαῦρος*.

SAUSSAIE, *sf.* a willow-ground; from L. **salicetum***, by regular contr. (see *accointer*) of **salĭcētum** to **sal'cetum**, whence *saussaie*. For loss of medial **t** see *aigu*; for **al**=*au* see *agneau*; for **c**=*ss* see *amitié*; for **e**=*oi*=*ai* see *accroire*.

SAUT, *sm.* a leap; from L. **saltus**. For **al**=*au* see *agneau*.

SAUTER, *vn.* to leap. It. *saltare*, from L. **saltare**. For **al**=*au* see *agneau*.—Der. *sauté* (partic. subst.), *saut*eur, *saut*oir, *saut*iller, ress*auter*, *saute*relle.

SAUTERELLE, *sf.* a grasshopper. See *sauter*. Its doublet is *saltarelle*, q. v.

SAUTILLER, *vn.* to hop, skip. See *sauter*.—Der. *sautill*ant, *sautille*ment.

SAUVAGE, *adj.* wild. O. Fr. *salvage*, Prov. *salvatge*, from L. **silvaticus** (found in Pliny). For **i**=**a** see *balance*, whence **salvaticus**, found in 7th cent. in Merov. documents: we see in the Lex Bajuwariorum, tit. xx. § 6, 'De his quidem avibus, quae de **salvaticis** per documenta humana domesticantur industria.' The Glosses of Reichenau (8th cent.) gives us 'Aper **salvaticus** porcus.' **Salvaticus** becomes *salvage* (for **-aticum**=*-age* see *âge*), then *sauvage* (for *al* = *au* see *agneau*).—Der. *sauvage*rie, *sauvage*on, *sauvag*in, *sauvag*ine.

SAUVEGARDE, *sf.* safeguard. See *sauf* and *garde*.

SAUVER, *va.* to save. It. *salvare*, from L. **salvare**. For **al**=*au* see *agneau*.—Der. *sauve*ter (whence *sauve*tage).

SAUVETAGE, *sm.* salvage. See *sauver*.

SAUVETEUR, *sm.* a salvor. See *sauver*.

SAUVEUR, *sm.* a saviour, deliverer. Port. *salvador*, It. *salvadore*, from L. **salvatorem**. For **-atorem**=*-eur* see *empereur*; for **al**=*au* see *agneau*.

† **Savane**, *sf.* a savannah. Sp. *savana*.

SAVANT, *adj.* learned; pres. partic. of *savoir*, q. v.—Der. *savant*asse.

† **Savate**, *sf.* an old shoe; from It. *ciabatta*, *ciavatta*.—Der. *savat*ier, *savat*er, *savat*erie.

SAVEUR, *sf.* a savour, relish. Sp. *sabor*, It. *sapore*, from L. **saporem**. For **p**=*v* see § 111; for **o**=*eu* see § 79.—Der. *savour*er, *savour*eux.

SAVOIR, *vn.* to know. Sp. *saber*, It. *sapere*, from L. **sapere**. For change of quantity, **sapĕre** to **sapēre**, see Hist. Gram. p. 133. **Sapere** becomes **sapire** (found in Carol. texts); for **e**=**i** see § 59. **Sapire** becomes **savire**; for **p**=**v** see § 111. The subst. **savirum** is found in a Capitulary of Charles the Bald, A. D. 851: 'Ego illi Karolo Hludowici et Judith filio, ab ista die inante fidelis ero secundum meum **savirum**.' **Savire** becomes *savoir*; for **i**=*oi* see *boire*. The subj. **sapiam** becomes *sache*; for **pia**=*che* see *abréger*. The pres. partic. **sapientem** becomes *sachant*; for **en**=*an* see *amender*; for **pi**=*che* see *abréger*.—Der. *savoir* (verbal subst.), *savoir*-faire, *savoir*-vivre, *savant* (q. v.).

SAVON, *sm.* soap; from L. **saponem**. For **p**=*v* see § 111.—Der. *savon*ner, *savon*nette.

SAVONNER, *va.* to soap. See *savon*.—Der. *savon*nage, *savon*nerie, *savon*nier, *savon*neux.

SAVOURER, *va.* to savour, relish. See *saveur*.—Der. *savour*ement.

SAVOUREUX, *adj.* savoury. See *saveur*.

Saxatile, *adj.* saxatile (belonging to rocks); from L. saxatilis.

Saxifrage, *sf.* saxifrage; from L. saxifraga.

SAYON, *sm.* a great coat. See *saie*.

† **Sbire**, *sm.* a sbirro, officer of justice; from It. *sbirro*.

Scabieuse, *sf.* (Bot.) the scabious; from L. scabiosa, der. from scabies, lit. that which cures the scab, as was believed. For **-osa**=*-euse* see § 229.

Scabieux, *adj.* scabious; from L. scabiosus. For **-osus**=*-eux* see § 229.

Scabreux, *adj.* rugged, rough; from L. scabrosus.

Scalène, *adj.* scalene; from Gr. *σκαληνός*.

Scalpel, *sm.* (Surg.) a scalpel; from L. scalpellum.

† **Scalper**, *va.* to scalp; from Engl. *to scalp*.

Scammonée, *sf.* (Bot.) scammony; from L. scammonea.

Scandale, *sm.* a scandal; from L. scandalum. Its doublet is *esclandre*, q. v.

Scandaliser, *va.* to scandalise; from L. scandalizare (in Tertullian).

Scander, *va.* to scan; from L. scandere.

Scaphandre, *sm.* a cork-jacket; from Gr. *σκάφη* and *ἀνήρ*, *ανδρός*.

Scapulaire, *sm.* a scapulary (cloak over the shoulders); from L. scapularis*, found in Low. Lat., der. from scapulus.

Scarabée, *sm.* a beetle; from L. scarabaeus.

Scare, *sm.* (Ichth.) a scar; from L. scarus.

Scarification, *sf.* scarification; from L. scarificationem.

Scarifier, *va.* to scarify, cup; from L. scarificare.

† **Scarlatine**, *sf.* scarlatina; from It. *scarlattina*, dim. of *scarlatto*, scarlet. A Neapolitan physician (A. D. 1553) first gave this name to the disease.

SCEAU, *sm.* a seal; formerly *scel*, It. *sigillo*, from L. **sigillum**. **Sigillum**, losing its medial **g** (see *allier*), and by **i**=*e* (see § 72), becomes O. Fr. *sël*, which afterwards became *scel* by adding a *c*, whence *sceau*; for **el**=*eau* see *agneau*. — Der. *sceller* (from O. Fr. *scel*).

Scélérat, *sm.* a profligate; from L. sceleratus.—Der. *scélérat*esse.

SCELLER, *va.* to seal. See *sceau*.—Der. *scellé* (partic. subst.), *scell*ement, *scell*eur, *desceller*.

Scène, *sf.* a scene; from L. scena.

Scénique, *adj.* scenic; from L. scenicus.

Sceptique, *adj.* sceptical; from L. scepticus (found in Quintilian).—Der. *sceptic*isme.

Sceptre, *sm.* a sceptre; from L. sceptrum.

† **Schabraque**, *sf.* shabrack (cavalry officer's horse-clothing). See *chabraque*.

† **Schako.** See *shako*.

† **Schall.** See *chäle*.

† **Schelling**, *sm.* a shilling; from Engl. *shilling*.

Schismatique, *adj.* schismatic; from L. schismaticus (found in St. Augustine).

Schisme, *sm.* a schism; from L. schisma.

Schiste, *sm.* schist, clayslate (found in Pliny). Its doublet is *zeste*.—Der. *schist*eux.

† **Schlague**, *sf.* military flogging; from Germ. *schlag*.

Sciatique, *sf.* (Med.) sciatica; corruption of L. ischiadicus (found in Pliny).

SCIE, *sf.* a saw. See *scier*.

Sciemment, *adv.* knowingly, wittingly;

for *scientment** (see *abondamment*), It. *scientemente*. *Scientment** is compd. of *scient*, from L. scientem and *ment*, see § 225.

Science, *sf.* science; from L. scientia. For **tia**=*ce* see *agencer*. — Der. *scientifique*.

SCIER, *va.* to saw. O. Fr. *sier*, It. *segare*, from L. **secare**. **Secare**, by loss of medial **c** (see *affouage*), and by **e**=*i* (see § 59), becomes O. Fr. *sier*, whence *scier*, by the addition of *c*.—Der. *scie* (verbal subst.), *sciage*, *scierie*, *scieur* (its doublet is *sécateur*), *sciure*.

Scille, *sf.* a squill; from L. scilla.

Scinder, *va.* to cleave; from L. scindere.

Scintillation, *sf.* a scintillation; from L. scintillationem.

Scintiller, *vn.* to sparkle; from L. scintillare. Its doublet is *étinceler*, q.v.

SCION, *sm.* a scion; der. from *scier*, q.v.

Scissile, *adj.* scissile, cleavable; from L. scissilis.

Scission, *sf.* scission, cleavage; from L. scissionem.—Der. *scissionnaire*.

Sclérotique, *adj.* (Anat.) sclerotic; from Gr. *σκληρός* (*σκληρωτικός*).

Scolaire, *sm.* a scholar; from L. scholaris. Its doublet is *écolier*, q.v.

Scolastique, *sf.* scholasticism; from L. scholastica (used for a declamation in Seneca).

Scolastique, *sm.* a schoolman; from L. scholasticus.

Scoliaste, *sm.* a scholiast; from Gr. *σχολιάστης*.

Scolie, *sm.* a scholium, note; from Gr. *σχόλιον*.

Scolopendre, *sf.* (Bot.) scolopendra, harts-tongue; from L. scolopendra (found in Pliny).

Scombre, *sm.* a mackerel; from L. scombrum.

† **Scorbut**, *sm.* scurvy; in 17th cent. *scurbut*: of Dutch origin, Neth. *scheurbuk*. —Der. *scorbutique*.

Scorie, *sf.* scoria; from L. scoria (found in Pliny).—Der. *scorifier*.

Scorpion, *sm.* a scorpion; from L. scorpionem.

† **Scorsonère**, *sf.* (Bot.) scorsonera; from It. *scorzonera*.

Scribe, *sm.* a scribe; from L. scriba.

Scrofules, *sf. pl.* scrofula; from L. scrofulae. Its doublet is *écrouelle*, q.v.—Der. *scrofuleux*, *scrofulaire*.

Scrupule, *sm.* a scruple; from L. scrupulus.

Scrupuleux, *adj.* scrupulous; from L. scrupulosus.

Scrutateur, *sm.* an investigator; from L. scrutatorem.

Scruter, *va.* to explore, scrutinise; from L. scrutari.

Scrutin, *sm.* a ballot; from L. scrutinium.

Sculpter, *va.* to sculpture; from L. sculptare*, from sculptus.

Sculpteur, *sm.* a sculptor; from L. sculptorem.

Sculpture, *sf.* sculpture; from L. sculptura.

SE, *pers. pron. s. pl.* self; from L. se.

SÉANCE, *sf.* a seat, sitting. See *séant*.

SÉANT, *pres. part.* sitting; from L. sedentem, sitting, whence resident, as in *la cour royale séant à Paris*. **Sedentem** becomes *séant*: for loss of medial **d** see *accabler*; for **en**=*an* see *amande*.—Der. *séant* (sm.), *séance*.

SEAU, *sm.* a bucket; formerly *séel*, Milanese *sidell*, from L. **sitellum***, neuter form of **sitella**, a vessel, found in Cicero. **Sitellum**, by losing medial **t** (see *abbaye*), and by **i**=*e* (see § 72), becomes *séel*, then *seau*. For *el*=*eau* see *agneau*.

Sébacé, *adj.* sebaceous; from L. sebaceus.

Sébile, *sf.* a wooden bowl. Origin unknown.

SEC, *adj.* dry; from L. **siccus**. For **i**=*e* see § 72; for **cc**=*c* see *bec*. *Sèche* represents L. **sicca**. For **i**=*e* see § 72; for **cc**=*ch* see *acheter*.—Der. *sécheresse*.

Sécable, *adj.* scissile; from L. secabilis.

Sécante, *sf.* (Geom.) a secant; from L. secantem. Its doublet is *sciante*, q.v.

SÈCHE, *sf.* a cuttle-fish. It. *seppia*, from L. **sepia**. For **pia**=*che* see *abréger*. Its doublet is *seiche*, q.v.

SÉCHER, *va.* to dry; from L. **siccare**. For **i**=*e* see § 72; for **cc**=*ch* see *acheter*.—Der. *séchoir*.

SÉCHERESSE, *sf.* dryness. See *sec*.

Second, *adj.* second; from L. secundus. For **u**=*o* see *annoncer*.—Der. *seconde*.

Secondaire, *adj.* secondary; from L. secundarius.

Secondairement, *adv.* secondarily. See *secondaire*.

Seconder, *va.* to second; from L. secundare.

SECOUER, *va.* to shake off; from L. **succutare***, secondary form of **succutere**. **Succutare*** becomes *secouer*: for loss

of medial **t** see *abbaye*; for **u**=*e* see *chapeler*; for **u**=*ou* see § 90.—Der. *secouement*.

SECOURIR, *va.* to succour; from L. **succurrere**. For **u**=*e* see *chapeler*; for **currere**=*courir* see §§ 90, 168, 59.—Der. *secours* (L. **succursus** * from **succurrere**; for **u**=*e* see *chapeler*; for **cursus**=*cours* see *course*), *secour*able.

SECOURS, *sm.* help. See *secourir*.

SECOUSSE, *sf.* a shaking, concussion; from L. **succussa** *, partic. subst., act of shaking, der. from **succussus**, p.p. of **succutere**. For **su**=*se* see *secouer*; for **u**=*ou* see § 90.

Secret, *adj.* secret; from L. **secretus**.

Secret, *sm.* a secret; from L. **secretum**.—Der. *secrét*aire.

Secrétaire, *sm.* a secretary. See *secret*.—Der. *secrétar*iat, *secrétair*erie.

Sécréter, *va.* to secrete; from L. **secretare** *, der. from **secretus**, p.p. of **secernere**.—Der. *sécrét*eur, *sécrét*oire.

Sécrétion, *sf.* secretion; from L. **secretionem**.

Sectateur, *sm.* a votary; from L. **sectatorem**.

Secte, *sf.* a sect; from L. **secta**.—Der. *sect*aire.

Secteur, *sm.* (Geom.) a sector; from L. **sectorem**.

Section, *sf.* a section; from L. **sectionem**.

Séculaire, *adj.* secular (coming once in 100 years); from L. **saecularis**.—Its doublet is *séculier*, q. v.

Sécular**iser**, *va.* to secularise; from L. **saecularis** in sense of worldly, given to this word by the ecclesiastics; see *séculier*.—Der. *sécularis*ation.

Séculier, *adj.* secular; from L. **saecularis**, from **saeculum**. For **-aris**=*-ier* see § 198. Its doublet is *séculaire*, q. v.

Sécurité, *sf.* security; from L. **securitatem**. Its doublet is *sureté*, q. v.

Sédatif, *adj.* sedative; from L. **sedativus** *, der. from **sedatus**.

Sédentaire, *adj.* sedentary; from L. **sedentarius**.

Sédiment, *sm.* a sediment; from L. **sedimentum**.

Séditieux, *adj.* seditious; from L. **seditiosus**.

Sédition, *sf.* sedition; from L. **seditionem**.

Séducteur, *sm.* a seducer; from L. **seductorem**.

Séduction, *sf.* seduction; from L. **seductionem**.

SÉDUIRE, *va.* to seduce; from L. **seducere** (found in Tertullian). For **-ducere**=*-duire* see *conduire*.—Der. *séduis*ant.

SÉDUISANT, *adj.* seductive. See *séduire*.

Segment, *sm.* a segment; from L. **segmentum**.

Ségrégation, *sf.* segregation; from L. **segregationem**.

SEICHE. See its doublet *sèche*. For *e*=*ei* see *frein*.

Séide, *sm.* a fanatical assassin; of hist. origin, see § 33 note 1.

SEIGLE, *sm.* rye. Prov. *seguel*, It. *segale*, from L. **secale** (in Pliny). By an unusual displacement of the Lat. accent, **secāle** becomes **secăle** in vulgar Lat. **Secale**, by **c**=**g** (see *adjuger*), becomes **segale** in 8th cent. in a Capitulary of Charlemagne. **Segale**, by **e**=**i** (see § 59), becomes **sigale**, found in a text of A.D. 794: 'De modio **sigali** denarii 3.' **Sigale**, losing its penult. **a** (see § 51), is contrd. to **sig'le**, whence *seigle*. For **i**=*ei* see § 74.

SEIGNEUR, *sm.* a lord. Sp. *señor*, from L. **seniorem**, an old man, whence sense of master, lord (=**dominus**), in medieval Lat. texts; e. g. 'Et mandat vobis noster **senior**, quia si aliquis de vobis talis est, cui suus senioratus non placet, et illi simulat, ut ad alium **seniorem** melius,' from a Capitulary of Charles the Bald. **Seniorem** becomes **seigneur**: for **e**=*ei* see § 61; for **ni**=*gn* see *cigogne*; for **o**=*eu* see § 79. The nom. **senior**, regularly contrd. (see § 50) to **sen'r**, becomes by **nr**=*ndr* (see *absoudre*) *sendre*, found in the 9th cent., 'Carlos meos **sendra**'='Karolus meus **senior**' in the Oaths of A.D. 842. As **prensus** becomes successively *prins*, and then *pris*, so *sendre* was successively *sindre* *, *sidre* *, *sire*. For *e*=*i* see § 59; for loss of *n* see § 163; for loss of *d* see § 168. *Seigneur* is a doublet of *sieur*, q. v.—Der. *seigneur*ie, *seigneur*ial.

SEIGNEURIE, *sm.* a lordship; der. from *seigneur*, q. v.

SEILLE, *sf.* a pail, bucketful. It. *secchia*, from L. **situla**, by regular contr. (see § 51) of **sĭtŭla** to **sit'la**, whence *sicla*, by an euphonic change, found also in Lat. **veclus** for **vet'lus** * (see *vieux*). **Sicla** is not an imaginary form; it is found in this sense in Carolingian texts: 'Servi Ecclesiae tributa legitima reddant **xv siclas** de cervisia'

(Lex Alamannorum, tit. 22). For **-icla** = *-eille* see § 257.

SEIN, *sm.* a bosom; from L. **sinus**. For **i** = *ei* see § 64. Its doublet is *sinus*.

SEINE, *sf.* a drag-net; formerly *seïne*, It. *sagenna*, from L. **sagena** (found in Ulpian). By **e** = **i** (see § 59) **sagena** becomes **sagina**: 'Barcae . . . grandesque **saginae**' in a medieval Lat. document. **Sagina** losing medial **g** (see *allier*) becomes O. Fr. *seïne*; for **a** = *e* see § 54: *seïne* later becomes *seine*; cp. *reïne*, *reine*.

SEING, *sm.* a signature. It. *segno*, from L. **signum**. For **gn** = *ng* see *étang*; for **i** = *ei* see § 74. Its doublet is *signe*, q. v.

SEIZE, *adj.* sixteen; from L. **sedecim**. For **-edecim** = *-eize* see *treize*.—Der. *seizième*.

SÉJOUR, *sm.* stay, sojourn. See *séjourner*.

SÉJOURNER, *vn.* to sojourn, remain. O. Fr. *sojourner*, Prov. *sojornar*, It. *soggiornare*, from L. **subdiurnare** *, compd. of **diurnare**, to stay long. By loss of **d** (see *accouder*), by **diurnare** = *journer* (see *jour*), and by **u** = *o* (see *annoncer*) **subdiurnare** becomes *sojourner*, whence *séjourner* (by *o* = *e*, see *je*).—Der. *séjour* (verbal subst.).

SEL, *sm.* salt; from L. **sal**. For **a** = *e* see § 54.

Sélénite, *sm.* (Chem.) selenite; from L. **selenites**.—Der. *sélénit*eux.

Sélénographie, *sf.* (Astron.) selenography; from Gr. *σελήνη* and *γράφειν*.—Der. *sélénographi*que.

SELLE, *sf.* a saddle; from L. **sella** (a seat, also a saddle in the Theodosian Code).—Der. *sell*ette, *sell*er.

SELLER, *va.* to saddle. See *selle*.—Der. *sell*erie, *sell*ier, dés*seller*.

SELLETTE, *sf.* a stool. See *selle*.

SELON, *prep.* according to; formerly *selonc*, *solonc*, *sulunc*, *sullunc*, from L. **sublongum** *, properly near, 'along-of,' which sense survived in O. Fr.: *passer selon une tour*, says a Fr. document of the 12th cent. **Sublongum**, by **bl** = *ll* (§ 168), gives O. Fr. *sullonc*, whence *solonc* (for *u* = *o* see *annoncer*), whence *selonc* (for *o* = *e* see *je*).

SEMAILLES, *sf. pl.* seed-time. Prov. *semenalha*, from L. **seminalia**, sown land, by regular contr. (see § 52) of **semĭnália** to **sem'nalia**, whence *semailles*. For **mn** = *m* see *allumer*; for **-alia** = *-aille* see *ail*.

SEMAINE, *sf.* a week; in 13th cent. *sepmaine*, in the Roman de la Rose, Prov. *setmana*, It. *settimana*, from L. **septimana** (found in the Theodosian Code), by regular contr. (see § 52) of **septĭmána** to **sep'mana**, whence *semaine*. For **pm** = *m* see *caisse*; for **-ana** = *-aine* see § 194.

Sémaphore, *sm.* a semaphore; fashioned out of Gr. *σῆμα* and *φορός*.

SEMBLABLE, *adj.* like. See *sembler*.

SEMBLANT, *sm.* a seeming. See *sembler*.

SEMBLER, *vn.* to seem, resemble; from L. **simulare**, which = *sembler* in Carolingian texts, e. g. 'Ut ille possit res de sua ecclesia ordinare, et illi liceat, sicut ei **simulaverit**, disponere' in a letter of Hincmar, A.D. 874. For **simulare** = *sembler* see *assembler*.—Der. *sembl*ant (partic. subst.), *sembl*able, res*sembler*, dissem*bl*able, dissem*bl*ance.

SEMELLE, *sf.* a sole (of boot). Origin unknown.—Der. res*semel*er.

SEMENCE, *sf.* seed; from L. **sementia** *, found (8th cent.) in the Capitularies of Charlemagne. **Sementia** is from **sementis**. For **-tia** = *-ce* see *agencer*.—Der. ens*emencer*.

SEMER, *va.* to sow. Prov. *semnar*, It. *seminare*, from L. **seminare**, by regular contr. (see § 52) of **semĭnáre** to **sem'nare**, whence *semer*. For **mn** = *m* see *allumer*.—Der. *sem*eur, *sem*is, *sem*oir, par*semer*.

Semestre, *sm.* a half-year; from L. **semestris**.—Der. *semestr*iel, *semestr*ier.

†**Semi**, *adj.* half, semi-; from L. **semi**.

SÉMILLANT, *adj.* brisk, lively; of Celtic origin, being derived from a root **sem** *, Kymr. *sim*, light, brisk. For **e** = *i* see § 95.

Séminaire, *sm.* a seminary; from L. **seminarium**.—Der. *séminar*iste.

SEMIS, *sm.* a seed-plot. See *semer*.

SEMONCE, *sf.* an invitation, reprimand. See *semondre*.—Der. *semoncer*.

SEMONDRE, *va.* to summon, invite; from L. **submonere**, to inform, in Tertullian, to summon, in medieval Lat. texts. **Submonere** by **bm** = **mm** (see *sujet*) becomes **summonere**: cp. submoveo, summoveo. **Summonére**, by **u** = *o* = *e* (see *secouer*), becomes *semondre* by change of accent to **summónere** (see Hist. Gram. p. 133); then by regular contr. (see § 51) to **summon're**, whence *semondre*. For **nr** = *ndr* see *absoudre*.—Der. *semonce* (for *semonse*: for *s* = *c* see *sauce*. *Semonse* is the fem. form of O. Fr. *semons*, from L. **summonitus**, p. p. of **summonere**. **Summonĭtus**, regularly contrd., see § 51, to **summon'tus**, becomes *semons*: for **u** = *o* = *e* see *secouer*).

†**Semoule**, *sf.* semolina; from It. *semola*.

Sempiternel, *adj.* eternal; from L. sempiternalis *, from sempiternus.

Sénat, *sm.* a senate; from L. senatus.

Sénateur, *sm.* a senator; from L. senatorem.—Der. *sénatorial*.

Sénatus-consulte, *sm.* a senatus-consultum; from L. senatus consultum.

† **Sénau**, *sm.* a 'snow' (two-masted Dutch vessel); of Dutch origin, like many other naval terms, Dutch *snaauw*.

† **Séné**, *sm.* senna; of Oriental origin, like many other names of medicinal herbs, Ar. *sana*.

SÉNÉCHAL, *sm.* a seneschal; formerly *seneschal*, Prov. *senescal*, It. *siniscalco*, from Merov. L. **seniscalcus**, an overseer: 'Si alicujus **seniscalcus**, qui servus est, et dominus ejus XII vassos infra domum habet, occisus fuerit' (Lex Alamannorum, 79, 3). **Seniscalcus** is of Germ. origin, from a form *siniscalc* *, properly the oldest of the slaves or servants. **Seniscalcus** becomes *sénéchal* by -iscalcus = *-échal*. For letter-changes see *maréchal*.—Der. *sénéchaussée* (from *sénéchal*: cp. *maréchaussée* from *maréchal*. For letter-changes see *maréchaussée*).

SÉNÉCHAUSSÉE, *sf.* a seneschal's court. See *sénéchal*.

SENEÇON, *sm.* (Bot.) groundsel; from L. **senecionem** (found in Pliny). For -cio = *ço* see *agencer*.

SÉNESTRE, *adj.* left, sinister; from L. **sinistrum**. For i = *e* see § 72. Its doublet is *sinistre*, q. v.

SÉNEVÉ, *sm.* (Bot.) charlock. It. *senapa*, from L. **sinapi**. For i = *e* see § 72; for a = *e* see § 54; for p = *v* see § 111.

Sénile, *adj.* senile; from L. senilis.

SENNE. See *seine*.

SENS, *sm.* sense; from L. **sensus**.—Der. *sensitif*, *sensitive*.

Sensation, *sf.* sensation; from L. sensationem *, der. from sensare *. See *sensé*.

Sensé, *adj.* sensible; from L. sensatus (found in Firmicus). For -atus = *-é* see § 201.—Der. *sensément*.

Sensibilité, *sf.* sensibility; from L. sensibilitatem, from sensibilis, See *sensible*.

Sensible, *adj.* sensible; from L. sensibilis.—Der. *sensiblerie*.

Sensitif, *adj.* sensitive. See *sens*.—Der. *sensitive*.

Sensitive, *sf.* (Bot.) the sensitive plant. See *sensitif*.

Sensualité, *sf.* sensuality; from L. sensualitatem.

Sensuel, *adj.* sensual; from L. sensualis.

SENTE, *sf.* a path. Sp. *senda*, from L. **sémita**, by regular contr. (see § 51) of **semita** to **sem'ta**, whence *sente*. For m = *n* see *changer*.

Sentence, *sf.* sentence; from L. sententia. For -tia = *-ce* see *agencer*.

Sentencieux, *adj.* sententious; from L. sententiosus. For -osus = *-eux* see § 229.

SENTEUR, *sf.* scent. See *sentir*.

SENTIER, *sm.* a path. Sp. *sendero*, Prov. *semdier*, from L. **semitarius**, der. from **semita**, by regular contr. (see § 52) of **semĭtārius** to **sem'tarius**, whence *sentier*. For m = *n* see *changer*; for -arius = *-ier* see § 198.

Sentiment, *sm.* a sentiment. See *sentir*.—Der. *sentimental*.

Sentine, *sf.* (Naut.) a well, sink, well-room; from L. sentina.

† **Sentinelle**, *sf.* a sentinel; from It. *sentinella*.

SENTIR, *vn.* to feel; from L. **sentire**.—Der. *sentiment*, *ressentir*, *senteur*.

SEOIR, *vn.* to become, suit. O. Fr. *seder*, It. *sedere*, from L. **sedere**. For loss of medial **d** see *asseoir*; for e = *oi* see § 62.

Séparable, *adj.* separable; from L. separabilis.

Séparation, *sf.* separation; from L. separationem.

Séparer, *va.* to separate; from L. separare. Its doublet is *sevrer*, q. v.—Der. *séparément*.

† **Sépia**, *sf.* sepia; introd. in the 16th cent. from It. *sepia*, properly the cuttle-fish. Its doublet is *seiche*, q. v.

SEPT, *adj.* seven; from L. **septem**.—Der. *septième*.

SEPTANTE, *adj.* seventy; from L. **septuaginta**. For ua = *a* see § 102; for -aginta = *-ante* see *cinquante*.

Septembre, *sm.* September; from L. september.

Septénaire, *adj.* septenary; from L. septenarius.

Septentrion, *sm.* north, Ursa Minor; from L. septentrionem.

Septentrional, *adj.* northerly; from L. septentrionalis.

SEPTIÈME, *adj.* seventh. See *sept*.

Septuagénaire, *adj.* septuagenary; from L septuagenarius.

Septuagésime, *adj.* septuagesima; from L. septuagesimus.

Septuple, *adj.* sevenfold; from L. septuplus.

Sépulcral, *adj.* sepulchral; from L. sepulcralis.

Sépulcre, *sm.* a sepulchre; from L. sepulcrum.

Sépulture, *sf.* sepulture; from L. sepultura.

Séquelle, *sf.* a set, gang, following (of people); from L. sequela.

Séquestration, *sf.* sequestration; from L. sequestrationem.

Séquestre, *sm.* a sequestrator, sequestration; from L. sequester.

Séquestrer, *va.* to sequester; from L. sequestrare.—Der. *séquestre* (verbal subst.).

† **Sequin**, *sm.* a sequin (Levantine gold coin); introd. from It. *zecchino*.

† **Sérail**, *sm*, a seraglio; introd. by travellers from Turkey, Turk. *seraï*, a palace.

Séraphin, *sm.* a seraph. From the Hebrew, see § 30.—Der. *séraph*ique.

SEREIN, *adj.* serene; from L. **serenus**.—Der. *serein* (sm.).

SEREIN, *sm.* the night dew; from L. **serenus**, deriv. of **serum**, evening. For **e** = *ei* see § 64.

† **Sérénade**, *sf.* a serenade; from It. *serenata*.

† **Sérenissime**, *adj.* most serene; from It. *serenissimo*.

Sérénité, *sf.* serenity; from L. serenitatem.

Séreux, *adj.* serous; from L. serosus. For **-osus** = *-eux* see § 229.

SERF, *sm.* a serf; *adj.* servile; from L. **servus**. For **v** = *f* see *bœuf*.—Der. *serv*age.

SERFOUETTE, *sf.* a pronged hoe; from *serfouir*, q. v.

SERFOUIR, *va.* to hoe. Origin unknown.—Der. *serfou*issage, *serfou*ette.

SERGE, *sf.* serge. Prov. *serga*, from L. **serica**, silk stuff: 'Vestimentorum sunt omnia lanea, lineaque vel serica vel bombycina' (Ulpian. Dig. l. 23). **Sérica**, regularly contrd. (see § 51) to **ser'ca**, becomes *serge* (for **c** = *g* see *adjuger*).—Der. *serg*erie, *serg*er, *serg*ier.

SERGENT, *sm.* a sergeant. O. Fr. *serjent*: in medieval Fr. the word meant a servant, as in *les sergents du Roi, les sergents de l'Évêque* = *serviteurs du Roi, de l'Évêque*. In the 13th cent. the Roman de la Rose calls lovers *sergens d'amour*, i. e. servants of the god Love. In several O. Fr. documents the phrase *sergent de Dieu* is found = *serviteur de Dieu*. *Sergent* is from L. **servientem** (for **i** = *j* see *abréger*), whence **servjentem**, whence **serjentem**, by regular loss of **v** (see *alléger*). We also find **serviens** in medieval Lat. texts = *sergent*, thus confirming the origin stated; e. g. 'De castrorum excubiis summe sollicitus, militibus XX, **servientibus** IX,' from a document dated A.D. 1191.

Série, *sf.* a series; from L. seriem.

Sérieux, *adj.* serious; from L. seriosus*, der. from serius.

SERIN, *sm.* a canary bird; from L. **citrinus**, i. e. citron-coloured, in Pliny, whence sense of *serin*, a yellow bird. **Citrinus** becomes *serin*: for **c** = *s* see *amitié*; for **i** = *e* see § 72; for **tr** = *r* see § 168.—Der. *serin*er, *serin*ette.

Seringat, *sm.* (Bot.) a seringa; corruption of syringa, from L. syrinx.

Seringue, *sf.* a syringe, squirt; from L. syringa (found in Vegetius).—Der. *seringu*er.

SERMENT, *sm.* an oath. O. Fr. *sairment*, originally *sairement*, Prov. *sagramen*, It. *sacramento*, from L. **sacramentum**. For **cr** = *ir* see *bénir*; for **a** = *e* see § 54, whence O. Fr. *sairement*, afterwards *sair'ment*, by loss of *e* (see § 51). *Sairment* becomes *serment* by *ai* = *e*, see §§ 102, 103. *Serment* is a doublet of *sacrement*, q. v.—Der. *sermenté*, *assermenter*.

Sermon, *sm.* a sermon; from L. sermonem.—Der. *sermon*ner, *sermon*neur, *sermon*naire.

Sérosité, *sf.* serosity, wateriness; from L. serositatem*, from serosus. See *sereux*.

SERPE, *sf.* a hedge-bill, pruning-hook; verbal subst. of L. **sarpere**, to cut, prune. For **a** = *e* see § 54.—Der. *serp*ette.

SERPENT, *sm.* a serpent; from L. **serpentem**.—Der. *serpent*eau, *serpent*in, *serpent*ine, *serpent*er.

Serpentaire, *sf.* (Bot.) serpentaria; from L. serpentaria.

SERPENTIN, *sm.* (Chem.) a worm. See *serpent*.

SERPENTINE, *sf.* serpentine (marble). See *serpent*.

Serpillière, *sf.* a 'sarplier,' packing-cloth. Origin unknown.

SERPOLET, *sm.* wild thyme; dim. of root *serpol**, answering to Sp. *serpol*, der. from L. **serpullum**. For **u** = *o* see *annoncer*.

SERRE, *sf.* a greenhouse, talon (of bird), grasp. See *serrer*.

SERRER, *va.* to press close, lock, squeeze. It. *serrare*, from L. **serare**, to lock, in Priscian, then to put under lock and key, the meaning in O. Fr. phrases, *serrer les grains*, *serrer son argent*, *serrer des hardes*, and in sf.

serrure. The L. **serare** becomes **serrare** * in medieval Lat. texts, and takes sense of chaining up, then of binding strongly, pressing. We find, in the Chron. Saxon. publ. in Mabillon, t. 4, Ann. p. 431, 'Fratricidas autem et parricidas . . . sive per manum et ventrem serratos de regno ejiciant.'—Der. *serre* (verbal subst.), *serres*, *serre*ment, *serré*, *serre*-file, *serre*-papiers, *serre*-tête, en*serrer*, res*serrer*, des*serrer*.

SERRURE, *sf.* a lock. See *serrer*.—Der. *serrur*ier, *serrur*erie.

SERTIR, *va.* to set in a bezil; from L. **sertire** *, der. from **sertum**.—Der. *sert*issure.

† **Sérum**, *sm.* serum; from L. **serum**.

SERVAGE, *sm.* serfage. See *serf*.

SERVANT, *sm.* a gunner; *adj.* serving. See *servir*.

SERVANTE, *sf.* a maidservant. See *servir*.

SERVIABLE, *adj.* serviceable. See *servir*.

SERVICE, *sm.* service; from L. **servitium**. For **-tium** = *-ce* see *agencer*.

SERVIETTE, *sf.* a table-napkin. See *servir*.

Servile, *adj.* servile; from L. servilis.—Der. *servil*ité.

Servilité, *sf.* servility. See *servile*.

SERVIR, *va.* to serve; from L. **servire**.—Der. *servant*, *servante*, *servi*able, *servi*ette.

Serviteur, *sm.* a servant; from L. servitorem (found in some Inscriptions).

Servitude, *sf.* servitude; from L. servitudinem (found in Festus).

SES, *adj. pl. poss.* his. Sp. *sos*, from L. **sos**. We find in Ennius sas for suas: 'Virgines nam sibi quisque domi Romanus habet sas.' For the relation of this archaic form **sos** to the Class. **suos** see *mon*. For **sos** = *ses* see *je*.

Sésame, *sm.* (Bot.) sesamum; from L. sesamum.

Sessile, *adj.* sessile, sitting; from L. sessilis (found in Pliny).

Session, *sf.* a session; from L. sessionem.

Sesterce, *sm.* a sestertius; from L. sestertius. For **-tius** = *-ce* see *agencer*.

SETIER, *sm.* a setier (a measure); formerly *sestier*, It. *sestiere*, from L. **sextarius**. For **-arius** = *-ier* see § 198; for **x** = *s* see *amitié*; whence O. Fr. *sestier*, whence *setier*, by loss of *s* (see Hist. Gram. p. 81).

† **Séton**, *sm.* (Med.) a seton; from It. *setone*

SEUIL, *sm.* a threshold. Prov. *sol*, from L. **soleum** *, secondary form of solea, a threshold, in Festus. **Soleum**, regularly transformed (see *abréger*) into **solium**, becomes *seuil*: for **o** = *eu* see § 79; for transposition of **i** see § 84.

SEUL, *adj.* alone; from L. **solus**. For **o** = *eu* see § 79.—Der. *seul*ement, *seul*et, ess*eulé*.

SEULEMENT, *adv.* only. See *seul*.

SÈVE, *sf.* sap. Prov. *saba*, It. *sapa*, from L. **sapa**. For **p** = *v* see § 111; for **a** = *e* see § 54.

Sévère, *adj.* severe; from L. severus.

Sévérité, *sf.* severity; from L. severitatem.

Sévices, *sf. pl.* cruelty; from L. saevitia. For **-tia** = *-ce* see *agencer*.

Sévir, *vn.* to treat severely; from L. saevire.

SEVRER, *va.* to wean, lit. to separate from the mother; from L. **separare**, by regular contr. (see § 52) of sepărâre to sep'rare, whence *sevrer*. For **p** = *b* = *v* see § 111. *Sevrer* in O. Fr. meant 'to separate,' and was at a late period restricted (see § 13) to its special sense of weaning. *Sevrer* is a doublet of *séparer*, q. v. **Separare** becomes *sèvre* as L. Separis becomes *Sèvre*, the name of two Fr. rivers.—Der. *sevrage*, *sevreuse*.

Sexagénaire, *adj.* sexagenary; from L. sexagenarius.

Sexagésime, *sf.* sexagesima; from L. sexagesimus.

Sexe, *sm.* sex; from L. sexus.

Sextant, *sm.* a sextant; from L. sextantem.

Sexte, *sf.* sixth canonical hour; from L. sextus. Its doublets are *sixte*, *sieste*, q. v.

Sextuple, *adj.* sixfold; from L. sextuplus *.—Der. *sextupler*.

Sexuel, *adj.* sexual; from L. sexualis.

† **Shako**, *sm.* a shako; of historical origin (a Hungarian word), see § 33.

SI, *conj.* if; from L. si.—Der. *sinon*.

SI, *adv.* so; from L. **sic**. For loss of **c** see *ami*.—Der. *ainsi*, *aussi*.

Sibylle, *sf.* a sibyl; from L. sibylla.

Sibyllin, *adj.* sibylline; from L. sibyllinus.

Sicaire, *sm.* an assassin; from L. sicarius.

Siccatif, *adj.* siccative; from L. siccativus.

Siccité, *sf.* dryness; from L. siccitatem.

Sicle, *sm.* a shekel; from L. siclus, Jewish silver money.

Sidéral, *adj.* sidereal; from L. sideralis.

SIÈCLE, *sm.* an age; from L. **saeclum**. For **ae** = **e** see § 104, whence **seclum** (found in classical authors). **Seclum** becomes *siècle*. For **e** = *ie* see § 56.

SIÉGE, *sm.* a seat. See *siéger*.

SIÉGER, *vn.* to sit; from L. **sedіare** *, from

sedium *, which from **sedes**. **Sediare** by **ia**=**ja** (see *abréger*) becomes **sedjare**, whence *siéger*. For **dj**=*g* see *ajouter* and *abréger*; for **e**=*ie* see § 56.—Der. *siége* (verbal subst.).

SIEN, *adj.* his; formerly *sen*, softened form of *son*, q. v. For **o**=*e* see *je*; for **e**=*ie* see § 56; for change of sense see *mien*.

† **Sieste**, *sf.* a siesta, midday nap; introd. from Sp. *siesta*. Its doublet is *sexte*, q. v.

SIEUR, *sm.* Mr.; a doublet of *seigneur*, q. v.

SIFFLER, *va.* and *n.* to whistle; from L. **sifilare** (found in Nonius). **Sifilare** is certainly a popular Lat. form; for we find in the Appendix ad Probum, 'Sibilus, non **sifilus**.' **Sifĭlâre**, regularly contrd. (see § 52) to **sif'lare**, becomes *siffler*.—Der. *sifflant*, *sifflable*, *sifflement*, *sifflet*, *siffleur*.

SIFFLET, *sm.* a whistle, hiss. See *siflet*.

Signal, *sm.* a signal; from L. **signale** *, found in medieval Lat. documents, der. from **signum**.—Der. *signaler*, *signalement*.

Signataire, *sm.* a signatory, signer. See *signer*.

Signature, *sf.* signature; from L. **signatura** (found in Suetonius).

Signe, *sm.* a sign; from L. **signum**. Its doublet is *seing*, q. v.—Der. *signet*.

Signer, *va.* to sign; from L. **signare**.—Der. *signataire*.

Significatif, *adj.* significative; from L. **significativus**.

Signification, *sf.* signification; from L. **significationem**.

Signifier, *va.* to signify; from L. **significare**. For loss of **ç** see *affouage*.

Silence, *sm.* silence; from L. **silentium**. For **-tium**=*-ce* see *agencer*.

Silencieux, *adj.* silent; from L. **silentiosus**. For **-osus**=*-eux* see § 229.

† **Silex**, *sm.* silex; from L. **silex**.

Silhouette, *sf.* a silhouette; of hist. origin (see § 33), alluding to De Silhouette, the Comptroller-General of Finance under Louis XV, who died A.D. 1767. *Silhouette* portraits were so called simply because they came into fashion in the year in which M. de Silhouette was minister.

Silice, *sf.* (Geol.) silex; from L. **silicem**.—Der. *silic*eux.

Silique, *sf.* (Bot.) siliqua; from L. **siliqua**.—Der. *siliqu*eux.

Sillage, *sm.* (Naut.) steerage-way, head-way. See *siller*.

SILLER, *vn.* to run ahead, cleave the seas; of Germ. origin, Scand. *sila*.—Der. *sill*on, *sill*age.

Sillet, *sm.* nut (of stringed instruments). Origin unknown.

SILLON, *sm.* a furrow. See *siller*.—Der. *sillon*ner.

SILLONNER, *va.* to trace. See *siller*.

† **Silo**, *sm.* a pit (to keep corn, etc.); from Sp. *silo*.

Silure, *sm.* (Ichth.) a silurus; from L. **silurus**.

Silves, *sf. pl.* 'silvae,' a collection of pieces; from L. **silva** (so used by Statius and Quintilian).

SIMAGRÉE, *sf.* a grimace; corruption of old formula *si m'agrée*, whence the sense of *simagrée*, affected, obsequious attention. See *si* and *agréer*.

† **Simarre**, *sf.* a gown; from It. *zimarra*.

Similaire, *adj.* similar; from L. **similaris** *, from **similis**.

Similitude, *sf.* similitude; from L. **similitudinem**.

Similor, *sm.* similor; a word fashioned out of L. **similis** and Fr. *or*.

Simoniaque, *adj.* simoniacal. See *simonie*.

Simonie, *sf.* simony; from eccles. L. **simonia** *, from the name of Simon Magus.—Der. *simoni*aque.

Simple, *adj.* simple; from L. **simplex**.—Der. *simple*sse, *simplifier* (L. **simplificare** *), *simplification* (L. **simplificationem** *).

Simplicité, *sf.* simplicity; from L. **simplicitatem**.

Simplification, *sf.* simplification. See *simple*.

Simplifier, *va.* to simplify. See *simple*.

Simulacre, *sm.* an image, phantom; from L. **simulacrum**.

Simulation, *sf.* feigning; from L. **simulationem**.

Simuler, *va.* to feign; from L. **simulare**. Its doublet is *sembler*, q. v.

Simultané, *adj.* simultaneous; from L. **simultaneus**, a word found in medieval Lat. texts.—Der. *simultanéité*.

Sinapisme, *sm.* a mustard-poultice; from L. **sinapismus** (found in Caelius Aurelianus).

Sincère, *adj.* sincere; from L. **sincerus**.

Sincérité, *sf.* sincerity; from L. **sinceritatem**.

† **Sinciput**, *sm.* (Anat.) the sinciput; from L. **sinciput**.

Sinécure, *sf.* a sinecure; from L. **sine cura**, that has no care, no work attached.

SINGE, *sm.* an ape; from L. **simius**. For **iu**=**ju** see *abréger*, whence *singe*. For

m=*n* see *changer*; for **j**=*g* see Hist. Gram. p. 65.—Der. *sing*er, *sing*erie.

Singulariser, *va.* to render odd; from L. singularis.

Singularité, *sf.* singularity; from L. singularitatem, from singularis. See *singulier*.

Singulier, *adj.* singular; from L. singularis. For **-aris**=*-ier* see § 198. Its doublet is *sanglier*, q. v. Der. *singulièrement*.

Sinistre, *adj.* sinister; from L. sinister. Its doublet is *senestre*, q. v.

SINON, *conj.* otherwise. See *si* and *non*.

Sinué, *adj.* (Bot.) sinuate; from L. sinuatus. For **-atus**=*-é* see § 201.

Sinueux, *adj.* sinuous; from L. sinuosus. For **-osus**=*-eux* see § 229.

Sinuosité, *sf.* sinuosity; from L. sinuositatem, from sinuosus. See *sinueux*.

† **Sinus**, *sm.* a sinus, curve; from L. sinus. Its doublet is *sein*, q. v.

Siphon, *sm.* a siphon; from L. siphonem, a water pipe, in Seneca.

SIRE, *sm.* sire. See its doublet *seigneur*.

Sirène, *sf.* a siren; from L. siren.

† **Siroco**, *sm.* a sirocco; introd. from It. *scirocco*, south-east wind.

† **Sirop**, *sm.* a syrup; introd. from It. *sciroppo*.—Der. *sirup*eux.

SIROTER, *va.* to sip. Origin unknown.

Sirupeux, *adj.* syrupy. See *sirop*.

SIS, *adj.* (Legal) situate; from L. **situs**. For the continuance of Lat. **s** see § 149. —Der. *sise*.

Sistre, *sm.* a sistrum (Egyptian timbrel); from L. sistrum.

Sisymbre, *sm.* (Bot.) sisymbrium; from L. sisymbrium.

† **Site**, *sf.* site; introd. in 16th cent. from It. *sito*.—Der. *situer*, *situation*, *situé*.

SITÔT, *adv.* so soon. See *si* and *tôt*.

Situation, *sf.* situation. See *site*.

Situer, *va.* to situate. See *site*.

SIX, *adj.* six; from L. **sex**. For **e**=*i* see § 59.—Der. *six*ain, *six*ième.

SIXAIN, *sm.* a stanza. See *six*.

SIXIÈME, *adj.* sixth. See *six*.

Sixte, *sf.* (Mus.) a sixth; from L. sextus. For **e**=*i* see § 59. Its doublets are *sexte*, *sieste*, q. v.

† **Sloop**, *sm.* a sloop; introd. from Engl. *sloop*.

Sobre, *adj.* sober; from L. sobrius.

Sobriété, *sf.* sobriety; from L. sobrietatem.

SOBRIQUET, *sm.* a soubriquet, nickname. Origin unknown.

SOC, *sm.* sock, share (of a plough, etc.); from L. **soccus** (properly a shoe), whence of the ploughshare, because of the curved end of the plough: so used in Alexander Necham, 'Supponatur dentile, vel dentale, cui soccus vel vomis infigatur.' For **cc**=*c* see *bec*. *Soc* is a doublet of *socque*, *souche* (?), q. v.

Sociabilité, *sf.* sociability; from L. sociabilitatem *, from sociabilis. See *sociable*.

Sociable, *adj.* sociable; from L. sociabilis.

Social, *adj.* social; from L. socialis.

Sociétaire, *sm.* a partner, member of a society. See *société*.

Société, *sf.* society; from L. societatem. —Der. *société*aire.

† **Socle**, *sm.* a plinth, pedestal; from It. *zoccolo*.

Socque, *sm.* a clog; from L. soccus.

Sodium, *sm.* sodium, an alkaline metal, extracted from soda by Sir Humphrey Davy in 1807.

SŒUR, *sf.* a sister; from L. **soror** (see Hist. Gram. p. 96). For loss of last atonic syllable see § 50, whence **sor'**; for **o**=*œu* see § 79 note 3.—Der. *sœur*ette.

† **Sofa**, *sm.* a sofa, ottoman; a word introd. from the East by travellers, Ar. *soffah*.

† **Soffite**, *sm.* soffit; introd. from It. *soffito*.

SOI, *pron.* self; from L. **sibi**. For **i**=*oi* see *boire*; for loss of **b** see *taon*.

SOI-DISANT, *adj.* self-styled. See *soi* and *disant*.

SOIE, *sf.* silk. Sp. *seda*, It. *seta*, from L. **seta**. For loss of medial **t** see *aigu*; for **e**=*oi* see § 61.—Der. *soi*erie, *soy*eux.

SOIF, *sf.* thirst. Prov. *set*, It. *sete*, from L. **sitim**. For **i**=*oi* see *boire*; for **t**=*f* see *fief*.

SOIGNER, *va.* to attend to. See *soin*.—Der. *soign*eux.

SOIN, *sm.* care. Origin unknown. — Der. *soign*er.

SOIR, *sm.* the evening. Prov. *ser*, from L. **serum** (found in Suetonius). For **e**=*oi* see § 61.—Der. *soir*ée.

SOIT, *adv.* either; subj. of *être*. *Soit* represents L. **sit**. For **i**=*oi* see *boire*.

SOIXANTAINE, *sf.* sixty. See *soixante*.

SOIXANTE, *adj.* sixty; from L. sexaginta. For **e**=*oi* see § 61; for **-aginta**=*-ante* see *cinquante*.—Der. *soixanti*ème, *soixant*aine.

SOIXANTIÈME, *adj.* sixtieth. See *soixante*.

SOL, *sm.* a penny. It. *soldo*, from L. soli-

dus (gold coin, in Ulpian), by loss of the last two atonic vowels, see §§ 50, 51; cp. nitidus, *net*; pallidus, *pâle*, etc. Its doublet is *sou*, q. v.

Sol, *sm.* the soil; from L. solum.

Solacier, *va.* to solace; from L. solatiare*, from solatium. For **ti**=*ci* see *agencer*.

Solaire, *adj.* solar; from L. solarius.

Solanée, *sf.* (Bot.) solanea; from L. solanea.

Solanum, *sm.* (Bot.) nightshade; from L. solanum.

† **Soldat**, *sm.* a soldier; introd. from It. *soldato*. Its doublets are *soudé*, *soldé*.

† **Soldatesque**, *adj.* soldier-like; introd. from It. *soldatesca*.

† **Solde**, *sm.* balance (of an account); from It. *soldo*.

† **Solder**, *va.* to pay, settle; from It. *soldare*. Its doublet is *souder*, q. v.

SOLE, *sf.* a break; from L. **sola***, fem. form of **solum**. See *sol*.—Der. ass*sole*r, ass*sole*ment.

SOLE, *sf.* (Ichth.) a sole; from L. **solea** (in Pliny).

Solécisme, *sm.* a solecism; from L. soloecismus.

SOLEIL, *sm.* the sun; from L. **soliculus***, der. of **sol**. For the use of this form see § 18. For **-iculus**=*-eil* see § 257.

Solen, *sm.* a solen, shell; from L. solen.

Solennel, *adj.* solemn; from L. solennalis*, from solemnis.—Der. *solenn*iser, *solenn*isation.

Solennellement, *adv.* solemnly. See *solennel*.

Solennité, *sf.* solemnity; from L. solennitatem.

† **Solfége**, *sm.* solfeggio; introd. from It. *solfeggio*.

† **Solfier**, *va.* to sol-fa; from It. *solfa*.

Solidaire, *adj.* (Legal) jointly and severally liable. See *solide*.—Der. *solidarité*.

Solidarité, *sf.* joint and several liability. See *solidaire*.

Solide, *adj.* solid; from L. solidus. Its doublet is *sou*, q. v.—Der. *solid*aire, *solid*ifier.

Solidifier, *va.* to solidify. See *solide*.

Solidité, *sf.* solidity; from L. soliditatem.

Soliloque, *sm.* soliloquy; from L. soliloquium.

Solipède, *sm.* soliped, one-footed; from L. solum and pedem.

Solitaire, *adj.* solitary; from L. solitarius*, from solus.

Solitude, *sf.* solitude; from L. solitudo.

SOLIVE, *sf.* a joist; formerly *solieve*, verbal subst. of **sublevare**: *solive* accordingly properly means a support. **Subleva*** becomes *solieve*: for **bl**=*l* see *semondre*; for **u**=*o* see *annoncer*; for **e**=*ie* see § 56. then =*i*.—Der. *soliv*eau.

Sollicitation, *sf.* solicitation; from L. sollicitationem.

Solliciter, *va.* to solicit; from L. sollicitare.—Der. *sollicit*eur.

Sollicitude, *sf.* solicitude; from L. sollicitudinem.

† **Solo**, *sm.* a solo; introd. from It. *solo*.—Der. *so*liste.

Solstice, *sm.* a solstice; from L. solstitium. For **-tium**=*-ce* see *agencer*.

Solsticial, *adj.* solstitial; from L. solstitialis.

Solubilité, *sf.* solubility; from L. solubilitatem*, from solubilis.

Soluble, *adj.* soluble; from L. solubilis.

Solution, *sf.* solution; from L. solutionem.

Solvabilité, *sf.* solvency; from L. solvabilitatem, from solvabilis. See *solvable*.

Solvable, *adj.* solvent; from L. solvabilis*, from solvere. For **-abilis**=*-able* see *affable*.

† **Sombre**, *adj.* sombre; introd. from Sp. *sombra*, properly a shade. From *sombre* comes the verb *assombrir*.

SOMBRER, *vn.* to founder, lit. to cause to disappear, hide in the shade; from L. **subumbrare***. For loss of medial **b** see *taon*; for **u**=*o* see *annoncer*, whence *so*ombrer, whence afterwards *sombrer*.

Sommaire, *sm.* a summary; from L. summarium (so used in Seneca). Its doublet is *soummier*.

Sommation, *sf.* a summons. See *sommer*.

SOMME, *sm.* a nap; from L. **somnus**. For **mn**=*mm* see *allumer*.

SOMME, *sf.* a sum (total); from L. **summa**. For **u**-*o* see *annoncer*. Its doublet is *son*, q. v.

SOMME, *sf.* a burden (for a beast to carry). It. *salma*, from L. **salma***, corruption of **sagma**, a pack-saddle, then the pack on the saddle. 'Sagma, quae corrupte dicitur **salma**,' says Isidore of Seville. **Salma** (by **al**=**au**, see *agneau*) becomes **sauma**, found in an 11th-cent. Lat. text. **Sauma** becomes *somme* by **au**=*o*, see § 106. —Der. *somm*ier (first a pack-horse, then a mattress, because it carries the sleeper),

assommer (properly to crush under a pack).

SOMMEIL, *sm.* sleep; from L. **somniculus***, deriv. of **somnus**: for this diminutive form see § 18. **Somniculosus** is in Martial, and proves the existence of **somniculus***, as periculosus proves the existence of periculum. For **-iculus** = *-eil* see § 257; for **mn** = *mm* see *allumer*.—Der. *sommeil*ler.

SOMMEILLER, *vn.* to slumber. See *sommeil*.

SOMMELIER, *sm.* a butler; originally an officer who had the care of provisions, from L. **saumalerius***, der. from **sauma***; see *somme*'(3). **Saumalerius** is found in a document of date A.D. 1285. **Saumalerius** becomes *sommelier*: for **au** = *o* see § 106; for **a** = *e* see § 54.—Der. *sommell*erie.

SOMMELLERIE, *sf.* a buttery. See *sommelier*.

SOMMER, *va.* to sum, add up, properly to sum up what has been said; from L. **summare***, der. from **summa**, a summary. For **u** = *o* see *annoncer*.—Der. *somm*ation.

SOMMET, *sm.* summit; dim. of O. Fr. *som*, which from L. **summum**. For **u** = *o* see *annoncer*.

SOMMIER, *sm.* a packhorse, mattress. See *somme* (3).

Sommité, *sf.* a summit; from L. summitatem. For **u** = *o* see *annoncer*.

Somnambule, *smf.* a somnambulist; a word fashioned out of L. somnus and ambulare.—Der. *somnambul*isme.

Somnifère, *adj.* somniferous, narcotic; from L. somnifer.

Somnolence, *sf.* somnolency; from L. somnolentia.

Somnolent, *adj.* somnolent; from L. somnolentus.

Somptuaire, *adj.* sumptuary; from L. sumptuarius.

Somptueux, *adj.* sumptuous; from L. sumptuosus.

Somptuosité, *sf.* sumptuousness; from L. sumptuositatem,

SON, *poss. pron.* his; from L. **sum**, **som**, in Ennius, for **suum**. For the relation between **sum** and **suum** see *mon*. **Sum** becomes *son*: for **u** = *o* see *annoncer*; for **m** = *n* see *changer*.

SON, *sm.* bran. Sp. *soma*, from L. **summum**, properly the top of the meal, then bran which is bolted to the surface after grinding. For **u** = *o* see *annoncer*; for **m** = *n* see *changer*.

Son, *sm.* a sound; from L. sonus.

† **Sonate**, *sf.* a sonata; introd. from It. *sonata*. Its doublet is *sonnée*.

SONDAGE, *sm.* sounding. See *sonder*.

SONDE, *sf.* a fathom-line, bore (mining). See *sonder*.

SONDER, *va.* to sound, lit. to go under water; from L. **subundare**, from **unda**. **Subundare** becomes *sonder*: for loss of medial **b** see *taon*; for **u** = *o* see *annoncer*; for **oo** = *o* cp. *rond* from *roond*, *Louis* from *Loois*, etc.—Der. *sonde* (verbal subst.), *sond*age, *sond*eur.

SONDEUR, *sm.* a leadsman. See *sonder*.

SONGE, *sm.* a dream; from L. **somnium**. For **iu** = **ju** see *abr'ger*, whence **somnjum**, whence *songe*: for **mn** = *n* see *colonne* and *changer*; for **j** = *g* see Hist. Gram. p. 65.—Der. *song*er, *song*eur.

SONNAILLER, *vn.* to keep ringing. See *sonner*.—Der. *sonnaille* (verbal subst.).

SONNER, *vn.* to sound, ring; from L. **sonare**. For **n** = *nn* see *ennemi*.—Der. *sonn*ant, *sonn*erie, *sonn*ette, *sonn*eur, *sonn*ailler (cp. *criailler* from *crier*).

† **Sonnet**, *sm.* a sonnet; from It. *sonnetto*.

SONNETTE, *sf.* a bell. See *sonner*.

Sonore, *adj.* sonorous; from L. sonorus.

Sonorité, *sf.* sonorousness; from L. sonoritatem.

Sopha. See *sofa*.

Sophisme, *sm.* a sophism; from L. sophisma.

Sophiste, *sm.* a sophist; from L. sophista.

Sophistique, *adj.* sophistic; from L. sophisticus.—Der. *sophistiqu*er.

Sophistiquer, *vn.* to subtilise. See *sophistique*.—Der. *sophistiqu*eur, *sophistic*ation.

Soporifère, *adj.* soporiferous; from L. soporifer.

Soporifique, *adj.* soporific; from L. soporificus*.

† **Soprano**, *sm.* soprano; from It. *soprano*. It is a doublet of *souverain*, q. v.

Sorbe, *sf.* (Bot.) a sorb-apple; from L. sorbum.—Der. *sorbier*.

† **Sorbet**, *sm.* a sorbet; introd. from It. *sorbetto*.—Der. *sorbetière*.

SORCELLERIE, *sf.* sorcery. See *sorcier*.

SORCIER, *sm.* a sorcerer; from L. **sortiarius***, a teller of fortunes by lot, from **sortiare***, to tell fortunes. **Sortiare*** is from **sortem**, a lot, oracle. **Sortiarius**, **sortiaria*** are found for sorcerer and sorceress in Merov. texts; e. g. 'Et quia

audivimus, quod malefici homines et **sortiariae**, per plura loca in nostro regno insurgunt.' Capitularies of Charles the Bald, t. 39, § 7; and Hincmar, De Divortio Lotharii, 'Alii potu, alii autem cibo a **sortiariis** dementati, alii vero tantum carminibus a strygio fascinati.' **Sortiarius** gives *sorcier*: for **ti**=*ci* see *agencer*; for **-arius**=*-ier* see § 198.—Der. **ensorceler** (from O. Fr. *ensorcerer* by *r*=*l*, see *autel*).

Sordide, *adj.* sordid; from L. **sordidus**.

Sorite, *sm.* a sorites (in logic); from L. **sorites**.

SORNETTE, *sf.* a trifle; dim. of a root *sorn*, of Celtic origin, Kymr. *swrn*, a trifle.

SORT, *sm.* fate, destiny, lot; from L. **sortem**.

SORTABLE, *adj.* suitable. See *sorte*.

† **Sorte**, *sf.* sort, kind, species; introd. from It. *sorta*.—Der. **assortir**, **sort**able.

SORTIE, *sf.* a going out, egress, sortie. See *sortir*.

Sortilége, *sm.* sorcery; from L. **sortilegium**, from **sortilegus**.

SORTIR, *vn.* to go out, lit. to divide by lot, then to go out; cp. **partiri**, to depart, and to part.—Der. *sort*ant, *sort*ie (partic. subst.).

SOT, *sm.* a fool. Origin unknown.—Der. *sot*ie, *sot*tise.

SOTTISE, *sf.* folly. See *sot*.

SOU, *sm.* a halfpenny, sou; a softened form of its doublet the O. Fr. *sol* (see *sol* 1): cp. *mou* from *mol*, *fou* from *fol*, *cou* from *col*, etc. For *l*=*u* see *agneau*.

† **Soubassement**, *sm.* basement; formerly *sousbassement*, a word fabricated in the 16th cent. from *sous* (q. v.) and *bassement*, which is from It. *bassamento*.

† **Soubresaut**, *sm.* a summersault; introd. in the 16th cent. from Sp. *sobresalto*. Its doublet is *sursaut*, q. v.

Soubrette, *sf.* an abigail, female intriguer. Origin unknown.

SOUCHE, *sf.* stock, stump (of trees). Origin unknown. Its doublet is *soc*, q. v.—Der. *souche*teur, *souche*tage.

Souchet, *sm.* (Bot.) galingale; (Geol.) ragstone; (Ornith.) a kind of duck. Origin unknown.

SOUCI, *sm.* (Bot.) marigold; formerly *solcie*, from L. **solsequium**, the sunflower in Apuleius; the marigold in Carol. texts. **Solsequium** becomes O. Fr. *solcie*: for loss of **q** see *affouage*; for **e**=*i* see § 59, for **s**=*c* see *cercueil*. *Solcie* becomes *souci*: for *ol*=*ou* see *agneau*.

SOUCI, *sm.* care. See *soucier*.—Der. *souci*eux.

SOUCIER (SE), *vpr.* to care (for), be anxious; modern Prov. *soucidà*, from L. **sollicitare**, by contr. (see *aider*) of **sollicitare** to **soll'citare**, whence *solcier* (see *abbaye*), then *soucier*, by *ol*=*ou* see *agneau*. *Soucier* is a doublet of *solliciter*, q. v.—Der. *souci* (verbal subst.)

SOUCIEUX, *adj.* anxious. See *souci*.

SOUCOUPE, *sf.* a saucer; *sous-coupe*, something put under the cup.

SOUDAIN, *adj.* sudden. Prov. *sobtan*, from L. **subitanus** *, another form of **subitaneus** (found in Columella). **Subĭtānus**, regularly contrd. (see § 52) to **sub'tanus**, becomes *soudain*. For **bt**=*d* see *accouder*; for **-anus**=*-ain* see § 194; for **u**=*o*=*ou* see § 90.—Der. *soudain*ement, *soudain*eté.

SOUDAN, *sm.* a sultan. O. Fr. *soldan*, from L. **soldanus**, the Latinised form of the Oriental *sultan* (q. v.; see also § 31). This word was introd. into France at the time of the Crusades. We read in a Chronicle of the first Crusade, 'Sicut principes vestri vel imperatores dicuntur vel Reges: sic apud illos qui praeeminent **soldani**, quasi soli dominantes vocantur.' For **ol**=*ou* see *agneau*.

† **Soudard**, *sm.* a soldier; introd. in the 16th cent. from It., with many other military terms. It. *soldardo* *, der. from L. **soldare**.

SOUDE, *sf.* (Bot.) glasswort. It. *soda*, from L. **solida**, by regular contr. (see § 51) of **sŏlĭda** to **sol'da**, whence *soude*. For **ol**=*ou* see *agneau*. Its doublet is *soda*, q. v.

SOUDER, *va.* to solder, weld together. It. *soldare*, from L. **solidare** (properly to join a fracture, in Pliny). On the line of Juvenal, 'Quassatum et rupto poscentem sulphura vitro,' a scholiast remarks, 'Quia hoc solent vitrum **solidare**, id est malthare.' We read in Geoffroy de Vendôme, Opusc. 7, De Arca Fœderis, 'Aes etiam in tabernaculo cum auro et argento **solidamus**.' **Solĭdāre**, regularly contrd. (see § 52) to **sol'dare**, becomes *souder*. For **ol**=*ou* see *agneau*. *Souder* is a doublet of *solder*, q. v.—Der. *soud*ure.

SOUDOYER, *va.* to pay troops; from L. **soldicare** *, der. from L. **soldum**, a sum of money, in Martial. **Soldicare**, by **-icare**=*-oyer* (see *ployer*), becomes *soldoyer* *, whence *soudoyer*. For **ol**=*ou* see *agneau*.

SOUDRE, *va.* to solve; from L. **solvere.** For letter-changes see *absoudre.*

SOUFFLER, *vn.* to blow, breathe; from L. **sufflare.** For **u**=*ou* see § 90.—Der. *souffle* (verbal subst.), *soufflet*, *soufflerie*, *soufflеur*, *soufflure.*

SOUFFLET, *sm.* a pair of bellows, box on the ear. See *souffler.*—Der. *soufflеter.*

SOUFFLETER, *va.* to slap, box the ears (of one). See *soufflet.*

SOUFFRANCE, *sf.* suffering. See *souffrir.*

SOUFFRETEUX, *adj.* miserable, poor; formerly *soufraiteux*, Prov. *sofraitos, sofrachos*, from O. Fr. *soufraite* (denudation, want, suffering). *Soufraite* is from L. **suffracta** *, der. from p.p. L. **suffractus.** **Suffracta** becomes *soufraite*: for **u**=*ou* see § 90; for **ct**=*it* see *attrait*; for **ai**=*e* see § 103.

SOUFFRIR, *va.* to suffer; from L. **sufferre** *, a secondary form of **sufferre**: for this lengthened form see *être.* **Suffërére**, regularly contrd. (see § 52) to **suff'rere** becomes *souffrir.* For **u**=*ou* see § 90; for **e**=*i* see § 59.—Der. *souffre-douleur*, *souffrant* (whence *souffrance*).

SOUFRE, *sm.* sulphur; formerly *solfre*, from L. **sulfur**, by regular contr. (see § 50) of **sulfur** to **sulf'r**, whence *solfre.* For **u**=*o* see *annoncer*, whence *soufre*; for *ol*=*ou* see *agneau.*—Der. *soufrer.*

SOUHAIT, *sm.* a wish. See *souhaiter.*

SOUHAITER, *va.* to wish; compd. of prefix *sous*, and O. Fr. *haiter*, to desire. *Haiter* is of Germ. origin, Scand. *heit*, a wish.—Der. *souhait* (verbal subst.), *souhaitable.*

SOUILLE, *sf.* a wallowing-place (of boars). See *souiller.*

SOUILLER, *va.* to soil, dirty; from L. **suculare** *, to wallow like a pig; **suculus**, a porker, in Justinian: cp. the Prov. *sulhar* (to soil), der. from *sulha.* **Sucŭláre**, regularly contrd. (see § 52) to **suc'lare**, becomes *souiller.* For **cl**=*il* see *abeille*; for **u**=*ou* see § 90.—Der. *souil*, *souille* (verbal subst.), *souillon*, *souillure.*

SOÛL, *adj.* satiated, surfeited, tipsy. O. Fr. *saoul*, Prov. *sadol*, It. *satollo*, from L. **satullus** (found in Varro). **Satullus** becomes O. Fr. *saoul*: for loss of medial **t** see *abbaye*; for **u**=*ou* see § 90.—Der. *soûler.*

SOULAGER, *va.* to solace, ease. Sp. *soliviar*, from L. **subleviare**, der. from **sublevare.** **Subleviare** becomes *soulager*: for **u**=*ou* see § 90; for **bl**=*l* see *sujet*; for **e**=*a* see *amender*; for **-viare**=*-ger* see *allʼger.*—Der. *soulagement.*

SOULAS, *sm.* a solace. Prov. *solatz*, from L. **solatium.** For **o**=*ou* see § 81; for **ti**=*s* see *agencer.*

SOULÈVEMENT, *sm.* a heaving, rising. See *soulever.*

SOULEVER, *va.* to raise; from L. **sublevare.** For **u**=*ou* see § 90; for **bl**=*l* see *sujet.*—Der. *soulèvement.*

SOULIER, *sm.* a shoe; from L. **solarium** *, deriv. of Class. Lat. **solea.** We find in Plautus **solearius**, a shoe-maker, sandal-maker. **Solarium** becomes *soulier*: for **o**=*ou* see § 81; for **-arium**=*ier* see § 198.

SOULIGNER, *va.* to underline. See *sous* and *ligne.*

SOULOIR, *vn.* to be in want; from L. **solere.** For **o**=*ou* see § 81; for **e**=*oi* see § 61.

SOULTE, *sf.* payment made by one joint owner to another on division in order to equalise shares; from L. **solutum**, a payment, in the Digest, partic. subst. of **solvere.** **Solutus** (the accent having been misplaced) contrd. (see § 51) to **sol'tus**, becomes *soulte.* For **o**=*ou* see § 81.

SOUMETTRE, *va.* to submit; from L. **submittere.** For **sub**=*sou* see Hist. Gram. p. 179; for **mittere**=*mettre* see § 72.

SOUMIS, *adj.* submission; from L. **submissus.** For **sub**=*sou* see Hist. Gram. p. 179.

SOUMISSION, *sf.* submission; from L. **submissionem.** For **sub**=*sou* see Hist. Gram. p. 179.—Der. *soumissionner*, *soumissionnaire.*

SOUPAPE, *sf.* a plug. Origin unknown.

SOUPÇON, *sm.* a suspicion; formerly *soupeçon*, originally *souspeçon.* For *u*=*ou* see § 90; for *i*=*e* see § 72; for *cio*=*ço* see *agencer.* *Souspeçon* becomes *soupeçon* by loss of *s* (see Hist. Gram. p. 81), then *soupçon* by loss of *e* (see § 51). *Soupçon* is a doublet of *suspicion*, q. v.—Der. *soupçonner.*

SOUPÇONNER, *va.* to suspect. See *soupçon.*—Der. *soupçonneux.*

SOUPE, *sf.* soup, broth; of Germ. origin, Germ. *suppe.* For *u*=*o* see *annoncer.*—Der. *souper*, *soupière.*

SOUPENTE, *sf.* a loft, carriage-brace, strap; partic. subst. of a verbal form *soupendre*, cp. *fente* for *fendre*, *détente* for *détendre.* For details see *absoute.* The form *soupendre* * answers to L. **suspendere.** For **u**=*ou* see § 90; for **pendere**=*pendre* see *fendre*; for loss of *s* see Hist. Gram. p. 81.

SOUPER, *vn.* to sup. See *soupe.*—Der. *souper* (sm.), *soupé*, *soup*eur.

SOUPESER, *va.* to weigh with the hand. See *sous* and *peser.*

SOUPIÈRE, *sf.* a soup-tureen. See *soupe.*

SOUPIR, *sm.* a sigh. See *soupirer.*

SOUPIRAIL, *sm.* an air-hole, vent-hole; formerly *souspirail*, from L. **suspiraculum** *, from **suspirare**: cp. Class. form spiraculum from spirare. **Suspiraculum** becomes *soupirail*: for **-aculum** = *-ail* see § 255; for **u** = *ou* see § 90; for loss of *s* see Hist. Gram. p. 81.

SOUPIRER, *va.* to sigh, breathe; formerly *souspirer*, from L. **suspirare.** For **o** = *ou* see § 90; for loss of *s* see Hist. Gram. p. 81.—Der. *soupir* (verbal subst.), *soupir*ant.

SOUPLE, *adj.* supple; from L. **supplex** *. For **u** = *ou* see § 90.—Der. *souple*sse, ass*ouplir.*

SOUPLESSE, *sf.* suppleness. See *souple.*

SOUQUENILLE, *sf.* a stable-coat. Origin unknown.

SOURCE, *sf.* a spring (of water). See *sourdre.*—Der. *sourcier.*

SOURCIL, *sm.* an eyebrow. Prov. *sobrecilh*, It. *sopracciglio*, from L. **supercilium**, by contr. (see § 52) of **supercilium** to **sup'rcilium**, whence *sourcil.* For **u** = *ou* see § 90; for **pr** = *r* see *sur.*—Der. *sourcil*ler.

SOURCILLER, *vn.* to knit the brow. See *sourcil.*—Der. *sourcilleux.*

SOURD, *adj.* deaf; from L. **surdus.** For **u** = *ou* see § 90.—Der. *sourd*aud, *sourd*ine, ass*ourd*ir, aba*sourd*ir.

SOURDINE, *sf.* a sordine (of trumpets). See *sourd.*

SOURDRE, *vn.* to rise; from L. **surgere**, by regular contr. (see § 51) of **súrgĕre** to **surg're**, whence *sourdre.* For intercalation of **d** see *absoudre*; for **u** = *ou* see § 90. *Soudre* is a doublet of *surgir*, q. v.—Der. *sour*ce (that which springs up, a water spring, partic. subst. of *sourdre*, see *absoute. Source*, formerly *sorce*, originally *sorse*, represents not the L. surrecta, but a form sursa, found in the sense of a spring in several 11th-cent. Lat. documents: for **s** = *c* see *cercueil*; for **u** = *o* = *ou* see § 90), whence *ressource.*

SOURIRE, *vn.* to smile; from L. **subridere.** For **sub** = *sou* see Hist. Gram. p. 179; for **ridere** = *rire* see *rire.*—Der. *sourire* (verbal subst.), *souris* (from L. **subrisus**: for **sub** = *sou* see *soulever.*

SOURIS, *sm.* a smile. See *sourire.*

SOURIS, *sf.* a mouse. Prov. *soritz*, from L. **soricem.** For **o** = *ou* see § 81; for **c** = *s* see *amitié*; note that in this case the Low Lat. displaced the accent (**sorícem** for **sóricem**).—Der. *souric*eau, *souric*ière.

SOURNOIS, *adj.* cunning, sly. Origin unknown.—Der. *surnois*erie.

SOUS, *prep.* under; formerly *sos*, Prov. *sotz*, It. *sotto*, Wallachian *subt*, from L. **subtus.** For **bt** = *t* see *sujet*; for regular loss of final **u** see § 50 (whence **sut's**, hence *sos*); for **ts** = *s* see § 168; for **u** = *o* see *annoncer*; for the transition from O. Fr. *sos* to modern Fr. *sous* see *affouage.*—Der. *dessous*, *soupeser*, *soucoupe*, *sous*-pied, *sou*tirer.

Souscription, *sf.* a subscription. See *souscrire.*

SOUSCRIRE, *va.* to subscribe, sign; from L. **suscribere**, to subscribe to, sign. For **sub** = *sou* see Hist. Gram. p. 179; for **scribere** = *scrire* see *écrire.*—Der. *souscript*eur (L. **subscriptorem**), *souscript*ion (L. **subscriptionem**).

SOUS-ENTENDRE, *va.* to understand. See *sous* and *entendre.*—Der. *sous-entend*u, *sous-entent*e.

SOUS-PIED, *sm.* a strap. See *sous* and *pied.*

SOUSSIGNÉ, *p. p.* undersigned. See *sous* and *signer.*

Soustraction, *sf.* subtraction. See *soustraire.*

SOUSTRAIRE, *va.* to remove, subtract; from *sous* (q. v.) and *traire*, see *traire.*—Der. *soustraction* (formed from L. **subtractionem. Subtractionem**, changing **sub** to *sou*, see Hist. Gram. p. 179, ought to have produced the form *soutraction*, but here the form of the word has been influenced by the prefix in the case of the verb *soustraire.*

† **Soutane**, *sf.* a cassock; introd. from It. *sottana.* For **o** = *ou* see § 81.—Der. *soutan*elle.

SOUTANELLE, *sf.* a short cassock. See *soutane.*

SOUTE, *sf.* a store-room; in Rabelais *souette*, introd. from It. *sotto*, lit. below, a warehouse at the end of a quay.

SOUTENABLE, *adj.* sustainable. See *soutenir.*

SOUTENEMENT, *sm.* a support. See *soutenir.*

SOUTENIR, *va.* to sustain; formerly *soustenir*; from L. **sustinere.** For **u** = *ou* see § 90; for **tinere** = *tenir* see *appartenir*; whence O. Fr. *soustenir*, whence *sou-*

tenir, by dropping *s*, see Hist. Gram. p. 81. —Der. *soutien* (verbal subst.), *soutenable*, *soutènement*, *soutenant* (partic. subst.), *soutenu*.

SOUTERRAIN, *sm.* a cave, vault; from L. **subterraneus**. For **sub**=*sou* see Hist. Gram. p. 179; for **-aneus**=*-ain* see § 194.

SOUTIEN, *sm.* a support. See *soutenir*.

SOUTIRER, *va.* to draw off, rack (wine, etc.). See *sous* and *tirer*.—Der. *soutirage*.

SOUVENANCE, *sf.* remembrance. See *souvenir*.

SOUVENIR (SE), *vpr.* to remember; from L. **subvenire**, lit. to come into one's mind. For **sub**=*sou* see Hist. Gram. p. 179. Its doublet is *subvenir*, q. v.—Der. *souvenant*, *souvenance*, *souvenir* (verb taken substantively).

SOUVENT, *adv.* often. It. *sovente*, from L. **subinde**, found in Pliny, x. 34: 'Conjugii fidem non violant communemque servant domum. Nisi caelebs aut vidua nidum non relinquit: et imperiosos mares, **subinde** etiam iniquos ferunt.' **Subinde** becomes *souvent*: for **u**=*ou* see § 90; for **b**=*v* see § 119; for **-inde**=*-ent* see *en*.

SOUVERAIN, *sm.* a sovereign; formerly *souverain*, It. *sovrano*, from L. **superanus**, he who is above, from **super**. **Superanus** becomes *souverain*; for **u**=*ou* see § 90; for **p**=*v* see § 111; for **-anus**=*-ain* see § 194. Its doublet is *soprano*, q. v.—Der. *souverainement*, *souveraineté*.

SOUVERAINEMENT, *adj.* sovereignly. See *souverain*.

SOUVERAINETÉ, *sf.* sovereignty. See *souverain*.

SOYEUX, *adj.* silky. See *soie*.

Spacieux, *adj.* spacious; from L. spatiosus. For **ti**=*ci* see *agencer*; for **-osus**=*-eux* see § 229.

† **Spadassin**, *sm.* a fighter; introd. in 16th cent. from It. *spadaccino*.

† **Spalme**, *sm.* (Naut.) paying-stuff; verbal subst. of *spalmer*, from It. *spalmare*, to tar a boat.

† **Spalt**, *sm.* (Min.) spalt; from Germ. *spalt*.

Sparadrap, *sm.* adhesive plaster. Origin unknown.

Spare, *sm.* (Ichth.) the gilt-head; from L. sparus.

Sparte, *sm.* esparto (a kind of reed); from L. spartum.—Der. *sparterie*.

Sparterie, *sf.* a manufacture of esparto. See *sparte*.

Spasme, *sm.* a spasm; from L. spasma.

Spasmodique, *adj.* spasmodic; from G. σπασμώδης.

† **Spath**, *sm.* spar; from Germ. *spath*.

Spathe, *sf.* a spathe (*of a palm-tree*); from L. spatha. Its doublet is *épée*, q. v.

Spatule, *sf.* (Anat.) a spatula; from L. spatula (found in Celsus).

Spécial, *adj.* special; from L. *specialis*.

Spécialité, *sf.* a speciality; from L. *specialitatem* (in Isidore of Seville).

Spécieux, *adj.* specious; from L. speciosus.

Spécification, *sf.* a specification. See *spécifier*.

Spécifier, *va.* to specify; from L. specificare*, in medieval Lat. documents, compd. of species and the form ficare. —Der. *spécifique* (specificus), *spécification*.

Spécifique, *adj.* specific. See *spécifier*.

Spécimen, *sm.* a specimen; from L. specimen.

Spectacle, *sm.* a spectacle; from L. spectaculum, also spectaclum in Class. Lat.

Spectateur, *sm.* a spectator; from L. spectatorem.

Spectre, *sm.* a spectre; from L. spectrum.

Spéculaire, *adj.* (Min.) specular; from L. specularius.

Spéculateur, *sm.* a speculator; from L. speculatorem.

Spéculatif, *adj.* speculative; from L. speculativus.

Spéculation, *sf.* speculation; from L. speculationem.

Spéculer, *vn.* to speculate; from L. speculari.

† **Spencer**, *sm.* a spencer; introd. recently from Engl. *spencer*.

Sphère, *sf.* a sphere; from L. sphaera.

Sphérique, *adj.* spherical; from L. sphaericus.—Der. *sphéricité*.

Sphéroïde, *sm.* (Geom.) spheroid; from L. sphaeroides.

Sphéromètre, *sm.* a spherometer; from Gr. σφαῖρα and μέτρον.

Sphinx, *sm.* a sphinx; from L sphinx.

Spic, *sm.* (Bot.) spica. See *aspic* (1).

Spicilège, *sm.* a spicilegium (gleaning); from L. spicilegium.

Spinal, *adj.* spinal; from L. spinalis.

Spirale, *sf.* a spire, convolution, spiral. See *spire*.

Spire, *sf.* a spire; from L. spira.—Der. *spiral*, *spirale*.

Spiritualiser, *va.* to spiritualise; from L. spiritualis. —Der. *spiritualisation*, *spiritualisme*, *spiritualiste*.

Spiritualisme, *sm.* spiritualism. See *spiritualiser.*

Spiritualiste, *sm.* a spiritualist. See *spiritualiser.*

Spiritualité, *sf.* spirituality; from L. spiritualitatem.

Spirituel, *adj.* spiritual; from L. spiritualis.

† **Spiritueux**, *adj.* spirituous; a commercial term introd. from Engl. *spirituous.*

Splanchnologie, *sf.* splanchnology; from Gr. σπλάγχνα and λόγος.

† **Spleen**, *sm.* the spleen; introd. in 18th cent. from Engl. *spleen.*

Splendeur, *sm.* splendour; from L. splendorem.

Splendide, *adj.* splendid; from L. splendidus.

Spoliateur, *sm.* a spoiler; from L. spoliatorem.

Spoliation, *sf.* spoliation; from L. spoliationem.

Spolier, *va.* to spoil; from L. spoliare.

Spondaïque, *adj.* spondaic; from L. spondaicus.

Spondée, *sm.* a spondee; from L. spondaeus.

Spondyle, *sm.* (Anat.) a spondyl; from L. spondylus.

Spongieux, *adj.* spongy; from L. spongiosus.

Spongite, *sf.* (Min.) spongite; from L. spongites.

Spontané, *adj.* spontaneous; from L. spontaneus.—Der. *spontanéité*, *spontanément.*

Spontanéité, *sf.* spontaneity. See *spontané.*

Sporadique, *adj.* (Med.) sporadic; from Gr. σποραδικός.

Sportule, *sf.* a dole, a little basket; from L. sportula.

Squale, *sm.* a dogfish; from L. squalus.

Squammeux, *adj.* scaly; from L. squamosus.

Squelette, *m.* a skeleton; from Gr. σκελετός.

Squirrhe, *sm.* a schirrus; from Gr. σκιρρός.—Der. *squirrheux.*

Stabilité, *sf.* stability; from L. stabilitatem.

Stable, *adj.* stable; from L. stabilis. For -abilis = *-able* see *affable.*

Stade, *sm.* a stadium; from Gr. στάδιον.

Stage, *sm.* obligation to reside, or to wait, between being licentiate in Law, and being called; from L. stare, through deriv. staticum *, found in Merovingian acts, whence *stage.* For **-aticum** = *-age* see *âge. Stage* is a doublet of *étage*, q. v.—Der. *stagiaire.*

Stagnant, *adj.* stagnant; from L. stagnantem. Its doublet is *étanchant.*

Stagnation, *sf.* stagnation; from L. stagnationem *, der. from stagnare.

Stalactite, *sf.* a stalactite; from Gr. σταλακτίς.

Stalagmite, *sf.* a stalagmite; from Gr. σταλαγμός.

Stalle, *sf.* a stall; introd. from eccles. Lat. stallum, a monk's stall in a church. 'Solito more venit in chorum et ecce invenit spiritum immundum in stallo suo, similantem fratri qui juxta se manebat in choro,' says a 13th-cent. document. Stallum is of Germ. origin, O. H. G. *stal.* From stallum was formed the medieval Lat. installare, lit. to place in one's stall, instal. *Stalle* is a doublet of *étal*, q. v.

† **Stance**, *sf.* a stanza; from It. *stanza.*

† **Stathouder**, *sm.* a statholder; from Dutch *stathouder*, lit. a lieutenant, vice-officer.—Der. *stathouderat.*

Statice, *sf.* (Bot.) sea lavender; from L. statice.

Station, *sf.* a station; from L. stationem.—Der. *stationner.*

Stationnaire, *adj.* stationary; from L. stationarius.

Stationner, *va.* to station. See *station.*—Der. *stationnement.*

Statique, *sf.* statics; from Gr. στατική, i. e. ἐπιστήμη, that part of mechanics which deals with equilibrium of bodies.

Statistique, *sf.* statistics; from a Gr. form στατιστική, forged by the learned through the verb στατίζειν.

Statuaire, *sm.* a statuary; from L. statuarius.

Statuaire, *sf.* the statuary art; from L. statuaria.

Statue, *sf.* a statue; from L. statua.

Statuer, *va.* to decide, enact; from L. statuere.

Stature, *sf.* stature; from L. statura.

Statut, *sm.* a statute; from L. statutum.

Stéatite, *sf.* (Min.) steatite; from L. steatites.

Stéganographie, *sf.* cypher-writing; from Gr. στεγανογραφία.—Der. *steganographique.*

Stellaire, *adj.* stellar; from L. stellaris.

Stellionat, *sm.* stellionate (Roman Law); from L. stellionatus.

Sténographe, *sm.* a shorthand writer; from Gr. *στενός* and *γράφω*.—Der. *sténographie*.

Stentor, *sm.* a stentor; of hist. origin, alluding to Stentor, the loud-voiced personage of Homer's Iliad.

†**Steppe**, *sm.* a steppe; from Russian *steppe*, a vast and barren plain.

Stère, *sm.* stere (a Fr. measure, 35·3174 ft.); from Gr. *στερεός*.

Stéréométrie, *sf.* stereometry; from Gr. *στερεός* and *μέτρον*.

Stéréotomie, *sf.* stereotomy; from Gr. *στερεός* and *τομή*.

Stéréotype, *adj.* stereotype; from Gr. *στερεός* and *τύπος*.—Der. *stéréotypie*, *stéréotyper*, *stéréotypage*.

Stérile, *adj.* sterile; from L. sterilis.

Stérilité, *sf.* sterility; from L. sterilitatem.

Sternum, *sm.* (Anat.) the sternum; from L. sternum, der. from *στέρνον*.

Sternutatoire, *adj.* sternutatory; from L. sternutare.

Stéthoscope, *sm.* a stethoscope; from Gr. *στῆθος* and *σκοπεῖν*.

Stibié, *adj.* (Med.) stibiated; from L. stibiatus *, der. from stibium.

Stigmate, *sm.* a scar, brand; from L. stigmatis.—Der. *stigmatiser*.

Stigmatiser, *va.* to stigmatise. See *stigmate*.

Stillation, *sf.* the process of dropping; from L. stillationem.

Stimulant, *adj.* stimulant; from L. stimulantem.

Stimuler, *va.* to stimulate; from L. stimulare.

Stipe, *sm.* (Bot.) a stipe; from L. stipes.

Stipendiaire, *adj.* hired; from L. stipendiarius.

Stipendier, *va.* to pay stipend to; from L. stipendiari.

Stipulation, *sf.* a stipulation; from L. stipulationem.

Stipule, *sf.* (Bot.) a stipula; from L. stipula. Its doublet is *éteule*, q. v.—Der. *stipulé*.

Stipuler, *va.* to covenant; from L. stipulari. Its doublet is *étioler*, q. v.

Stoïcien, *sm.* a stoic. See *stoïque*.

Stoïcisme, *sm.* stoicism. See *stoïque*.

Stoïque, *adj.* stoic; from L. stoicus.—Der. *stoïcisme*, *stoïcien*.

Stomacal, *adj.* stomachal; from L. stomachus.

Stomachique, *adj.* stomachic; from L. stomachus.

Storax, *sm.* (Bot.) storax; from L. storax.

Store, *sm.* a blind (of a window); from L. storea.

Strabisme, *sm.* (Med.) strabismus, squinting; from Gr. *στραβισμός*.

Strangulation, *sf.* strangulation; from L. strangulationem.

Stras, *sm.* strass, paste (jewellery); of hist. origin (see § 33), from one Strass, who invented it.

Stratagème, *sm.* a stratagem; from L. stratagema.

Stratége, *sm.* a strategist, general; from L. strategus (found in Plautus).

Stratégie, *sf.* strategy; from L. strategia. —Der. *stratégiste*, *stratégique*.

Stratifier, *va.* to stratify; from L. stratificare *, from strata. — Der. *stratifié*, *stratification*.

Stribord. See *tribord*.

Strict, *adj.* strict; from L. strictus. Its doublet is *étroit*, q. v.

Strié, *adj.* striated; from L. striatus. For -atus = -*é* see § 201.

Strie, *sf.* (Archit.) a fluting; from L. stria. —Der. *striures*.

Strophe, *sf.* a strophe; from L. stropha.

Structure, *sf.* a structure; from L. structura.

†**Stuc**, *sm.* stucco; from It. *stucco*.

Studieux, *adj.* studious; from L. studiosus. For -osus = -*eux* see § 229.

Stupéfaction, *sf.* stupefaction; from L. stupefactionem *, from stupefactus. See *stupéfait*.

Stupéfait, *adj.* stupefied; from L. stupefactus. For ct = *it* see *attrait*.

Stupéfiant, *adj.* stupefying. See *stupéfier*.

Stupéfier, *va.* to stupefy; from L. stupefieri (found in Propertius).—Der. *stupéfiant*.

Stupeur, *sm.* stupor; from L. stuporem.

Stupide, *adj.* stupid; from L. stupidus.

Stupidité, *sf.* stupidity; from L. stupiditatem.

Style, *sm.* style; from L. stylus.—Der. *styler*.

†**Stylet**, *sm.* a stiletto; from It. *stiletto*.

Stylobate, *sm.* (Archit.) a stylobate; from L. stylobates (found in Vitruvius).

SU, *sm.* knowledge; partic. subst. of *savoir*. The p. p. *su*, formerly *seü*, Prov. *saput*, It. *saputo*, is from L. saputus. For p. p. in -utus see *boire*. Saputus becomes sabutus (see § 111), loses medial **b** (see *ahoyer*): by **a** = *e* (see § 57) and by -utus = -*u* (see § 201) we get O. Fr. *seu*, later contrd. to *su*, see *jumeau*.

SUAIRE, *sm.* a shroud. It. *sudario*, from L. sudarium. For loss of medial d see *accabler*.

Suave, *adj.* suave, sweet; from L. suavis.

Suavité, *sf.* suavity; from L. suavitatem.

Subalterne, *sm.* a subaltern; from L. subalternus *, compd. of L. sub and alternus from alter.

Subdiviser, *va.* to subdivide; from L. subdiviser, frequent. of subdividere; see *diviser*.

Subdivision, *sf.* a subdivision; from L. subdivisionem (found in St. Jerome).

Subir, *va.* to undergo; from L. subire.

Subit, *adj.* sudden; from L. subitus.

† **Subito**, *adv.* suddenly; from L. subito.

Subjonctif, *adj. sm.* subjunctive; from L. subjunctivus.

Subjuguer, *va.* to subjugate; from L. subjugare.

Sublimation, *sf* sublimation. See sublimer.

Sublime, *adj* ; ublime; from L. sublimis.

Sublimer, *va.* to sublimate; from L. sublimare, to lift to the highest: thence the sense of sublimation given to the word by the alchemists. — Der. *sublimé* (partic. subst.), *sublim*ation.

Sublimité, *sf.* sublimity; from L. sublimitatem.

Submerger, *va.* to submerge; from L. submergere.

Submersion, *sf.* submersion; from L. submersionem.

Subordination, *sf.* subordination; from L. subordinationem (found in Cassiodorus).—Der. *insubordin*ation.

Subordonner, *va.* to subordinate; compd. of L. sub and of Fr. *ordonner*, q. v.

Subornation, *sf.* a suborning; from L. subornationem.

Suborner, *va.* to suborn; from L. subornare.—Der. *subornеur*.

† **Subrécargue**, *sm.* a supercargo; from Sp. *sobrecarga*. Its doublet is *surcharge*, q. v.

Subreptice, *adj.* surreptitious; from L. subrepticius.

Subreption, *sf.* subreption; from L. subreptionem.

Subrogation, *sf.* subrogation; from L. subrogationem.

Subroger, *va.* to surrogate; from L. subrogare.

Subséquent, *adj.* subsequent; from L. subsequentem.

Subside, *sm.* a subsidy; from L. subsidium.

Subsidiaire, *adj.* subsidiary; from L. subsidiarius.

Subsistance, *sf.* subsistence; from L. subsistentia (found in Cassiodorus).

Subsister, *vn.* to subsist; from L. subsistere (found in the Theodosian Code).

Substance, *sf.* substance; from L. substantia. For -tia=*ce* see *agencer*.

Substantiel, *adj.* substantial; from L. substantialis.

Substantif, *sm.* substantive; from L. substantivus (found in Priscian).

Substituer, *va.* to substitute; from L. substituere (found in the Digest).

Substitut, *sm.* a substitute; from L. substitutus.

Substitution, *sf.* substitution; from L. substitutionem (found in the Digest).

Substruction, *sf.* a substruction; from L. substructionem.

Subterfuge, *sm.* a subterfuge; from L. subterfugium *, from subterfugere.

Subtil, *adj.* subtle; from L. subtilis.—Der. *subtil*iser.

Subtiliser, *va.* to subtilise. See *subtil*.—Der. subtilisation.

Subtilité, *sf.* a subtlety; from L. subtilitatem.

Subvenir, *vn.* to relieve; from L. subvenire. Its doublet is *souvenir*, q. v.

Subvention, *sf.* a subvention; from L. subventionem *, from subvenire.—Der. *subventionn*er.

Subversif, *adj.* subversive; from L. subversivus *, der. from subversus.

Subversion, *sf.* subversion; from L. subversionem.

Suc, *sm.* juice; from L. succus.

Succèder, *va.* to succeed; from L. succedere.

Succès, *sm.* success; from L. successus.

Successeur, *sm.* a successor; from L. successorem.

Successible, *adj.* heritable; from L. successibilis *, from successum, which from succedere.—Der. *successibilité*.

Successif, *adj.* successive; from L. successivus.

Succession, *sf.* succession; from L. successionem.

Succin, *sm.* yellow amber; from L. succinum.

Succinct, *adj.* succinct; from L. succinctus.

Succion, *sf.* suction; from L. suctionem*, from suctus, p.p. of sugere.

Succomber, *vn.* to succumb; from L. succumbere.

Succulent, *adj.* succulent; from L. succulentus.

Succursale, *sf.* a parochial chapel; from L. succursalis*, der. from succursus*.

SUCER, *va.* to suck. It. *succiare*, from L. suctiare; a frequentative verb formed through suctus, p.p. of sugere. For ct = *t*, see *affiter*; for -tiare = *-cer* see *agencer*.—Der. *sucement*, *suceur*, *suçoir*, *suçoter*.

SUÇON, *sm.* a spot made by suction; from L. suctionem*. For -ctionem = *-çon*, cp. lectionem, *leçon*.

SUCRE, *sm.* sugar; from L. saccarum, by regular contr. (see § 51) of saccărum to sacc'rum, whence *sucre*. For a = *u* (a very rare change) see *chalumeau*.—Der. *sucrer*.

SUCRER, *va.* to sugar. See *sucre*.—Der. *sucrerie*, *sucrier*, *sucrin*.

SUD, *sm.* the south; of Germ. origin, A.S. *suð*.

SUER, *vn.* to sweat; from L. sudare. For regular loss of medial d see *accabler*.—Der. *suée* (partic. subst.), *suette*.

SUEUR, *sm.* sweat; from L. sudorem. For regular loss of medial d see *accabler*.

SUFFIRE, *vn.* to suffice; from L. sufficere. For -ficere = *-fire* see *confire*.—Der. *suffisant*, *suffisance*.

SUFFISANCE, *sf.* sufficiency. See *suffire*.

Suffocation, *sf.* suffocation; from L. suffocationem.

Suffoquer, *va.* to suffocate; from L. suffocare.—Der. *suffocant*.

Suffragant, *sm.* a suffragan; from L. suffragantem.

Suffrage, *sm.* the suffrage; from L. suffragium.

Suggérer, *va.* to suggest; from L. suggerere.

Suggestion, *sf.* a suggestion; from L. suggestionem.

Suicide, *sf.* suicide; a word framed out of L. sui, and termination *cide* (*homicide*, *fratricide*, *parricide*), which answers to Lat. cidium (homicidium, parricidium, etc.), der. from L. caedere.—Der. *suicider*.

SUIE, *sf.* soot. Origin unknown.

SUIF, *sm.* tallow, grease (in Pliny); from L. sevum. For v = *f* see *bœuf*; for e = *ui* cp. *poursuivre*.—Der. *suiffer*, *suiver*.

SUINT, *sm.* grease (of wool, etc.). See *suinter*.

SUINTER, *vn.* to ooze; from an old form *suiter*, of Germ. origin, Engl. *sweat*, Norse *sueitan*. For intercalated *n* see *concombre*.—Der. *suint* (verbal subst.), *suintement*.

SUITE, *sf.* rest, suite, following. See *suivre*.

SUIVANT, *sm.* an attendant. See *suivre*.—Der. *suivante*.

SUIVANT, *prep.* according to. See *suivre*.

SUIVER, *va.* to tallow. See *suif*.

SUIVRE, *va.* to follow. See *poursuivre*.—Der. *suite* (strong partic. subst., see *absoute*), *suivant* (sm.), *suivant* (prep.).

SUJET, *sm.* a subject; from L. subjectus. For ct = *t* see *affété*. For loss of b cp. gobjonem*, *goujon*; cambjare*, *changer*; Dibjonem*, *Dijon*; lumbja*, *longe*; rabjes*, *rage*; rubjus*, *rouge*. This loss of b always takes place in a double consonant, when it comes first: thus bm, bt, bl, bs, bc, bv, are reduced in Fr. to *m*, *t*, *l*, *s*, *c*, *v*; as in submissum, *soumis*; submittere, *soumettre*; submonere, *semondre*; dub'tum, *doute*; dub'tare, *douter*; presb'ter*, *prêtre*; subleviare, *soulager*; obsidaticum (formerly *ostage*), *otage*; plumb'care, *plonger**; subvenire, *souvenir*,—Der. assujettir.

Sujétion, *sf.* subjection; from L. subjectionem. For letter-changes see *sujet*.

Sulfate, *sm.* a sulphate. See *sulfurique*.

Sulfite, *sm.* sulphite. See *sulfurique*.

Sulfure, *sm.* sulphuret; from L. sulfureus.—Der. *sulfuré*.

Sulfureux, *adj.* sulphurous; from L. sulfurosus (found in Vitruvius).

Sulfurique, *adj.* sulphuric; from L. sulfur, whence also come the derivatives *sulfate*, *sulfite*, etc.

†**Sultan**, *sm.* a Sultan; of Oriental origin (see § 30), from Turk. *sultan*.

Super-, a prefix, which is the Lat. prep. super, and signifies excess, increase, or higher position.

Superbe, *adj.* proud; from L. superbus.

†**Supercherie**, *sf.* deceit; introd. in 16th cent. from It. *soperchieria*.

Superfétation, *sf.* superfetation, superfluity; from L. superfetationem*, sf. of verb superfetare.

Superficie, *sf.* superficies; from L. superficies.

Superficiel, *adj.* superficial; from L. superficialis (found in Tertullian).

Superfin, *adj.* superfine. See *super-* and *fin*. Its doublet is *surfin*.

Superflu, *adj.* superfluous; from L. superfluus.

Superfluité, *sf.* superfluity; from L. superfluitatem.

Supérieur, *adj.* superior; from L. superior.

Supériorité, *sf.* superiority; from L. superioritatem*, from superior.

Superlatif, *adj.* superlative; from L. superlativus.

Superposer, *va.* to superpose. See *super-* and *poser*.

Superposition, *sf.* superposition; from L. superpositionem *.

Superstitieux, *adj.* superstitious; from L. superstitiosus.

Superstition, *sf.* superstition; from L. superstitionem.

Supin, *adj.* supine; from L. supinus.

Supplanter, *va.* to supplant; from L. supplantare.

Suppléer, *va.* to supply; from L. suppletre.—Der. *suppléant*.

Supplément, *sm.* a supplement; from L. supplementum.—Der. *supplémentaire*.

Supplétif, *adj.* suppletory; from L. suppletivus.

Supplication, *sf.* a supplication; from L. supplicationem.

Supplice, *sm.* punishment; from L. supplicium.—Der. *supplicier*, *supplicié*.

Supplier, *va.* to supplicate; from L. supplicare. For **-plicare** = *-plier* see *plier*.—Der. *suppliant*.

†**Supplique**, *sf.* a petition; introd. from It. *supplica*.

SUPPORT, *sm.* a support. See *supporter*.

Supporter, *va.* to support; from L. supportare.—Der. *support* (verbal subst.), *supportable*, *insupportable*.

Supposer, *va.* to suppose; from L. suppausare *, from sub and pausare, see *poser*.—Der. *suppose*, *supposable*.

Supposition, *sf.* a supposition; from L. suppositionem.

SUPPÔT, *sm.* a member (of a body), instrument, agent, imp; formerly *suppost*, from L. suppositus, a subordinate, whence the meaning of the French word. A *suppôt de Satan* is properly one to whom Satan entrusts a charge. **Suppositus**, contrd. regularly (see § 51) to **suppostus** (a form found in Virgil), gives O.Fr. *suppost*. For later dropping of *s* see Hist. Gram. p. 81.

Suppression, *sf.* suppression; from L. suppressionem.

Supprimer, *va.* to suppress; from L. supprimere.

Suppuratif, *adj.* suppurative; from L. suppurativus *.

Suppuration, *sf.* suppuration; from L. suppurationem.

Suppurer, *vn.* to suppurate; from L. suppurare.

Supputation, *sf.* computation; from L. supputationem.

Supputer, *va.* to compute; from L. supputare.

Suprématie, *sf.* supremacy. See *suprême*.

Suprême, *adj.* supreme; from L. supremus.—Der. *suprématie*.

SUR, *adj.* sour; of Germ. origin, O.H.G. *sûr*, acid, sour.

SUR, *prep.* on, upon; from L. **super**. **Súper**, regularly contr. (see § 50) to **sup'r**, becomes *sur*: for **pr** = *r* cp. sup'rcilium *, *sourcil*; sup'rvenire *, *survenir*; sup'rvivere *, *survivre*, etc. The Lat. language used **super** in composition to express addition, elevation, etc., whence supervenire, supervivere, etc. The Fr. language in turn uses *sur* for new compds.; e.g. *surnager*, *surmonter*, *surcroît*, *suranné*, etc.

SÛR, *adj.* sure; formerly *seur*, originally *seür*, Prov. *segur*, Sp. *seguro*, from L. **securus**. For regular loss of **c** see *affouage*; for *eü* = *eu* see *mûr*; for *eu* = *u* see *jumeau*.

Surabondance, *sf.* superabundance. See *sur* 2 and *abondance*.

Surabonder, *va.* to superabound. See *sur* 2 and *abonder*.

SURAIGU, *adj.* (Mus.) extremely high, shrill. See *sur* 2 and *aigu*.

SURAJOUTER, *va.* to superadd. See *sur* 2 and *ajouter*.

SURANNER, *vn.* to expire, properly to have more than a year's standing; from *sur* (see *sur* 2) and *anner*, der. from *an*, q.v.—Der. *suranné*.

SURBAISSÉ, *adj.* surbased. See *sur* 2 and *baisser*.—Der. *surbaissement*.

SURCHARGE, *sf.* an additional burden. See *surcharger*. Its doublet is *surcargue*, q.v.

SURCHARGER, *va.* to surcharge. See *sur* 2 and *charger*.—Der. *surcharge* (verbal subst.).

SURCROÎT, *sm.* increase. See *surcroître*.

SURCROÎTRE, *vn.* to grow out; *va.* to increase exceedingly. See *sur* 2 and *croître*.—Der. *surcroît* (verbal subst.).

SURDENT, *sf.* an irregular tooth. See *sur* 2 and *dent*.

Surdité, *sf.* deafness; from L. surditatem.

SURDORER, *va.* to double-gild. See *sur* 2 and *dorer*.

SUREAU, *sm.* an elder-tree; formerly *seureau*, originally *seürel*, *seüerel**. Lat. **sabucus**, losing its medial **b** (see *aboyer*), becomes Sp. *sauco*, Prov. *saüc*, O. Fr. *seü*. For **-ucus** = *-u* see § 237; for **a** = *e* see § 54. Towards the end of the middle ages the simple form *seü* is replaced by its dim. *seüerel**, compd. of root *seü* and suffix *erel*, which is from L. **-arellus**: for **a** = *e* see § 54. By *el* = *eau* (see *agneau*) O. Fr. *seüerel** is contrd. euphonically to *seürel*, then to *seurel* (see *mûr*), whence the old form *seureau*. Thus O. Fr. *seüereau* is formed from O. Fr. *seü*, like *poëtereau* from *poëte* and *mâtereau* from *mât*. But though the Fr. language has only kept the derived form, and has dropped the primitive *seü*, this is not the case with the Fr. patois: in Picardy and Burgundy they still call the tree *séyu*; in Languedoc *sahuc*, which is the L. **sabucus** closely followed. For *eu* = *u* see *jumeau*.

SURENCHÈRE, *sf.* a higher bid. See *sur* and *enchère*.

SURENCHÉRIR, *va.* to overbid. See *sur* and *enchérir*.

SURET, *adj.* sourish. See *sûr* 1.

SÛRETÉ, *sf.* safety, security; formerly *sureté*, Prov. *segurtat*, from L. **securitatem**. For **secur-** = *sûr-* see *sûr*; for **i** = *e* see § 72; for **-tatem** = *-té* see § 230. Its doublet is *sécurité*, q. v.

Surexcitation, *sf.* extreme excitement. See *sur* 2 and *excitation*.

SURFACE, *sf.* surface; from L. **superfacies**, for **superficies**. For **super** = *sur* see *sur* 2.

SURFAIRE, *vn.* to overcharge. See *sur* 2 and *faire*.

SURFAIX, *sm.* a surcingle. See *sur* 2 and *faix*.

SURGEON, *sm.* a sucker, which springs up (*surgit*) from the foot of a tree. See *surgir*.

Surgir, *va.* to spring up; from L. **surgere**. Its doublet is *sourdre*, q. v.

SURHAUSSER, *va.* to raise excessively. See *sur* 2 and *hausser*.—Der. *surhaussement*.

Surhumain, *adj.* superhuman. See *sur* 2 and *humain*.

Surintendance, *sf.* superintendence. See *sur* 2 and *intendance*.

Surintendant, *sm.* a superintendent. See *sur* 2 and *intendant*.

SURJET, *sm.* a hem. See *surjeter*.

SURJETER, *va.* to whip (with a needle). See *sur* 2 and *jeter*.—Der. *surjet* (verbal subst.).

SURLENDEMAIN, *sm.* the third day (after). See *sur* 2 and *lendemain*.

SURLONGE, *sf.* a sirloin. See *sur* 2 and *longe*.

SURMENER, *va.* to overdrive. See *sur* 2 and *mener*.

SURMONTER, *va.* to surmount. See *sur* and *monter*.—Der. *surmontable*, *insurmontable*.

SURMOÛT, *sm.* new wort. See *sur* 2 and *moût*.

SURMULET, *sm.* a grey mullet. See *sur* 2 and *mulet*.

SURNAGER, *va.* to float on the surface. See *sur* 2 and *nager*.

Surnaturel, *adj.* supernatural. See *sur* 2 and *naturel*.

SURNOM, *sm.* a surname. See *sur* 2 and *nom*.—Der. *surnommer*.

SURNOMMER, *va.* to surname. See *surnom*.

Surnuméraire, *sm.* a supernumerary; compd. of *sur* (see *sur* 2) and L. **numerarius**.—Der. *surnumérariat*.

SURPASSER, *va.* to surpass. See *sur* 2 and *passer*.

SURPLIS, *sm.* a surplice. O. Fr. *surpelis*, Prov. *sobrepelitz*, Sp. *sobrepeliz*, from L. **superpellicium**, *in medieval Lat. documents*; e. g. *'Archiepiscopus sacerdotali* **superpellicio** inductus,' says a chronicler of the 13th cent. **Superpellicium**, compd. of **pellicium**, fur (in the Digest), and of **super**, means properly an overgarment. **Superpellicium** becomes O. Fr. *surpelis*. For **super-** = *sur-* see *sur* 2; for **ci** = *s* see *agencer*. For contr. of O. Fr. *surpelis* to *surplis* see § 51.

SURPLOMBER, *vn.* to overhang. See *sur* 2 and *plomber*.—Der. *surplomb* (verbal subst.)

SURPLUS, *sm.* a surplus. See *sur* 2 and *plus*.

SURPRENDRE, *va.* to surprise. See *sur* 2 and *prendre*, properly to take beyond all expression. — Der. *surpris*, *surprise*, *surprenant*.

SURPRISE, *sf.* a surprise, deceit. See *surprendre*.

SURSAUT, *sm.* a start. See *sur* 2 and *saut* Its doublet is *soubresaut*, q. v.

SURSEOIR, *vn.* to supersede, suspend; from L. **supersedere**. For letter-changes see *sur* 2 and *seoir*.—Der. *sursis* (partic subst.: *sur. eoir* gives *sursis* as *asseoir* gives *assis*).

SURSIS, *sm.* a delay. See *surseoir*.

Surtaxe, *sf.* a surcharge. See *sur* 2 and *taxe*.—Der. *surtaxer*.

SURTOUT, *sm.* a surtout, coat. Sp. *sobretodo*, from L. **supertotus** *, found in medieval Lat. texts for a garment put on over all others: 'Illas quidem vestes, quae vulgo **supertoti** vocantur' (Statuta Ordinis S. Benedicti, A.D. 1226, cap. 16). For letter-changes see *sur* 2 and *tout*.

SURTOUT, *adv.* above all. See *sur* 2 and *tout*.

SURVEILLANCE, *sf.* surveillance, supervision. See *surveiller*.

SURVEILLANT, *sm.* an overseer. See *surveiller*.

SURVEILLE, *sf.* two days before. See *sur* 2 and *veille*.

SURVEILLER, *va.* to superintend. See *sur* 2 and *veiller*.—Der. *surveillant*, *surveillance*.

SURVENIR, *vn.* to arrive unexpectedly; from L. **supervenire**. For **super-** = *sur-* see *sur* 2.

SURVIE, *sf.* survival. See *sur* and *vie*.

SURVIVANCE, *sf.* reversion. See *survivre*.

SURVIVANT, *sm.* a survivor. See *survivre*.

SURVIVRE, *vn.* to survive; from L. **supervivere**. For **super-** = *sur-* see *sur* 2; for **vivere** = *vivre* see *vivre*.—Der. *survivant*, *survivance*.

SUS, *prep.* upon; *interj.* come! cheer up! from L. **susum** (in Tertullian and St. Augustine).—Der. *dessus*, *en sus*, *susdit*.

Susceptible, *adj.* susceptible; from L. susceptibilis *, from susceptus, p.p. of suscipere.—Der. *susceptibilité* (L. susceptibilitatem *).

Susciter, *va.* to excite; from L. suscitare.

Suscription, *sf.* a superscription; from L. subscriptionem.

SUSDIT, *adj.* aforesaid. See *sus* and *dit*.

Suspect, *adj.* suspected; from L. suspectus.

Suspecter, *va.* to suspect; from L. suspectare.

Suspendre, *va.* to hang; from L. suspendere. For loss of penult. ĕ see § 51.—Der. *suspens* (L. suspensus), *en suspens* (in suspenso), *suspens*oir (suspensorium *).

Suspension, *sf.* suspension; from L. suspensionem.

Suspensoir, *sm.* a suspensory bandage. See *suspens*.

Suspicion, *sf.* a suspicion; from L. suspicionem. Its doublet is *soupçon*, q. v.

Sustenter, *va.* to sustain; from L. sustentare.

Suture, *sf.* (Anat.) a suture; from L. sutura.

Suzerain, *sm.* a suzerain, sovereign; a word framed by means of *sus* and the termination *-erain*, imitating the word *souverain*.

† **Svelte**, *adj.* slender; introd. in 16th cent. from It. *svelto*.

Sycomore, *sm.* a sycamore; from L. sycomorus (found in St. Jerome).

Sycophante, *sm.* a knave; from L. sycophanta.

Syllabaire, *sm.* a spelling-book. See *syllabe*.

Syllabe, *sf.* a syllable; from L. syllaba.—Der. *syllab*aire, *syllab*ique.

Syllepse, *sf.* (Gram.) syllepsis (found in Donatus).

Syllogisme, *sm.* a syllogism; from L. syllogismus (found in Seneca).

Syllogistique, *adj.* syllogistic; from L. syllogisticus (found in Quinctilian).

Sylphe, *sf.* a sylph; from L. sylphi, genii, among the Gauls, a word found in more than one Inscription).

Symbole, *sm.* a symbol, creed; from Gr. *σύμβολον*.—Der. *symbol*ique, *symbol*iser.

Symétrie, *sf.* symmetry; from L. symetria (found in Vitruvius).—Der. *symétr*ique, *symétr*iser.

Sympathie, *sf.* sympathy; from Gr. *συμπάθεια*.—Der. *sympath*ique, *sympath*iseur.

Sympathiser, *va.* to sympathise. See *sympathie*.

Symphonie, *sf.* a symphony; from L. symphonia.—Der. *symphon*iste.

Symptôme, *sm.* a symptom; from Gr. *σύμπτωμα*.

Synagogue, *sf.* a synagogue; from L. synagoga (found in Tertullian).

Synallagmatique, *adj.* reciprocal; from Gr. *συναλλαγματικός*.

Synchronisme, *sm.* a synchronism; from Gr. *συγχρονισμός*.

Syncope, *sf.* syncope; from Gr. *συγκοπή*.

Syndic, *sm.* a syndic; from L. syndicus.—Der. *syndic*al, *syndic*at.

Synecdoche, *sf.* (Rhet.) synecdoche; from Gr. *συνεκδοχή*.

Synérèse, *sf.* (Gram.) synæresis; from Gr. *συναίρεσις*.

Synode, *sm.* a synod; from Gr. *σύνοδος*.—Der. *synod*al.

Synonyme, *sm.* a synonym; from Gr. *συνώνυμος*.—Der. *synonym*ie, *synonym*ique.

Synoptique, *adj.* synoptic; from Gr. *συνοπτικός*.

Syntaxe, *sf.* syntax; from Gr. *σύνταξις*.—Der. *syntax*ique.

Synthèse, *sf.* synthesis; from Gr. *σύνθεσις*.

Synthétique, *adj.* synthetic; from Gr. *συνθετικός*.

Système, *sm.* a system; from Gr. *σύστημα*. —Der. *systématique*.

Syzygie, *sf.* (Astron.) a syzygy, conjunction; from Gr. *συζυγία*.

T.

TA, *poss. pron. f.* they; from L. **tam** *, for **tuam**. For **ua**=*a* see *sa*; and for loss of **m** see *jà*.

† **Tabac**, *sm.* tobacco; from Sp. *tabaco*.—Der. *tabagie*, *tabatière* (for *tabaquière*).

Tabellion, *sm.* a village notary; from L. tabellionem * (found in the Theodosian Code).—Der. *tabellionnage*.

Tabernacle, *sm.* a tabernacle; from L. tabernaculum. For loss of **u** see § 51.

Tabis, *sm.* tabby (coarse stuff). Origin unknown.

Tablature, *sf.* a tablature. See *table*.

TABLE, *sf.* a table; from L. **tabula**. For loss of ŭ see § 51.—Its doublet is *tôle*, q. v. —Der. at*tabler*, en*tabler* (en*tablement*), *tablier* (a garment worn at table, apron), *tablette*.

TABLEAU, *sm.* a picture; from L. **tabulellum** *, dim. of **tabula**. By regular loss of ŭ (see § 52) **tabŭléllum** becomes **tab'lellum**, whence *tablel*, whence *tableau*. For *el*=*eau* see *agneau*.

TABLETIER, *sm.* a toyman. See *tablette*.

TABLETTE, *sf.* a shelf. See *table*.—Der. *tablet*ier, *tablet*terie.

TABLIER, *sm.* an apron. See *table*.

TABOURET, *sm.* a stool. See *tambour*.

TAC, *sm.* contagion; from L. **tactus** (used in the sense of leprosy, contagion, in the fragments of the Itala, published by Lord Ashburnham).

TACHE, *sf.* a spot. Origin unknown.—Der. *tach*er.

TÂCHE, *sf.* a task; formerly *tasche*, Prov. *tasca*, from medieval L. **tasca**. **Tasca** is a transposed form of **tacsa**, verbal subst. of **taxare**. For **taxa**=**tasca** see *lâche*; for **ca**=*che* see §§ 126 and 54; for loss of *s* see Hist. Gram. p. 81.—Der. *tâcher*.

TACHER, *va.* to spot, stain. See *tache*. Its doublet is *taxer*, q.v.—Der. *tache*ter, en*tacher*.

TÂCHER, *vn.* to strive, try. See *tâche*.

Tachygraphe, *sm.* a shorthand writer; from Gr. *ταχυγράφος*.—Der. *tachygraphie*.

Tacite, *adj.* silent; from L. tacitus.

Taciturne, *adj.* taciturn; from L. taciturnus.—Der. *taciturnité*.

Tact, *sm.* touch, tact; from L. tactus.

Tactile, *adj.* tangible; from L. tactilis.

Tactique, *sf.* tactics; from Gr. *τακτική* (sc. *τέχνη*).—Der. *tactic*ien.

† **Taffetas**, *sm.* taffety; of Oriental origin (as are several other fabrics, as muslin, gauze, etc., see § 31), from Pers. *tafteh*.

TAIE, *sf.* a pillow-case; formerly *toie*, from L. **theca**, a sheath, case. For loss of **c** see *amie*; for **e**=*oi*=*ai* see § 62. **Theca**=*toie*=*taie*, as **creta**=*croie*=*craie*. From sense of a covering, *taie* passes to that of the film which partly covers the eye.

† **Taillade**, *sf.* a cut, gash; introd in 16th cent. from It. *tagliata*. Its doublet is *taillé*.—Der. *taillade*r.

TAILLANDIER, *sm.* an edge-tool maker. See *tailler*.—Der. *taillander*ie.

TAILLE, *sf.* cutting, cut. See *tailler*.

TAILLER, *va.* to cut. It. *tagliare*, from L. **taleare** * (the compd. **intertaleare** is found in Nonius Marcellus, meaning 'to cut a shoot'). **Taleare** by **e**=**i** (see § 59) becomes **taliare**, found in very old medieval Lat documents: 'Siquis nemus alicuius sine licentia comburat vel taliet,' from an A. S. law. For letter-changes see *ail*.—Der. *taille* (verbal subst.), *taill*eur, *taill*is, *taill*oir, *taill*ant (sword-edge, edge-tool, whence *taillandier*), *détailler*, en*tailler*.

TAILLEUR, *sm.* a tailor. See *tailler*.

TAILLIS, *sm.* copse, underwood. See *tailler*.

TAILLOIR, *sm.* (Archit.) a platter, abacus. See *tailler*.

TAIN, *sm.* tinfoil; corruption of *étain*, q.v.

TAIRE, *vn.* to be silent; from L. **tacere**. Accented as **tăcĕre** in common Lat. (see Hist. Gram. p. 133), it is regularly contrd. (see § 51) to **tac're**, whence *taire*. For

cr = *ir* see *bénir*. *Taire* is from tacere, like *traire* from tracere, *plaire* from placere.

TAISSON, *sm.* a badger. It. *tasso*, Prov. *tais*. *Taisson* is derived from O. Fr. *tais* *, which represents medieval L. taxus, which is from O.H.G. *thats* *. For x = *ss* see § 150; for a = *ai* see § 54. The hole of the *taisson* was called *taissonière*, or, by softening o to *e taissenière*, whence *taiss'nière*, whence *taisnière*, which from the sense of the hole of the badger takes the general sense of 'lair of a wild beast.' This form *taisnière* has become modern Fr. *tanière*: for loss of *s*, see Hist. Gram. p. 81; for extension of meaning see § 13.

† **Talc**, *sm.* talc; of Oriental origin (see § 31), from Pers. *talcq*.

Talent, *sm.* a talent (weight); (2) *sm.* talent, ability (lit. treasure, wealth, then gift of nature): from L. talentum.

Talion, *sf.* retaliation; from L. talionem.

† **Talisman**, *sm.* a talisman; introd. from It. *talismano*.

Talle, *sf.* (Hort.) a sucker; from L. thallus. Der. *taller*.

TALOCHE, *sf.* a thump (on the head). Origin unknown.

TALON, *sm.* a heel, heel-piece; from L. talus (found in Celsus) through a deriv. talonem *, found in the Cassel Glosses (7th cent.). Talonem is formed from talum, like mentonem * (see *menton*) from mentum.—Der. *talon*ner.

TALUS, *sm.* lit. foot of a rampart, then slope of a rampart. See *talon*.—Der. *talu*ter.

† **Tamarin**, *sm.* a tamarind; introd. from It. *tamarindo*.—Der. *tamarin*er.

Tamaris, *sm.* (Bot.) a tamarisk; from L. tamarix.

† **Tambour**, *sm.* a drum; of Oriental origin (see § 31), introd. about 12th cent., from Pers. *tambûr*. O. Fr. had a form *tabour*, which is gone, leaving however its deriv. *tabouret* (lit. a little drum-shaped seat).—Der. *tambour*in, *tambour*iner.

TAMIS, *sm.* a sieve; of Germ. origin, Neth. *tems*.—Der. *tami*er.

TAMPON, *sm.* a plug. See *tapper*.—Der. *tampon*ner.

TAN, *sm.* tan. Origin unknown.—Der. *tan*ner, *tan*neur, *tan*nerie, *tan*in.

TANCER, *va.* to rebuke; formerly *tencer*, from L. tentiare *, found in medieval L. contentiare to dispute, frequent. of contendere. For tentiare = *tencer* see *agencer*; for e = *a* see *dimanche*.

TANCHE, *sf.* (Ichth.) a tench; formerly *tenche*, from L. tinca. For ca = *che* see §§ 126 and 54; and for i = *e* = *a* see § 72 and note 4.

TANDIS QUE, *adv.* while; compd. of *tandis* and *que*. *Tandis* is from *tan-*, from L. tam; for m = *n* see *changer*; for *-dis* see *jadis*.

TANGAGE, *sm.* pitching (of a ship at sea). See *tanguer*.

Tangence, *sf.* tangency; from L. tangentia *, from tangentem. See *tangente*.

Tangente, *sf.* a tangent; from L. tangentem.

Tangible, *adj.* tangible; from L. tangibilis.

TANGUER, *va.* to pitch (of a ship at sea). Origin unknown.—Der. *tang*age.

TANIÈRE, *sf.* a lair. See *taisson*.

TANIN, *sm.* tannin. See *tan*.

TANNER, *va.* to tan. See *tan*.—Der. *tann*age, *tann*eur, *tann*erie.

TANT, *adv.* so much; from L. tantum.—Der. *tant*et, *tanti*ème, *tant*ôt.

TANTE, *sf.* an aunt; formerly *ante*, Prov. *amda*, Lomb. *amida*, from L. amita. Amĭta regularly losing ĭ (see § 51) becomes am'ta, whence O. Fr. *ante*: for m = *n* see *changer*. *Ante* means an aunt in O. Fr., and it is not till the end of the 13th cent. that the word *tante* appears frequently. No account can be given of this strange formation.

TANTÔT, *adv.* presently, = *tellement tôt*, *si tôt*, *tant tôt*; compd. of *tant* and *tôt* (see those words).

TAON, *sm.* a breeze-fly, horse-fly; from L. tabanus, by loss of medial b (see *aboyer*), and by a = o (cp. phantasme, *fantôme*; patella, *poêle*, etc.).

TAPAGE, *sm.* an uproar; der. from *taper*. Cp. *assemblage* from *assembler*.—Der. *tapageur*.

TAPE, *sf.* a slap, tap. See *taper*.

TAPER, *va.* to strike, tap. Origin unknown.—Der. *tape* (verbal subst.), *tap*age.

TAPINOIS (EN), *adv.* stealthily. See *tapir*.

† **Tapioca**, *sm.* tapioca; of American origin, see § 32.

TAPIR (SE), *vfr.* to crouch. Origin unknown.—Der. *tapin*er (en), *tapin*ois.

Tapis, *sm.* a carpet; from L. tapete. For e = *i* see § 60.—Der. *tapis*ser, *tapis*sier, *tapis*serie.

TAPON, *sm.* a bundle. *Tapon* is dim. of O. Fr. *tape*, a bundle, of Germ. origin, A.S. *tæpe*. A nasal form of *tapon* is its doublet *tampon*. For addition of *m* see *lambruche*.—Der. *tapon*ner.

TAPOTER, *va.* to slap; frequent. of *taper*.

Cp. *clignoter* of *cligner*, *picoter* of *piquer*, *crachoter* of *cracher*, *trembloter* of *trembler*, etc.

† **Taquin**, *sm.* a torment, tease; introd. in 16th cent. from Sp. *tacaño*.— Der. *taquiner*, *taquinerie*.

TARABUSTER, *va.* to pester. Origin unknown.

TARAUD, *sm.* a tap-borer, tap; der. from a hypothetical verb *tarer* *, which would answer to a Lat. verb **tarare** *, traces of which are seen in the deriv. form **taratrum**, see *tarière*.—Der. *tarauder*.

TARD, *adj.* slow, late; from L. **tardus**.— Der. *tarder*, *attarder*, *retarder*, *tardif*, *tardivement*.

† **Tare**, *sf.* loss, waste: introd. in 16th cent. from It. *tara*.—Der. *tarer*.

† **Tarentelle**, *sf.* a tarantella; introd. from It. *tarantella*.

† **Tarentule**, *sf.* (Entom.) a tarantula; from *tarentole* in Ménage, introd. from It. *tarantola*.

TARGE, *sf.* a target (shield); of Germ. origin, O. Scand. *targa*.—Der. *target*, *targette* (a target having the form of a little shield), (se) *targuer* (to cover oneself with something as with a target).

TARIERE, *sf.* an auger, (Entom.) terebra. Prov. *taraire*, from L. **taratrum** (found in Isidore of Seville). A medieval Lat. document has 'Terebrum, instrumentum perforandi quod dicitur aliter **taratrum**.' For **a**=*ie* see § 54; for **tr**=*r* see § 168.

† **Tarif**, *sm.* a tariff; from Sp. *tariffa*.— Der. *tarifer*.

TARIR, *vn.* to dry up; of Germ. origin, O. H. G. *tharrjan*.—Der. *tarissable*, *tarissement*, *intarissable*.

† **Tarot**, *sm.* spotted cards; introd. in 16th cent. from It. *tarocchi*.—Der. *tarotè*.

TAROUPE, *sf.* hair between the eyebrows. Origin unknown.

Tarse, *sm.* the tarsus, sole of foot; from Gr. *τάρσος*.

† **Tartan**, *sm.* tartan; from Scottish *tartan*.

† **Tartane**, *sf.* (Naut.) tartan; from It. *tartana*.

TARTE, *sf.* a tart. Origin unknown.—Der. *tartine*, *tartellette*.

Tartre, *sm.* (Chem.) tartar; der. from alchemist's Lat. tartarum. Origin unknown.—Der. *tartrate*, *tartrique*.

Tartufe, *sm.* a hypocrite; of hist. origin (see § 33) from a well-known character in Molière.—Der. *tartuferie*.

TAS, *sm.* a heap; of Germ. origin, Neth. *tas*, originally a heap of corn, then a heap generally. — Der. *tasser* (*entasser*), *tassement*.

† **Tasse**, *sf.* a cup; from It. *tazza*.

TASSEAU, *sm.* (Archit.) a hammer-beam; formerly *tassel*, from L. **taxellus**, secondary form of **taxillus**. For **x**=ss see § 150; for **-ellus**=*-el* see § 282.

TASSEMENT, *sm.* a subsidence, sinking (of a building). See *tas*.

TASSER, *vn.* to subside. See *tas*.

TÂTER, *va.* to feel (by touch). O. Fr. *taster*, It. *tastare*, from L. **taxitare** *, frequent. of **taxare**, to touch often. **Taxitâre**, regularly contrd. (see § 52) to **tax'tare**, becomes *taster* (for **x**=*s* see §. 150), then *tâter* by loss of *s*, see Hist. Gram. p. 81.—Der. *tâtonner* (à *tâtons*), *tatillon* (*tatillonner*).

TÂTONNER, *vn.* to grope. See *tâter*.—Der. *tâtonnement*.

† **Tatouer**, *va.* to tattoo; from Engl. *tattoo*.—Der. *tatouage*.

TAUDIS, *sm.* a dog-hole, wretched hole; der. from O. Fr. verb *taudir*. *Taudir* is from O. Fr. *taude*, cloth. *Taude* (which must originally have been *tolde*) is of Germ. origin, Flem. *telde*, Germ. *zelt*. For *al*=*au* see *agneau*.

TAUPE, *sf.* a mole; from L. **talpa**. For **al**=*au* see *agneau*.—Der. *taupier*, *taupière*, *taupin*, *taupinière*.

TAUPINIÈRE, *sf.* a mole-hill. See *taupe*.

TAUREAU, *sm.* a bull; from L. **taurellus** *, dim. of **taurus**. For **ellus**=*eau* see § 282.

Tautologie, *sf.* tautology; from Gr. *ταυτολογία*.

TAUX, *sm.* price, assessment; verbal subst. of O. Fr. verb *taxer* (given in Palsgrave), which is from L. **taxare**.

TAVELER, *va.* to spot, speckle (like the colours of a chequer-board). *Taveler* is from O. Fr. *tavelle*, which represents L. **tabella** *, a secondary form of **tabula**. For **b**=*v* see § 113.—Der. *tavelure* (introd. in 10th cent.).

TAVERNE, *sf.* a tavern; from L. **taberna**. For **b**=*v* see § 113.—Der. *tavernier*.

Taxer, *va.* to tax; from L. **taxare** (found in Suetonius). Its doublet is *tâcher*, q. v. —Der. *taxe* (verbal subst.), *taxateur*, *taxation*.

TE, *pers. pron. obj. case*, thee; from L. **te**.

Technique, *adj.* technical; from Gr. *τεχνικός*.

Technologie, *sf.* technology; from Gr. *τέχνη* and *λόγος*.

Tégument, *sm.* a tegument; from L. tegumentum.

TEIGNE, *sf.* scurf, (Entom.) moth; from L. **tinea**. For i=*ei* see § 74; for -nea=-*gne* see *cigogne*.—Der. *teigneux*, *teignasse*.

TEILLE, *sf.* lime-bast, bast; another form of *tille*. For *i*=*ei* see § 74.—Der. *teiller*.

TEINDRE, *va.* to tinge; from L. **tingere**. For letter-changes see *ceindre*.—Der. *teint* (partic. subst.: *teint* represents L. **tinctus**; for letter-changes see *ceinture*. The fem. p. p. also gives us the partic. sf. *teinte*).

TEINT, *sm.* a dye, complexion. See *teindre*.

TEINTE, *sf.* tint, tinge. See *teindre*.—Der. *teinter*.

TEINTURE, *sf.* a dye, tincture; from L. **tinctura**. For letter-changes see *ceinture*.—Der. *teinturier*, *teinturerie*.

TEL, *adj.* such; from L. **talis**. For -alis=-*el* see § 191.—Der. *tellement*.

Télégraphe, *sm.* a telegraph; a word framed from two Gr. words, γράφος and τῆλε.—Der. *télégraphie*, *télégraphique*.

Télescope, *sm.* a telescope; from Gr. τηλε-σκόπος.

Téméraire, *adj.* rash; from L. **temerarius**.

Témérité, *sf.* temerity; from L. **temeritatem**.

TÉMOIGNER, *vn.* to bear witness, *va.* to testify. See *témoin*.—Der. *témoignage*.

TÉMOIN, *sm.* a witness; from L. **testimonium**, used for testimony in Class. Lat., for witness in Carol. Lat.: 'De mancipiis quae venduntur, ut in praesentia episcopi vel comitis sit, aut ante bene nota **testimonia**,' says a Capitulary of A. D. 779. **Testĭmónium**, regularly contrd. (see § 52) to **test'monium**, then to **tes'monium** (by tm=m, see *plane*), becomes *témoin*. For loss of s see Hist. Gram. p. 81; for o=*oi* see § 83.—Der. *témoigner* (from *témoin*, like *soigner* from *soin* and *éloigner* from *loin*, etc.).

TEMPE, *sf.* a temple (of the head); formerly *temple*, from L. **tempora**. **Tempŏra**, regularly contrd. (see § 51) to **temp'ra**, becomes O. Fr. *temple*. For r=*l* see *autel*. *Temple* is reduced to *tempe* in modern Fr., like O. Fr. *angle* from L. ang'lus to *ange*.

Tempérament, *sm.* a temperament; from L. temperamentum.

Tempérant, *adj.* temperate. See *tempérer*.—Der. *tempérance*.

Température, *sf.* a temperature; from L. temperatura (found in Varro).

Tempérer, *va.* to temper; from L. temperare. Its doublet is *tremper*, q. v.—Der. *tempéré*.

Tempête, *sf.* a tempest; from L. tempestatem. For loss of s see Hist. Gram. p. 81.—Der. *tempêter*, *tempêteux*.

Temple, *sm.* a temple; from L. templum.—Der. *templier*.

Temporaire, *adj.* temporary; from L. temporarius.

Temporal, *adj.* (Anat.) temporal; from L. temporalis.

Temporel, *adj.* temporal; from L. temporalis, first = perishable, then secular. For -alis=-*el* see § 191.

Temporiser, *vn.* to temporise, procrastinate; from L. tempus, temporis.—Der. *temporisation*, *temporisateur*.

TEMPS, *sm.* time; from L. **tempus**. For loss of u see § 50; for continuance of s see Hist. Gram. p. 162.

TENABLE, *adj.* tenable. See *tenir*.

Tenace, *adj.* tenacious; from L. tenacem.

Ténacité, *sf.* tenacity; from L. tenacitatem.

TENAILLE, *sf.* a tenaille (fortification), pl. pincers; from L. **tenacula**: the Class. Lat. form is **tenaculum**. For -acula=-*aille* see § 255.—Der. *tenailler*.

TENANCIER, *sm.* a holder, tenant-farmer. See *tenant*.

TENANT, *sm.* a challenger, supporter. See *tenir*.—Der. *tenance* * (whence *tenancier*).

TENDANCE, *sf.* tendency. See *tendre*.

†**Tender**, *sm.* a tender (railway); from Engl. *tender*.

TENDON, *sm.* (Anat.) a tendon. See *tendre*.

TENDRE, *adj.* tender; from L. **tenerum**, by regular contr. (see § 51) of **tĕnĕrum** to **ten'rum**, whence *tendre*. For nr=*ndr* see *absoudre*.—Der. *tendresse*, *tendreté*, *tendron*, *attendrir*.

TENDRE, *vn.* to lead, conduce; from L. **tendere**, by regular contr. (see § 51) of **tĕndĕre** to *tendre*.—Der. *tendant* (whence *tendance*), *tendon*. (A similar metaphor is found in Germ. *tehne*, der. from *tehnen*.)

Ténèbres, *sf. pl.* darkness; from L. tenebrae.

Ténébreux, *adj.* gloomy; from L. tenebrosus. For -osus=-*eux* see § 229.

Teneur, *sm.* tenor, purport; from L. tenorem (found in the Digest). For o=*eu* see § 79. Its doublet is *ténor*, q. v.

Ténia, *sm.* tænia; from Gr. ταινία.

TENIR, *va.* to hold; from L. **tenere**, which is found in the form **tenire** in a 4th-cent.

document. For e=*i* see § 59.—Der. *ten*able, *ten*ant, *ten*ue (partic. subst.), *ten*on.

† **Ténor**, *sm.* a tenor (voice); from It. *tenore*. Its doublet is *teneur*, q. v.

Tension, *sf.* tension; from L. tensionem.

Tentacule, *sf.* a tentacle; from L. tentacula *, from tentare.

Tentation, *sf.* a temptation; from L. tentationem.

Tentative, *sf.* an attempt; from L. tentativa *, der. from tentatus.

TENTE, *sf.* a tent; from medieval Lat. tenta, lit. cloth stretched, partic. subst. of tentus.

TENTER, *va.* to tempt, attempt; from L. tentare.—Der. *tent*ateur (L. tentatorem).

TENTURE, *sf.* tapestry; from L. tentura *, from tentus.

Tenu, *adj.* tenuous; from L. tenuis.

TENUE, *sf.* a holding, session, bearing. See *tenir*.

Ténuité, *sf.* tenuity; from L. tenuitatem.

Tepide, *adj.* tepid; from L. tepidus. Its doublet is *tiède*, q. v.

TERCER, *va.* to give a third dressing (to vines); from L. tertiare (found in Columella). For -tiare=-*cer* see *agencer*.

TERCET, *sm.* a tiercet, couplet of three verses; from L. tertius, with dim. suffix *et*, see § 281. For tiu=*ce* see *agencer*.

Térébenthine, *sf.* turpentine; der. from *térébinthe*, which from L. terebinthus.

Tergiverser, *vn.* to evade, shift; from L. tergiversare.—Der. *tergiver*sation, *tergiver*sateur.

TERME, *sm.* a term; from L. terminus, by regular contr. (see § 51) of tĕrmĭnus to term'nus, whence *terme*. For mn=*m* see § 168.—Der. a*term*oyer.

Terminaison, *sf.* a termination; from L. terminationem. For -ationem=-*aison* see § 232.

Terminer, *va.* to terminate; from L. terminare.—Der. *termin*able, in*termin*able.

Ternaire, *adj.* ternary; from L ternarius.

Terne, *sm.* two threes (in dice); from L. ternus.

TERNE, *adj.* (Bot.) ternal; of Germ. origin, O.H.G. *tarni*, veiled, then ternal.—Der. *ter*nir, *ter*nissure.

TERRAIN, *sm.* ground, soil. It. *terreno*, from L. terrenum (found in Columella). For e=*ei*=*ai* see § 61.

Terraqué, *adj.* terraqueous, compd. of L. terra and aqua.

† **Terrasse**, *sf.* a terrace; introd. from It. *terrazzo*. — Der. *terrass*ement, *terrass*ier, *terrass*er.

Terrasser, *va.* to fill in with earthwork, to throw to earth, cast down, dismay. See *terrasse*.

TERRE, *sf.* earth; from L. terra.—Der. *terre*-plein, *terre*au, *terre*r (en*terre*r, dé*terre*r), *terri*en, *terri*ne, *terri*r (at*terri*r), *terri*er.

Terrestre, *adj.* terrestrial; from L. terrestris.

Terreur, *sm.* terror; from L. terrorem.

TERREUX, *adj.* earthy, dirty; from L. terrosus. For -osus=-*eux* see § 229.

Terrible, *adj.* terrible; from L. terribilis.

TERRIEN, *adj.* of land. See *terre*.

TERRIER, *sm.* a terrier (hole, dog, and land-roll). See *terre*.

TERRINE, *sf.* an earthen pan. See *terre*.

TERRIR, *vn.* to bury eggs in ground (of tortoises). See *terre*.

Territoire, *sm.* a territory; from L. territorium. Its doublet is *terroir*, q. v.

Territorial, *adj.* territorial; from L. territorialis.

TERROIR, *sm.* soil (for agriculture); from L. territorium. Territorium, losing medial t (see *abbaye*), is contrd. to a form *terréoir* *, which has not survived, but is reduced to *terroir*. Its doublet is *territoire*, q. v.

TERTRE, *sm.* a hillock. Origin unknown.

TES, *poss. pron. pl.* thy; from L. tuos. For reduction of tuos to *tos* see *mon* and *ses*; for o=*e* see *je*.

TESSON, *sm.* fragment of broken glass; from L. testonem *, dim. of testum, clay, then clay vessel, then fragment. For st=*ss* see *angoisse*.

Test, *sm.* a shell; from L. testa.—Der. *test*acé (L. testaceus).

Testament, *sm.* a will; from L. testamentum.—Der. *testament*aire.

Testateur, *sm.* a testator; from L. testatorem.

Tester, *vn.* to make a will; from L. testare.

Testimonial, *adj.* testimonial; from L. testimonialis.

TESTON, *sm.* a teston (old coin). See *tête*.

TÊT, *sm.* a shell, skull; formerly *test*, from L. testum. For loss of *s* see Hist. Gram. p. 81. Its doublet is *tête*, q. v.

† **Tétanos**, *sm.* tetanus; from Gr. τέτανος.

TÉTARD, *sm.* a pole-socket, a tadpole. See *tête*.

TÊTE, *sf.* a head; formerly *teste*, from L. testa (found in this sense in Ausonius). 'Abjecta in triviis inhumati glabra jacebat Testa hominis, nudum jam cute calvitium.'

See also § 14. For later loss of *s* see Hist. Gram. p. 81. O. Fr. *teste* remains in the derived *teston*, coin with the head (*teste*) of the king on it. *Tête* is a doublet of *tét*, q. v.—Der. *tét*u, *têt*ard, ent*êté*, *tét*ière.

TETER, *va.* to suck (milk). See *tette*.

TÉTIN, *sm.* a nipple. See *tette*.

TETINE, *sf.* an udder. See *tette*.

TETON, *sm.* a teat. See *tette*.

Tétracorde, *sm.* a tetrachord; from Gr. *τετράχορδος*.

Tétraèdre, *sm.* a tetrahedron; from Gr. *τέτταρες* and *ἕδρα*.

Tétragone, *adj.* four-cornered; from Gr. *τετράγωνος*.

Tétrarchie, *sf.* tetrarchy; from Gr. *τετραρχία*.

TETTE, *sf.* a dug, teat; of Germ. origin, A.S. *tite*, *titte*, Engl. *teat*.—Der. *tet*er, *tet*in, *tet*ine, *tet*on.

Texte, *sm.* a text; from L. textus.—Der. *text*uel.

Textile, *adj.* textile; from L. textilis.

Texture, *sf.* texture; from L. textura.

Thaumaturge, *sm.* a wonder-worker; from Gr. *θαυματουργός*.

† **Thé**, *sm.* tea; of Chinese origin, Chinese *té*.—Der. *théi*ère.

Théâtre, *sm.* a theatre; from L. theatrum.—Der. *théâtr*al.

Théisme, *sm.* theism; from Gr. *θεός* with termination *-isme*, see § 218.

Thème, *sm.* a theme; from Gr. *θέμα*.

Théocratie, *sf.* a theocracy; from Gr. *θεοκρατία*.

Théodicée, *sf.* theodicy; a word forged by Leibnitz out of the two Gr. words *θεός* and *δίκη*.

Théogonie, *sf.* a theogony; from Gr. *θεογονία*.

Théologie, *sf.* theology; from Gr. *θεολογία*.—Der. *théologique*, *théologie*, *théologal*.

Théorème, *sm.* a theorem; from Gr. *θεώρημα*.

Théorie, *sf.* a theory; from Gr. *θεωρία*.

Théorique, *adj.* theoric; from Gr. *θεωρικός*.—Der. *théoricien*.

Thérapeutique, *sf.* therapeutics; from Gr. *θεραπευτικός*.

Thériaque, *sf.* theriac, treacle; from L. theriaca. Its doublet is *triaque*.

Thermes, *sm. pl.* thermal baths; from L. thermae.—Der. *thermal*, *thermidor*.

Thermomètre, *sm.* a thermometer; from Gr. *θερμός* and *μέτρον*.

Thésauriser, *va.* to treasure up, heap up; from Gr. thesaurizare.

Thèse, *sf.* a thesis; from L. thesis.

THON, *sm.* a tunny fish; from L. **thunnus**. For **u** = *o* see *annoncer*.

Thorax, *sm.* thorax, chest; from Gr. *θώραξ*.—Der. *thoracique*.

Thuriféraire, *sm.* a thurifer, censer-bearer; from L. thurifer.

Thym, *sm.* thyme; from L. thymum.

Thyrse, *sm.* a thyrsus; from L. thyrsus. Its doublet is *torse*, q. v.

Tiare, *sf.* a tiara (Persian head-dress); from L. tiara.

† **Tibia**, *sf.* (Anat.) a tibia; from L. tibia. Its doublet is *tige*, q. v.

TIC, *sm.* knack, tic; an onomatopoetic word. See § 34.

TIEDE, *adj.* tepid, lukewarm; from L. **tepidus**, by regular contr. (see § 51) of tépĭdus to **tep'dus**, whence *tiède*. For **pd** = *d* see *hideux*; for **e** = *ie* see § 56. Its doublet is *tépide*, q. v.—Der. *tiéd*eur, *tiéd*ir, at*tiéd*ir.

TIEN, *sm. pron. adj.* thine; formerly *ten*, softened form of *ton*, q. v. For *o* = *e* see *je*; for *e* = *ie* see § 56. We find *le ton* for *le tien* in several 11th-cent. documents, thus confirming the etymology given. For origin see *ton*.

TIERCE, *sf.* a third; from L. **tertia**. For **e** = *ie* see § 56; for **-tia** = *-ce* see *agencer*.

TIERCELET, *sm.* a tercel (falcon); dim. of O. Fr. *tiercol*. *Tiercol* is from L. **tertiolus** *, a goshawk in medieval Lat. texts; e. g. 'Tertiolis et minoribus inter falcones dari debet pro pastu sufficienti minor quantitas carnium' in the Ars Venandi of Frederick II. **Tertiolus** is from **tertius**, the male goshawk being one-third smaller than the female. **Tertiolus** becomes *tiercol*: for **e** = *ie* see § 56; for **ci** = *c* see *agencer*.

TIERCER, *vn.* to raise the price one-third; from L. **tertiare**. For **e** = *ie* see § 56; for **-tiare** = *-cer* see § 264.—Der. *tiercement*.

TIERS, *adj.* third; from L. **tertius**. For **e** = *ie* see *arrière*; for **ti** = *s* see § 264.—Der. *tiers* état, *tiers* parti, *tiers*-point.

TIGE, *sf.* a stalk; from L. **tibia**. **Tibia** becomes *tige*: for **bia** = **bja** = *je* see *abréger*. Its doublet is *tibia*, q. v.

Tigre, *sm.* a tiger; from L. tigris.—Der. *tigré*.

Tigré, *adj.* spotted. See *tigre*.

† **Tilbury**, *sm.* a tilbury; introd. from Engl. *tilbury*.

TILLAC, *sm.* a deck (of merchant ships)

of Germ. origin, like most naval terms, O. Scand. *thilia*, a floor, then deck.

TILLE, *sf.* lime-bast, bast; from L. **tilia**. For **li**=*ill* see *ail*.

TILLEUL, *sm.* a lime-tree;. from L. **tiliolus** *, dim. from **tilia**. For **li**=*il* see *ail*; for **-olus**=*eul* see § 253.

† **Timbale**, *sf.* a kettle-drum; introd. in 16th cent. from It. *timballo*. Its doublet is *timbre*, q. v.—Der. *timbal*ier.

TIMBRE, *sm.* a bell, sound, stamp; from L. **tympanum**, by regular contr. (see § 51) of **tympănum** to **tymp'num**, whence *timbre*. For **n**=*r* see *diacre*; for **p**=*b* see § 111. Its doublets are *timbale*, *tympan*. —Der. *timbr*er.

Timide, *adj.* timid; from L. timidus.—Der. in*timid*er.

Timidité, *sf.* timidity; from L. timiditatem.

TIMON, *sm.* a carriage-pole; from L. **temonem**. For **e**=*i* see § 59.—Der. *timon*ier.

TIMONIER, *sm.* a shaft-horse, a steersman. See *timon*.

Timoré, *adj.* timorous (found in the Vulgate); from L. timoratus. For **-atus**=*-é* see § 201.

Tinctorial, *adj.* used in dyeing; from L. tinctorius.

TINE, *sf.* a tub; from L. **tina**.—Der. *tinette*.

TINTAMARRE, *sm.* a hubbub. Origin unknown.

TINTER, *va.* to ring, toll (a bell); *vn.* to tinkle; from L. **tinnitare**, frequent. of **tinnire**. For regular contr. of **tinnĭtare** to **tin't'are**, see § 52.—Der. *tint*ement, *tint*ouin.

TIQUE, *sf.* a tick; of Germ. origin, from Engl. *tick*.

TIR, *sm.* a shooting. See *tirer*.

TIRAILLER, *va.* to pull, pester, skirmish (military). See *tirer*.—Der. *tirail*leur.

TIRER, *va.* to draw; of Germ. origin, Neth. *t'ren*.—Der. *tir* (verbal subst. masc.), *tire* (verbal subst. fem.: *à tire d'aile*, *à tire larigot*), *tiré*, *tirade*, *tireur*, *tirage*, *tiret*, *tiroir*; at*tirer*, dé*tirer*, *étirer*, re*tirer*, s*outirer*; *tir*ailler.

Tisane, *sf.* a tisane, diet-drink; from L. ptisana. For **pt**=*t* see Hist. Gram. p. 80.

TISON, *sm.* a fire-brand; from L. **titionem**. For **ti**=*s* see *agencer*.—Der. *tison*ner.

Tisser, *va.* to weave; from L. texere. For **e**=*i* see § 59; **x**=*ss* see § 150. Its doublet is *tistre*, q. v.—Der. *tissage*.

TISSERAND, *sm.* a weaver; formerly *tisserane*, originally *tisserenc*. This last form is a compd. of O. Fr. *tissier*, and of suffix *enc*, which is of Germ. origin (*inc*). As *tisserand* is for *tisserenc*, so *Flamand* is for *Flamenc*, and *chambellan* for *chamberlen*, *chamberlenc*.

TISSIER, *sm.* a weaver; from L. **texarius** *, der. from **texere**. See *tisser*.

TISSU, *sm.* texture. See *tistre*.—Der. *tiss*ure.

TISTRE, *va.* to weave; from L. **texere**, by regular contr. (see § 51) of **téxĕre** to **tex're**. **Tex're**, by **x**=*s* (see § 150), becomes *tes're*, whence *tistre*. For **e**=*i* see § 59; for **sr**=*str* see *ancêtre*. Its doublet is *tisser*, q. v.—Der. *tissu* (verbal subst).

Titillation, *sf.* tickling. See *titiller*.

Titiller, *va.* to tickle; from L. titillare. —Der. *titill*ation.

TITRE, *sm.* a title; from L. **titulus**, by regular contr. (see § 51) of **títŭlus** to **tit'lus**, whence *titre*. For **l**=*r* see *apôtre*.—Der. *titr*er, at*titr*er.

TITRÉ, *adj.* titled. See *titre*.

TITRER, *va.* to title. See *titre*.

Tituber, *vn.* to slip, stumble; from L. titubare.

Titulaire, *adj.* titular; from L. titularis.

† **Toast**, *sm.* a toast, health; introd. from Engl. *toast*.—Der. *toste*r.

TOCSIN, *sm.* a tocsin, alarm bell; in 17th cent. *toquesin* (in Ménage), compd. of two words, *toque* (act of striking, see *toquer*) and *sin* (a bell). *Sin* is from L. **signum**, which is used for a bell in Merov. texts; e.g. 'Qui dum per plateam praeteriret, **signum** ad matutinas motum est: erat enim dies dominica' (Gregory of Tours, 3, 15). **Signum** becomes *sin* by **gn**=*n*, see *accointer*. This word is found in a proverb current as late as the 17th cent.: *Le bruit est si grand qu'on n'oirait pas les sins sonner*. Bell-founders also used to be called *saintiers*. As a confirmation of this etymology cp. Prov. *toca-senh* for *tocsin*, in which *senh* represents L. **signum**.

Toge, *sf.* a toga; from L. toga.

TOI, *pers. pron.* thee; from L. **tibi**. For the formation of the word see Hist. Gram. p. 109. For **i**=*oi* see *boire*. — Der. *toi*oyer.

TOILE, *sf.* cloth; from L. **tela**. For **e**=*oi* see § 61.—Der. *toil*ier, *toil*erie, en*toil*er, (ren*toil*er), *toil*ette (properly a napkin).

TOILETTE, *sf.* a toilette. See *toile*.

TOISE, *sf.* a fathom, lit. the length between the outstretched arms. It. *tesa*, from L. **tensa**, found in medieval Lat.: 'Habet namque ipsa domus in longitudine tensas XL,' in an 11th-cent. document. **Tensa** is a partic. subst. from **tensus**, outstretched. By **ns**=*s* (see *aîné*) **tensa** becomes *tesa*, whence *toise*, by *e*=*oi* (see § 61).—Der. *toiser*.

TOISER, *va.* to measure. See *toise*.

TOISON, *sf.* a fleece; from L. **tonsionem** (act of shearing, then thing shorn, fleece). **Tonsionem**, reduced regularly to **tosionem** (see *aîné*), becomes *toison*, by transposition of **i** (see *chanoine*). Its doublet is *tonsion*.

TOIT, *sm.* a roof; from L. **tectum**. For **ect**=*oit* see *attrait* and § 61.—Der. *toit*ure.

TOITURE, *sf.* roofing. See *toit*.

TÔLE, *sf.* sheet-iron; formerly *taule*. *Taule* is from L. **tabula**, a sheet of metal in some late Lat. texts. **Tăbŭla** is regularly contrd. (see § 51) to **tab'la**, whence *taule*. For **bl**=*vl*=*ul* see *aurone*; for *au*=*ô* see § 106. *Tôle* is a doublet of *table*, q.v.

Tolérance, *sf.* tolerance. See *tolérer*.

Tolérer, *va.* to tolerate; from L. **tolerare**.—Der. *tolér*ant (*tolér*ance), *tolér*able (in*tolér*able).

†**Tomate**, *sf.* a tomato; introd. from Sp. *tomate*.

Tombe, *sf.* a tomb; from L. **tumba**.—Der. *tomb*al.

Tombeau, *sm.* a tomb; from L. **tumbellus** *, dim. of **tumba**. For **-ellus**=*-eau* see § 282.

TOMBER, *vn.* to fall; formerly *tumber*, of Germ. origin, O. Scand. *tumba*. For *u*=*o* see *annoncer*.—Der. *tombée* (partic. subst.), *tombereau* (a tumbril, cart which pitches over).

TOMBEREAU, *sm.* a tumbril. See *tomber*.

Tome, *sm.* a volume; from L. **tomus**.—Der. *tomer*, *tom*aison.

Ton, *sm.* tone; from L. **tonus**.—Der. *ton*ique, *ton*alité.

TON, *poss. adj.* thy; from L. **tuum**, by regular contr. (see *mon*) of **tuum** to **tum**. **Tum** becomes *ton*: for **u**=*o* see *annoncer*; for **m**=*n* see *changer*.

TONDRE, *va.* to shear, clip; from L. **tondĕre**, which was **tondĕre** in common Lat., as we find (6th cent.) **tondent** for **tondebunt** in a fragment of the Itala. For regular contr. of **tóndĕre** to **tond're** see § 51.—Der. *ton*te (strong partic. subst., see *absoute*), *tond*eur, *tond*aison.

Tonique, *adj.* tonic. See *ton*.

TONNE, *sf.* a tun. Origin unknown. Hence come two words, *tonnel** and *tonnelle*; the latter survives in mod. French, the first has become *tonneau*. For *el*=*eau* see *agneau*.—Der. *tonn*elier, *tonn*eler, *tonn*age.

TONNEAU, *sm.* a cask. See *tonne*.

TONNELER, *va.* to tunnel. See *tonne*.

TONNELIER, *sm.* a cooper. See *tonne*.—Der. *tonnell*erie.

TONNELLE, *sf.* an arbour, vault. See *tonne*.

TONNER, *vn.* to thunder; from L. **tonare**. For **n**=*nn* see *ennemi*.

TONNERRE, *sm.* thunder. Prov. *tonedre*, from L. **tonitru**. For **n**=*nn* see *ennemi*; for **i**=*e* see § 72; for **tr**=*rr* see § 168.

Tonsure, *sf.* tonsure; from L. **tonsura**.

TONTE, *sf.* shearing. See *tondre*.

†**Tontine**, *sf.* a tontine; introd. in A.D. 1653 from It. *tontina*.

Topaze, *sf.* a topaze; from L. **topazus**.

†**Toper**, *vn.* to stake equal (at dice); from It. *toppare*.

Topique, *adj.* topical; from Gr. τοπικός.

Topiques, *sm. pl.* the topics; from Gr. τοπική (sc. τέχνη).

Topographie, *sf.* topography; from Gr. τοπογραφία.

†**Toque**, *sf.* a cap; introd. from It. *tocca*.—Der. *toquet*.

TOQUER, *va.* to offend; from a primitive L. **toccare** *, of Germ. origin, O. H. G. *züchôn*. Its doublet is *toucher*, q.v.—Der. *toc* (verbal subst.), *tocsin*.

TORCHE, *sf.* a torch. See *torcher*.

TORCHER, *va.* to wipe (with a wisp of straw, etc., twisted together); from L. **tortiare** *, der. from **tortus**. For **-tia**=*-cr* see *agencer*.—Der. *torche* (verbal subst., lit. a wisp of straw; in this sense *torche* becomes *torchon*, a clout, dish-cloth), *torch*is.

TORCHIS, *sm.* a loam-coated pit. See *torcher*.

TORCHON, *sm.* a house-cloth, clout. See *torcher*.

TORDRE, *va.* to twist; from L. **torquere**, by change of accent from **torquére** to **tórquere** (Hist. Gram. p. 133), and regular contr. (see § 51) of **tórquere** to **torq're**, whence *tor're*. For **qr**=*r* see *bénir*; for euphonic intercalation of *d* see Hist. Gram. p. 73.—Der. *tord*age, *tord*eur.

Tore, *sm.* (Archit.) a torus; from L. **torus** (found in Vitruvius).

†**Toréador**, *sm.* a toreador; from Sp. *toreador*.

Torpeur, *sm.* torpor; from L. torporem.

Torpille, *sf.* a torpedo; a dim. formed from L. torpere.

Torréfaction, *sf.* torrefaction; from L. torrefactionem *.

Torréfier, *va.* to torrefy; from L. torrefi-care *.

Torrent, *sm.* a torrent; from L. torrentem.—Der. *torrent*ueux, *torrent*iel.

Torride. *adj.* torrid; from L. torridus.

TORS, *adj.* twisted; from L. tortus. For loss of u see § 50; for continuance of s see § 149.—Der. *tor*sade.

TORSADE, *sf.* a twisted fringe. See *tors*.

† **Torse**, *sm.* a torso; introd. in 16th cent. from It. *torso*. Its doublet is *thyrse*, q. v.

Torsion, *sf.* torsion; from L. torsionem.

TORT, *sm.* wrong; from L. tortus. The L. partic. tortus means first 'twisted,' then (in Carol. times) a twist, damage, injustice. We find in the Capitularies of Charles the Bald, 'Sic injustitiam istam exsolvant, sicut illi, qui in suo ministerio tortum faciunt.'

Torticolis, *sm.* a stiff neck; compd. of the two Lat. words tortum collum.

TORTILLER, *va.* to twist; from L. torticulare *, der. from tortus. For -icula =-*ille*, see § 257.—Der. *tortille*, *tortille*ment, en*tortiller*.

TORTU, *adj.* crooked; from L. tortucus *, der. from tortus. For -ucus=-*u* see § 237. The twisted shape of the feet of the testudo gave the animal the name of tortuca in rustic Lat. From this L. tortuca comes Sp. *tortuga*, Fr. *tortue*. For -uca=-*ue* see § 237.

Tortueux, *adj.* winding; from L. tortuosus. For -osus=-*eux* see § 229.

Torture, *sf.* torture; from L. tortura.—Der. *tortur*er.

Toster, *va.* to toast. See *toast*.

TOT, *adv.* early, soon; formerly *tost*, from L. tot cito, compd. of cito. Tótcĭto, contrd. regularly (see § 51) to totc'to, becomes toc'to, by tc=c see *adjuger*. Toc'to becomes *tost* by c=*s*, cp. *amistié* (*amitié*), from amic'tatem (see *amitié*); for loss of *s* see Hist. Gram. p. 81.—Der. plu*tôt* (see *plus*).

Total, *adj.* total; from L. totalis *, der. from totus.—Der. *total*ité.

TOUAILLE, *sf.* a round towel; formerly *toaille*, It. *tovaglia*, from medieval L. toacula: 'Ad sacos autem faciendos drappos albos 2 de quibus fieri possunt staminea 10 toaculae 2' (Chronicon Fontanellense). Toacula is of Germ. origin, M. H. G. *twehele*, a towel. Toacula becomes *toualle*: for -acula=-*aille* see § 255; for o =*ou* see § 81.

TOUCHER, *va.* to touch. Origin unknown. Its doublet is *toquer*, q. v.—Der. *touche* (verbal subst.), *toucher* (infin. taken substantively), at*toucher*, re*toucher*.

TOUER, *va.* to tow; of Germ. origin, like most sea terms, Engl. *tow*.—Der. *toue* (verbal subst.), *toua*ge, *toué*e (partic. subst.).

TOUFFE, *sf.* a tuft. O. Fr. *toffe*, of Germ. origin, Low Germ. *topp*. For *p*=*f* see *chef*; for o=*ou* see § 81.—Der. *touff*u.

TOUJOURS, *adv.* always, lit. every day. See *tout* and *jour*.

TOUPET, *sm.* a tuft (of hair), dim. of O. Fr. *toupe*. *Toupe* is of Germ. origin, Low Germ. *topp*. For o=*ou* see § 81.

TOUPIE, *sf.* a spinning-top; formerly *topie*, of Germ. origin, Engl. *top*. For o=*ou* see § 81.

TOUR, *sm.* a turn, tour. See *tourner*.—Der. *tour*et, *tour*ière.

TOUR, *sf.* a tower; from L. turrim. For u=*ou* see § 90.—Der. *tour*elle.

TOURBE, *sf.* turf, peat; of. Germ. origin, Germ. *torf*, Engl. *turf*. For o=*ou* see § 81.—Der. *tourb*eux, *tourb*ière.

Tourbe, *sf.* the vulgar herd; from L. turba *, For u=*ou* see § 90.

TOURBILLON, *sm.* a whirlwind, dim. of primitive *tourbille* *, which from L. turbicula, der. from Class. L. turbo. For -icula=-*ille* see § 257; for u=*ou* see § 90.—Der. *tourbillon*ner.

TOURD, *sm.* (Ornith.) a fieldfare; from L. turdus. For u = *ou* see § 90.—Der. *tourd*elle.

TOURELLE, *sf.* a turret. See *tour*.—Der. *tour*illon.

TOURET, *sm.* a wheel. See *tour*.

TOURIÈRE, *sf.* an attendant (at the revolving box in convents). See *tour*.

TOURILLON, *sm.* a bearing-neck, axle-tree. See *tourelle*.

TOURMENT, *sm.* a torment, plague; from L. tormentum. For o=*ou* see § 81.—Der. *tourmente*r (its verbal subst. is *tourmente*).

TOURMENTE, *sf.* stormy weather. See *tourment*.

TOURNER, *va.* to turn. It. *tornare*, from L. tornare. For o=*ou* see § 81.—Der. *tour* (verbal subst. masc., whence the compds. en*tour*, en*tourer*, à l'en*tour*, alen*tours*), au*tour*, *tourne* (verbal subst. fem.), *tournée* (partic. subst.), *tourn*ant, *tourn*ure, *tourn*eur,

con*tourner*, dé*tourner*, re*tourner*, pour*tourner**, a*tourner** (which verbs only remain in verbal substantives *pourtour*, *atour*).

TOURNESOL, *sm.* (Bot.) a girasol, sunflower; comp. of *tourner* (q. v.) and *sol*, which is L. **sol**.

TOURNIQUET, *sm.* a turnstile. See *tournoyer*.

TOURNOI, *sm.* a tournament, tourney. See *tournoyer*.

TOURNOIEMENT, *sm.* a turning round and round. See *tournoyer*.

TOURNOIS, *adj.* of Tours (sc. money); from L. **Turonensis**, by regular contr. (see § 52) of turŏnénsis to tur'nensis, whence **turnēsis**; for **ns** = *s* see *aîné*. **Turnēsis** becomes *tournois*: for **u** = *ou* see § 90; for **e** = *oi* see § 62.

TOURNOYER, *vn.* to turn round and round; from L. **tornicare***, from **tornare**. *Tournoyer* is from **tornicare**, like *ployer* from **plicare**. For letter-changes of **-icare** = *-oyer* see *ployer*; for **o** = *ou* see § 81. —Der. *tournoi* (verbal subst. *Tournoi* is from *tournoyer*, cp. *emploi* from *employer*), *tournoi*ement. From **tornicare** comes also *tourniquet*, q. v.

TOURTE, *sf.* a tart, cake; from medieval L. **torta**, der. from L. **torta**, a rolled cake. '**Torta** unde tortula diminutivum, genus cibi est vel panis, quod vulgo dicitur ita,' is found in an 11th-cent. document. For **o** = *ou* see § 81.—Der. *tourt*ière, *tourt*eau.

TOURTEAU, *sm.* a cake. See *tourte*.

TOURTEREAU, *sm.* turtle dove; formerly *tourterel*, from L. **turterellus***, dim. of **turtur**. For **u** = **e** see *chapeler*; for **u** = *ou* see § 90.—Der. *tourter*elle.

TOUSSAINT, *sf.* All Hallows. See *tous* and *saint*.

TOUSSER, *vn.* to cough. See *toux*.

TOUT, *adj.* all; from L. **totus**. For **o** = *ou* see § 81.—Der. *tout* à coup, *tout* à fait, *tout*efois.

TOUTEFOIS, *adv.* nevertheless. See *tout* and *fois*.

TOUX, *sf.* a cough; from L. **tussis**. For **u** = *ou* see § 90; for **ss** = *x* see *deux*.

Toxique, *sm.* poison; from Gr. τοξικός (properly poison for tipping arrows).—Der. *toxi*cologie (compd. of *toxique* and Gr. λόγος).

TRAC *sm.* a track. See *traquer*.

TRACASSER, *va.* to torment. See *traquer*. —Der. *tracas* (verbal subst.), *tracass*ier, *tracas*serie.

TRACE, *sf.* a trace. See *tracer*.

TRACER, *va.* to trace. It. *tracciare*, from L. **tractiare***, der. from **tractus**, p.p. of **trahere** (to draw lines, trace). For **ct** = *t* see *affété*; for **-tiare** = *-cer*, see § 264. —Der. *trace* (verbal subst.), *tracé* (partic. subst.), *trace*ment.

Trachée, *sf.* a windpipe; from L. **trachia** (found in Macrobius).

Traction, *sf.* traction; from L. **tractionem**.

Tradition, *sf.* tradition; from L. **traditionem**. Its doublet is *trahisson*, q. v.

Traducteur, *sm.* a translator; from L. **traductorem**.

Traduction, *sf.* translation; from L. **traductionem**.

TRADUIRE, *va.* to translate; from L. **traducere**. For **-ducere** = *-duire* see *conduire*.—Der. *traduis*ible.

† **Trafic**, *sm.* traffic; from It. *traffico*.

† **Trafiquer**, *vn.* to traffic; from It. *trafficare*.

Tragédie, *sf.* tragedy; from L. **tragoedia**. —Der. *tragéd*ien.

Tragique, *adj.* tragic; from L. **tragicus**.

TRAHIR, *va.* to betray; originally *traïr*, It. *tradire*, from L. **tradere**. For **-adere** = *-ahir* see *envahir*.—Der. *trahi*son (from L. **traditionem**: for **ti** = *s* see *agencer*. Its doublet is *tradition*, q. v.).

TRAIN, *sm.* pace, retinue, train. See *traire*.

TRAÎNER, *va.* to drag. See *train*.—Der. *traîne* (verbal subst.), *traînée* (partic. subst.), *traîneau*, *traînage*, *trainard*, *traîneur*, *entraîner*.

TRAIRE, *va.* to milk, lit. to draw; from which O. Fr. signification it has slowly been restricted to special sense of drawing milk (cp. *muer*, from 'to change' to 'to moult'). For such narrowing of sense see § 13. **Trahere** becomes *traire* as **distrahere** becomes *distraire*, or **extrahere**, *extraire*. **Trahere** was early changed to **tragĕre** (we find **subtragendo** for **subtrahendo** in Merov. texts). **Trágĕre**, regularly contrd. (see § 51) to **trag're**, becomes *traire*: for **gr** = *r* see *accueiller*; for **a** = *ai* see § 54.—Der. *trait* (partic. subst. masc.), *traite* (partic. subst. fem. *Traite* is properly 'drawn,' and keeps its original sense, as a *traite* is properly a letter of change drawn on some one). From **tragere** comes deriv. **tragimen***, act of moving, march, whence sense of *train*. **Tragimen** becomes *train* as sagimen, *sain*: for letter-changes see *sain*. As a confirmation of this origin, note that O. Fr. had *train* while Sp. had *tragin*.

TRAIT, *sm.* an arrow, shaft; from L. **tractus**. For letter-changes see *attrait*.

TRAITE, *sf.* a stage, journey. See *traire*.

TRAITE, *sm.* a treaty; from L. **tractatus**. For **-atus** = *-é* see § 201; for **ct** = *it* see *attrait*.

TRAITER, *va.* to treat; from L. **tractare**. For **ct** = *it* see *attrait*.—Der. *trait*eur, *traite*ment, *trait*able.

TRAITRE, *sm.* a traitor; formerly *traitre*, from L. **traditor**. For regular loss of **o** see § 50, whence **tradit'r**, which loses medial **d** (see *accabler*) and becomes O. Fr. *traitre*.—Der. *trait*reusement, *trait*resse.

Trajectoire, *sf.* a trajectory; from L. trajectoria *.

Trajet, *sm.* passage; from L. trajectus. For **ct** = *t* see *affité*.

TRAMAIL, *sm.* a trammel, net; formerly *trémail*, from L. **tremaculum**, in the Loi Salique, 29, 32: 'Si quis . . . tremaculum aut vertevolum de flumine furaverit.' For **e** = *a* see *amender*; for **-aculum** = *-ail* see § 255. **Tremaculum**, lit. of three meshes, is compd. of L. **tres** and **macula**.

Trame, *sf.* weft, course; from L. trama.—Der. *tram*er.

† **Tramontane**, *sf.* the north wind; from It. *tramontana*.

TRANCHER, *va.* to cut. Origin unknown.—Der. *tranche* (verbal subst.), *tranch*ant, *tranchée* (partic. subst.), *tranch*et, *tranch*oir, re*trancher*.

Tranquille, *adj.* tranquil; from L. tranquillus.—Der. *tranquill*iser.

Tranquillité, *sf.* tranquillity; from L. tranquillitatem.

Transaction, *sf.* a transaction; from L. transactionem.

Transborder, *va.* to trans-ship; compd. of L. **trans** and Fr. *border*, q. v.—Der. *transborde*ment, *transborda*ble.

Transcendant, *adj.* transcendent; from L. transcendentem. — Der. *transcendance*.

Transcription, *sf.* a transcription; from L. transcriptionem.

Transcrire, *va.* to transcribe; from L. transcribere. For **-scribere** = *-scrire* see *écrire*.

TRANSE, *sf.* affright. See *transir*.

Transférer, *va.* to transfer; from L. transferre.

Transfert, *sm.* a transfer; from L. transfertus, barbarous p.p. of transferre.

Transfigurer, *va.* to transfigure; from L. transfigurare.—Der. *transfiguration*.

Transformer, *va.* to transform; from L. transformare.—Der. *transformation*.

Transfuge, *sm.* a deserter; from L. transfuga.

Transfuser, *va.* to transfuse; from L. transfusare*, frequent. of transfundere.—Der. *transfusion*.

Transgresser, *va.* to transgress; from L. transgressare *, frequent. of transgredi.—Der. *transgress*eur, *transgression*.

Transiger, *va.* to transact; from L. transigere.

Transir, *va.* to chill, *vn.* to be chilled; from L. transire * (= to die in medieval Lat. texts), compd. of **trans** and **ire**. From sense of dying it passes to that of being chilled with cold, sorrow, etc.—Der. *transe* (verbal subst.), *transi*, *trans*issement.

Transit, *sm.* a transit; from L. transitus.

Transitif, *adj.* transitive; from L. transitivus.

Transition, *sf.* a transition; from L. transitionem.

Transitoire, *adj.* transitory; from L. transitorius.

Translater, *va.* to translate; from L. translatare *, from translatus.

Translation, *sf.* a translation; from L. translationem.

Transmettre, *va.* to transmit; from L. transmittere. For **i** = *e* see § 72.—Der. *transmis*, *transmissible*.

Transmission, *sf.* transmission; from L. transmissionem.

Transmuer, *va.* to transmute; from L. transmutare. For **mutare** = *muer* see *muer*.—Der. *transmuable*.

Transmutation, *sf.* transmutation; from L. transmutationem.

Transparent, *adj.* transparent; from L. transparentem *.—Der. *transparence*.

Transpercer, *va.* to transfix; compd. of L. trans and Fr. *percer*, q. v.

Transpirer, *vn.* to transpire; from L. trans and spirare.—Der. *transpiration*.

Transplanter, *va.* to transplant; from L. transplantare.—Der. *transplantation*.

Transporter, *va.* to transport; from L. transportare. — Der. *transport* (verbal subst.), *transport*able.

Transposer, *va.* to transpose; compd. of L. trans and Fr. *poser*.—Der. *transposition*.

Transsubstantier, *va.* to transubstantiate; compd. of L. trans and substantiare *, der. from substantia.—Der. *transsubstantiation*.

Transvaser, *va.* to decant; compd. of L. trans and Fr. *vase*, q. v.

Transverse, *adj.* transverse; from L. transversus.—Der. *transversal*, *transversalement*.

Trapèze, *sm.* a trapezium; from Gr. *τράπεζα*.

TRAPPE, *sf.* a trap, trapdoor; from medieval L. **trappa**, a snare, in the Lex Salica, 7, 9: 'Si quis turturem de **trappa** furaverit.' **Trappa** is of Germ. origin, like most hunting terms, O. H. G. *trapo*, a trap, snare.—Der. *attrapper* (lit. to trap. For this word see § 20).

TRAPU, *adj.* stubby, squat. Origin unknown.

TRAQUENARD, *sm.* a racking-pace, 'traquenard' (dance). See *traquer*.

TRAQUER, *va.* to beat (a wood), hunt; then to enclose, surround. *Traquer* is properly to draw a net round a wood to catch the game in it; and is of Germ. origin, Neth. *trekken*. — Der. *trac* (verbal subst. masc.), *traque* (verbal subst. fem.), *traqueur*, *traquet*, *traquenard*, *tracasser*.

TRAVAIL, *sm.* a horsebreaker's break. It. *travaglio*, Sp. *trabajo*, Prov. *trabahl*, properly a break for vicious horses; and in this sense is from L. **trabaculum** *, der. from **trabem**. For **b** = *v* see § 113; for **-aculum** = *-ail* see § 255. From sense of a machine for restraining horses, the word comes to mean constraint, drudgery, trouble, whence the verb *travailler*, to vex oneself, exert oneself, work hard.

TRAVAIL, *sm.* labour. See *travailler*.

TRAVAILLER, *vn.* to labour. See *travail*. —Der. *travail*.

TRAVÉE, *sf.* a bay, arch; from L. **trabata** *, der. from **trabem**. For **b** = *v* see § 113; for **-ata** = *-ée* see § 201.

TRAVERS, *sm.* breadth; from L. **traversus**, for **transversus**.—Der. *traverser*, *traversin*.

TRAVERSER, *va.* to cross, traverse. See *travers*.—Der. *traverse* (verbal subst.), *traversée* (partic. subst.).

TRAVERSIN, *sm.* a bolster. See *travers*.

†**Travestir**, *va.* to travesty; introd. in 16th cent. from It. *travestire*.—Der. *travestissement*.

TRÉ-, TRES-, prefix = across, beyond. It. *tra-*, *tras-*, from L. **trans**, which, by **ns** = *s* (see *aîné*), becomes **tras**, whence *très*: for **a** = *e* see § 54. Thus **transsalire** becomes *tressaillir*; **transpassare**, **transbuccare** *, **transfilare** *, **transtellum** *, were in O. Fr. *trespasser*, *trebucher*, *tresfiler*, *tresteau*, which in mod. Fr. are reduced to *trépasser*, *trébucher*, *tréfiler*, *tréteau*, by regular loss of *s*, see Hist. Gram. p. 81.

TRÉBUCHER, *vn.* to stumble; formerly *tresbucher*, answering to a Lat. form **transbuccare** *, compd. of **trans** (for **trans** = *tres* see *tré-*) and **buccare**, der. from **buccus** *, a word found in O. Fr. *buc*, the human trunk, which is A.S. *buc*. *Trébucher* is therefore properly to overthrow the body, fall over; and this etymology is confirmed by the It. *transbustare*, which is compd. of the Lat. prefix **trans** and *busto*, the human bust. For **cc** = *ch* see § 126; for *es* = *é* see Hist. Gram. p. 81.—Der. *trébuchet* *.

TRÉFILER, *va.* to wiredraw; formerly *tresfiler*, from L. **transfilare**, der. from **filum**, properly to pass thread through the drawing-frame. For **trans** = *tres* = *tré* see *tré-*.—Der. *tréfileur*, *tréfilerie*.

TRÈFLE, *sm.* trefoil; from L. **trifolium**, by contr. of **trifolium** to **trif'lium**, (§ 51), whence *trèfle*. For **i** = *e* see § 72.

TREILLE, *sf.* a vine-arbour, trellis-arbour; from L. **trichila** (found in Columella and in the Copa). **Trichila**, regularly contrd. (see § 51) to **trich'la**, becomes **tricla** by **ch** = **c**, whence *treille* by **-icla** = *-eille* (see § 257).—Der. *treillage*, *treillis*.

TREILLIS, *sm.* a trellis. See *treille*.

TREIZE, *adj.* thirteen; from L. **tredecim**, by regular contr. (see § 51) of **trédĕcim** to **tred'cim**, whence *treize*. For **dc** = *e* see *adjuger*; for **e** = *ei* see § 61; for **c** = *z* see *amitié*.

Tréma, *sm.* (Gram.) diæresis; from Gr. *τρῆμα*.

TREMBLE, *sm.* (Bot.) an aspen-tree. It. *tremula*, from L. **tremula** (lit. that which trembles), by regular contr. (see § 51) of **trémŭla** to **trem'la**, whence *tremble*. For **ml** = *mbl* see Hist. Gram. 73.

TREMBLER, *vn.* to tremble. It. *tremolare*, from L. **tremulare** *, deriv. of **tremulus**. 'Nimio frigore horribiliter cum fletu ac stridore dentium **tremulantes**,' says Flodoard (iii. 3). **Tremŭláre**, regularly contrd. (see § 52) to **trem'lare**, becomes *trembler*. For **ml** = *mbl* see Hist. Gram. p. 73.—Der. *tremboter*, *trembleur*, *tremblement*.

TRÉMIE, *sf.* a mill-hopper; corruption of O. Fr. *tremuie*, compd. of *tre*, which is from L. **tres**, and *muie*, which is the L. **modia**, lit. a trough to hold three bushels. For loss of **d** see *alouette*; for **o** = *ui* see § 84.

TRÉMIÈRE, *sf.* hollyhock. Origin unknown.

TRÉMOUSSER (SE), *vfr.* to flutter; from

L. **transmotiare** *, to move rapidly, der. from **transmotus**, p. p. of **transmovere**. **Transmotiare** becomes *trémousser*: for **trans** = *tré* see *tré-*; for **o** = *ou* see § 81; for **-tiare** = *-sser* see § 264.

TREMPE, *sf.* temper (of steel). See *tremper*.

TREMPER, *va.* to steep, dip, temper; from L. **temperare**, lit. to temper steel, also to mix: so we find in Gregory of Tours, 'vinum **temperatum**' = *vin trempé d'eau*. **Tempĕráre**, regularly contrd. (see § 52) to **temp'rare**, becomes O. Fr. *temprer*, later *tremper*, by transposition, see *âpreté*. *Tremper* is a doublet of *tempérer*, q. v.—Der. *trempe* (verbal subst.), *détremper*.

† **Tremplin**, *sm.* a spring-board; introd. in 16th cent. from It. *trampellino*.

TRENTE, *adj.* thirty. Sp. *treinta*, from L. **triginta**, by regular loss of medial **g**, see *allier*. For **i** = *e* see § 72.—Der. *trentième*, *trentaine*.

† **Trépan**, *sm.* a trepan; introd. from It. *trapano*.—Der. *trépaner*.

TRÉPASSER, *vn.* to die. O. Fr. *trespasser*, It. *trapassare*, from L. **transpassare**, properly to pass across, then to die: it is almost the exact rendering of the popular phrase *faire le saut*. For **trans** = *tres* = *tré* see *tré-*.—Der. *trépas* (verbal subst.).

Trépidation, *sf.* trepidation; from L. **trepidationem**.

TRÉPIED, *sm.* a tripod; from L. **tripedem**. For **tri** = *tré* see § 72; for **pedem** = *pied* see *pied*.

TRÉPIGNER, *vn.* to stamp one's feet; der. from O. Fr. *tréper*, as *égratigner* is from *gratter*. *Tréper* is of Germ. origin, Neth. *trippen*.—Der. *trépignement*.

TRÈS, *adv.* very; from L. **trans**, lit. beyond, then later 'very.' By **ns** = *s* (see *aîné*) **trans** becomes **tras**, whence *très*. For **a** = *e* see § 54.

TRÉSOR, *sm.* a treasure. It. *tesoro*, from L. **thesaurus**. By **th** = *t*, and by **au** = *o* (see § 106) **thesaurus** becomes *tesor*, whence, by intercalating *r*, *tresor* (see *chanvre*).—Der. *trésorier*, *trésorerie*.

TRESSAILLIR, *vn.* to start, shudder; from L. **transsalire** *. For **trans** = *tres* see *tré-*; for **salire** = *saillir* see *saillir*.—Der. *tressaillement*.

TRESSER, *va.* to plait; originally *trecer*, It. *trecciare*, from L. **tricciare** *, der. from **triccia** *, a later form of **trichea**, which from Gr. τρίχα, tripartite, whence sense of a tress, three-plaited. For **tricciare** = *trecer* = *tresser* see § 264; for **i** = *e* see § 72.—Der. *tresse* (verbal subst.).

TRÉTEAU, *sm.* a mountebank's stage; formerly *tresteau*, originally *trestel*, from L. **transtellum** *, dim. from **transtrum**, a bench, beam, platform. **Transtellum**, by **trans** = *tres* (see *tré-*), becomes O. Fr. *trestel*, whence later *tréteau*. For loss of *s* see Hist. Gram. p. 81; for **-ellum** = *-eau* see § 282.

TREUIL, *sm.* a wheel and axle. It. *torcolo*, from L. **torculum**, a press, which was the meaning of *treuil* in very O. Fr. **Tórcŭlum**, regularly contrd. (see § 51), becomes **torc'lum**, whence, by transposing **r** (see *âpreté*), **troclum**, whence *treuil*. For **o** = *eu* see § 79; for **cl** = *il* see *abeille*.

TRÊVE, *sf.* a truce; originally *trive*, lit. security, peace, whence truce. *Trive* is of Germ. origin, Goth. *triggua*. *Triggua*, consonnifying *u* to *v* (cp. *janvier* from januarius, q. v.), becomes *trigva*, whence O. Fr. *trive*, by *gv* = *v*. For *i* = *e* see § 72.

Triangle, *sm.* a trivet, triangle; from L. **triangulum**. For loss of penult. **u** see § 51.

Triangulaire, *adj.* triangular; from L. **triangularis**.

Triangulation, *sf.* triangulation; from L. **triangulationem** *, from **triangulus**.

Tribord, *sm.* starboard. O. Fr. *estribord*, of Germ. origin, Engl. *starboard*.

Tribu, *sm.* a tribe; from L. **tribus**.

Tribulation, *sf.* tribulation; from L. **tribulationem**.

Tribun, *sm.* a tribune; from L. **tribunus**.—Der. *tribunat* (from L. **tribunatus**).

Tribunal, *sm.* a tribunal; from L. **tribunal**.

† **Tribune**, *sf.* a tribune (speaker's desk), gallery; from It. *tribuna*.

Tribut, *sm.* tribute; from L. **tributum**.

Tributaire, *adj.* tributary; from L. **tributarius**.

TRICHER, *va.* to trick, cheat. O. Fr. *trecher*, of Germ. origin, M. H. G. *trechen*, to launch a shot, thence to play a trick. For *e* = *i* see § 59.—Der. *tricheur*, *tricherie*.

Tricolore, *adj.* tricoloured; from L. **tricolor**.

TRICOTER, *va.* to knit. Origin unknown.—Der. *tricot* (verbal subst.), *tricoteur*, *tricoteuse*, *tricotage*.

TRICTRAC, *sm.* backgammon; formerly

tictac. *Tictac* is an onomatopoetic word, from the noise of the rattling dice, see § 34.

Triennal. *adj.* triennial; from L. triennalis *, from triennis.

TRIER, *va.* to sort, cull. It. *tritare*, from L. **tritare**, der. from **tritus**, p. p. of **terere**. The actual sense comes from the phrase 'granum **terere**,' to beat the corn from the chaff, *trier le grain*, whence the meaning of *trier*. The It. *tritare*, which keeps both senses, to grind and to sort, confirms this etymology. For loss of medial **t** see *abbaye*.—Der. *triage*.

Trigonométrie, *sf.* trigonometry; from Gr. *τρίγωνον* and *μέτρον*.

† **Trille**, *sm.* a trill; from It. *trillo*.

TRIMBALER, *va.* to drag about. Origin unknown.

TRIMER, *vn.* to run about. Origin unknown.

Trimestre, *sm.* a quarter of a year; from L. trimestris.—Der. *trimestriel*.

TRINGLE, *sf.* a curtain-rod. Origin unknown.—Der. *tringler*, *tringlette*.

Trinité, *sf.* the Trinity; from L. trinitatem.—Der. *trinitaire*.

† **Trinquer**, *vn.* to touch glasses; of Germ. origin (see § 27), from Germ. *trinken*.

† **Trio**, *sm.* a trio; introd. from It. *trio*.

Triolet, *sm.* a triplet; from L. tres.

Triomphal, *adj.* triumphal; from L. triumphalis.

Triomphateur, *sm.* a triumpher; from L. triumphatorem.

Triomphe, *sm.* a triumph; from L. triumphus.—Der. *triompher*.

TRIPE, *sf.* tripe. Origin unknown.—Der. *tripaille*, *tripette*, *tripier*, *tripière*.

TRIPLE, *adj.* triple; from L. **triplus**.—Der. *tripler*.

TRIPOTER, *va.* to make a medley, intrigue. Origin unknown.—Der. *tripot* (verbal subst.), *tripotage*, *tripoter*.

TRIQUE, *sf.* a cudgel. Origin unknown.

Trirème, *sm.* a trireme; from L. triremis.

TRISTE, *adj.* sad; from L. **tristis**.—Der. *attrister*.

TRISTESSE, *sf.* sadness; from L. **tristitia**. For -itia=-es.e see § 245.

Triturer, *va.* to triturate; from L. triturare.—Der. *trituration*.

Trivial, *adj.* trivial; from L. trivialis.—Der. *trivialité*.

TROC, *sm.* barter (of old goods), truck. See *troquer*.

TROGNE, *sf.* a full face. Origin unknown.

TROGNON, *sm.* a core (of fruit). Origin unknown.

TROIS, *adj.* three; from L. **tres**. For **e**=*oi* see § 61.—Der. *troisième*.

TRÔLER, *vn.* to drag about, gad, lounge about; of Germ. origin, Germ. *trollen*.

TROMBE, *sf.* a waterspout; from L. **turbo**, by transposing **r** (see *âpreté*) and by intercalating *m* (see *lambruche*).

† **Trombone**, *sm.* a trombone; from It. *trombone*.

TROMPE. *sf.* a horn, trumpet. Origin unknown.—Der. *tromper* (properly to play the horn, alluding to quacks and mountebanks, who attracted the public by blowing a horn, and then cheated them into buying; thence to cheat).

TROMPER, *va.* to deceive. See *trompe*.—Der. *trompeur*, *tromperie*, *détromper*.

TROMPETTE, *sf.* a trumpet. See *trompe*.—Der. *trompeter*.

TRONC, *sm.* a trunk; from L. **truncus**. For **u**=*o* see *annoncer*.—Der. *tronche* (fem. form of *tronc*, whence dim. *tronchet*), *tronçon*.

TRONÇON, *sm.* a fragment. See *tronc*.—Der. *tronçonner*.

TRÔNE, *sm.* a throne; from L. **thronus**.—Der. *trôner*, *détrôner*.

Tronquer, *va.* to mutilate; from L. truncare.

TROP, *adv.* too much. From Low Lat. **troppus** *, which from O. H. G. *drupo*; see Hist. Gram. p. 160.—Der. par *trop* (see *par*).

Trope, *sm.* a trope, rhetorical figure; from L. tropus.

Trophée, *sm.* a trophy; from L. tropaeum.

Tropique *adj.* tropical; from L. tropicus.—Der. *tropical*.

† **Troquer**, *va.* to exchange, truck; from Sp. *trocar*.—Der. *troc* (verbal subst.)

TROTTER, *vn.* to trot; from L. **tolutare** * (we find **tolutarius**, a trotter, in Seneca; 'ire **tolutim**,' to go at a trot, in Pliny), by contr. of **tolutare** to **tlutare**, whence *trotter*. For **tl**=*tr* cp. titlum, *titre*; capitlum, *chapitre*.—Der. *trot* (verbal subst.), *trotteur*, *trottoir*.

TROU, *sm.* a hole. See *trouer*.

† **Troubadour**, *sm.* a troubadour; from Prov. *trobador*, der. from verb *trobar* = *trouver*, to find, invent. For etymology of *trobar* see *trouver*. Its doublet is *trouveur*, q. v.

TROUBLE, *adj.* turbid, muddy; from L.

turbulus *, by contr. (see § 51) of **túrbŭlus** to **turb'lus**, whence *trouble*, by transposition of **r**, see *âpreté*.

TROUBLER, *va.* to trouble, disturb, thicken (liquids); from L. **turbulare** *, der. from **turbula**, found in Ammianus Marcellinus. **Turbŭláre**, regularly contrd. (see § 52) to **turb'lare**, becomes *troubler*: for transposition of **r** see *âpreté*; for **u**=*ou* see § 97.—Der. *trouble* (verbal subst.), *troublé*.

TROUER, *va.* to perforate. The barbarous Lat. **traugus**, found in the Ripuarian Law, tit. 43 ('Si quis in clausura aliena **traugum** ad transeundum fecerit'), whose origin is unknown, has produced Prov. *traus*, O. Fr. *trou*. For loss of **g** see *allier*; for **au**=*ou* see *alouette*. From *trou* comes the verb *trouer*, whence *troué*.

TROUPE, *sf.* a troop; der. from barbarous L. **troppus** *. 'Si enim in **troppo** de jumentis illam ductricem aliquis involaverit' (Lex Alamannorum, 7, 9). Origin unknown. *Troupe* is from **troppus** *, or rather from the fem. form **troppa** *: for **o**=*ou* see § 86.—Der. *troupeau*, *troupier*, at*trouper*.

TROUPEAU, *sm.* a flock. See *troupe*.

TROUPIER, *sm.* a trooper. See *troupe*.

TROUSSE, *sf.* a bundle, breeches. See *trousser*. —Der. *trousseau*, dé*trousser* (properly to take off the breeches), *trousse*quin.

TROUSSEAU, *sm.* a small bundle, outfit. See *trousse*.

TROUSSER, *va.* to tuck up, turn up; formerly *trosser*, originally *torser*, from L. **tortiare** *, to bind together, der. from **tortus**, p.p. of **torquere**. **Tortiare**, by **-tiare**=*-ser* (see § 264), becomes *torser*, whence *trosser*, by transposing *r*, see *âpreté*. For later change of *o* to *ou* see § 86.—Der. *trousse* (a bundle of things bound together, a verbal subst.), *troussis*, re*trousser*.

TROUVER, *va.* to find; formerly *trover*, *torver* in an 11th-cent. document; Prov. *trobar*, from L. **turbare**, to move, seek for, then lastly find. For **b**=*v* see § 113; for **u**=*o* see *annoncer* (whence O. Fr. *torver*, whence *trover*); for transposition of *r* see *âpreté*; for later change of *o* to *ou* see § 86. This etymology is confirmed by O. Port. *trovar*, which = both *trouver* and *remuer*, like the L. **turbare**. Just as **turbare** becomes *trouver*, so **conturbare** becomes *con'rouver*.—Der. *trouvaille*, *trouveur* (whose doublets are *trouvère*, *troubadour*, q. v.).

TROUVÈRE, *sm.* a poet, lit. one who finds, invents. *Trouvère* would answer to a Low Lat. form **trovator** *, which, by regularly losing its final vowel (see § 50), becomes **trovat'r**, whence *trouvère* (for **a**=*e* see § 54; for **tr**=*r* see § 168), then *trouvère* (for *o*=*ou* see § 86). *Trouvère* is a doublet of *troubadour*, q. v.

TRUAND, *sm.* a vagrant, truant; from medieval Lat. **trutannus**: 'Praecipimus ut semper pauperes magis indigentes (et minime **trutanni**) ad ipsam eleemosynam admittantur,' from a document of A.D. 1340. **Trutannus** is of Celtic origin, Kymr. *tru*. For loss of medial **t** see *abbaye*.—Der. *truand*erie.

† **Truchement**, *sm.* an interpreter; from Sp. *trucheman*, a dragoman Its doublet is *drogman*, q. v.

TRUELLE, *sf.* a trowel, fish-slice; dim. of a form *true* *, which from L. **trua**.

TRUFFE, *sf.* (Bot.) a truffle. Origin unknown.—Der. *truffier*, *truffer*.

TRUIE, *sf.* a sow. It. *troja*, from L. **troja**, a sow in common Lat. We know that the Romans called a roast pig a 'porcus **troianus**,' in the stomach of which were put birds and other animals, in allusion to the Trojan horse. Thence, by assimilation, people called the sow **troia**. A writer under the Empire, Messala Corvinus, tells us that in his day the Romans called the sow **troia**: 'Troia namque vulgo Latine scrofa dicitur.' We read in a legal document, 'Troias omnes meas do, lego.' **Troia** becomes *truie* by **o**=*ou*, see § 86. For relation of **j** to **i** see *aider*.

TRUITE, *sf.* a trout; from L. **tructa** (found in Pliny). For **ct**=*it* see *attrait*.

TRUMEAU, *sm.* a leg of beef. Origin unknown.

TU, *pers. pron.* thou; from L. **tu**.—Der. *tu*toyer (see *toi*).

Tuba, *sm.* a tube; from L. **tubus**.—Der. *tub*uleux, *tub*ulure.

Tubercule, *sm.* a tubercule; from L. **tuberculum**.—Der. *tuberculeux*.

Tubéreuse, *sf.* (Bot.) a tuberose; from L. **tuberosa**.

TUER, *va.* to kill, a tolerably recent word in this sense: in O. Fr. 'to kill' was not *tuer* but *occire* (from **occidere**). In O. Fr. *tuer* meant to stifle, as in Prov. *tudar*, O. It. *tutare*. *Tuer* is from L. **tutari**, to defend, then cover for defence, then stifle; e. g. *tuer le feu* was originally to bank up a fire, then to stifle, then, generalised (§ 12), to kill. By losing medial **t** (see *abbaye*)

tutari gives *tuer*, as commutare gives *commuer*, remutare, sternutare, salutare, mutare, become *remuer*, *eternuer*, *saluer*, *muer*.—Der. *tuer*ie, *tu*eur.

Tuf, *sm.* tufa; from L. tophus. For **ph**=*f* see *coffre*; for **o**=*ou* see *curée*.

Tuile, *sf.* a tile; from L. tegula, by regular contr. (see § 51) of tégŭla to teg'la, whence *tuile*. For **gl**=*il* see *cailler*; for **e**=*u* see *jumeau*.—Der. *tuil*ier, *tuil*erie.

† **Tulipe**, *sf.* a tulip; from Sp. *tulipa*.—Der. *tulip*ier.

Tulle, *sm.* press-point, tulle; of hist. origin (see § 33), *tulle* being a textile fabric woven first at Tulle, just as Valenciennes lace was first made at that place.

Tuméfaction, *sf.* tumefaction; from L. tumefactionem *, from tumefactus.

Tuméfier, *va.* to tumefy; from L. tumefi*care* *.

Tumeur, *sm.* a tumor; from L tumorem.

Tumulaire, *adj.* tumular, pertaining to a grave; from L. tumularis *, from tumulus.

Tumulte, *sm.* a tumult; from L. tumultus.

Tumultueux, *adj.* tumultuous; from L. tumultuosus.

Tunique, *sf.* a tunic; from L. tunica.

† **Tunnel**, *sm.* a tunnel; introd. from Engl. *tunnel*. Its doublet is *tonneau*, q. v.

† **Turban**, *sm.* a turban; introd. from It. *turbante*.

TURBOT, *sm.* a turbot; der., by help of dim. suffix *ot* (§ 281), from a primitive form *turbe* *, which from L. turbo, properly a top, then a turbot, from the likeness of the fish to the shape of a top. The Gr. *ῥόμβος*, which signifies a top and a turbot, confirms this derivation.

Turbulent, *adj.* turbulent; from L. turbulentus. Its doublet is *troublant*.—Der. *turbulen*ce.

† **Turf**, *sm.* turf; introd. from Engl. *turf*.

Turgescent, *adj.* turgid; from L. turgescentem.—Der. *turgescen*ce.

Turlupin, *sm.* a maker of conundrums; of hist. origin (see §. 33), alluding to Turlupin, an actor of the time of Louis XIII.—Der. *turlupin*er, *turlupin*ade.

Turpitude, *sf.* turpitude; from L. turpitudinem.

Tutélaire, *adj.* tutelary; from L. tutelaris.

Tutelle, *sf.* tutelage, guardianship; from L. tutela.

Tuteur, *sm.* a guardian; from L. tutorem.

TUTOYER, *va.* to say 'thou and thee' to, treat intimately. See *tu* and *toi*.—Der. *tutoi*ement.

Tutrice, *sf.* a female guardian; from L. tutricem.

TUYAU, *sm.* a pipe, tube; formerly *tuyel*, from L. tubellus, dim. of tubus, by loss of medial **b**, see *aboyer*; for *el*=*au* see *agneau*.

Tympan, *sm.* a typanum (of the ear), drum. Its doublet is *timbale*, q. v.—Der. *tympan*iser, *tympan*ite.

Type, *sm.* a type; from L. typus.—Der. *typ*ique.

Typhoïde, *adj.* typhoid; from Gr. *τυφώδης*, der. from *τῦφος*. See *typhus*.

Typhus, *sm.* typhus; from Gr. *τῦφος*.

Typographie, *sf.* typography; from Gr. *τύπος* and *γράφω*.—Der. *typograph*ique.

Tyran, *sm.* a tyrant; from L. tyrannus.—Der. *tyran*nie, *tyran*niser.

U.

Ubiquiste, *sm.* an Ubiquitarian; from L. ubique.

Ubiquité, *sf.* ubiquity; from L. ubique.

Ulcère, *sm.* an ulcer; from L. ulcerus.—Der. *ulcér*er, *ulcér*ation.

Ultérieur, *adj.* ulterior; from L. ulteriorem.

† **Ultimatum**, *sm.* an ultimatum; from L. ultimatum *, p. p. of **ultimare** *, from ultimus.

† **Ultramontain**, *adj.* ultramontane; introd. from It. *oltramontano*.

UMBLE, *sm.* (Ichth.) an umber, char; from L. **umbra** (found in Ovid). For **r**=*l* see *autel*.

UN, *adj.* one; from L. **unus**.—Der. *uni*ème.

Unanime, *adj.* unanimous; from L. unanimus.—Der. *unanim*ité.

Uniforme, *adj.* uniform; from L. uniformis.—Der. *uniform*ité.

Union, *sf.* union; from L. unionem Its doublet is *oignon*, q. v.

Unique, *adj.* unique; from L. unicus.

Unir, *va.* to unite; from L. unire.—Der. *désunir*, *réunir*.

Unisson, *sm.* unison; from L. unisonus *.

Unité, *sf.* unity; from L. unitatem.

Univers, *sm.* the universe; from L. universum (found in Cicero).

Universalité, *sf.* universality; from L. universalitatem.

Universel, *adj.* universal; from L. universalis.

Université, *sf.* a university; from L. universitatem, a college, corporation, community, in Marcianus (6th cent.).—Der. *universit*aire.

Uranoscope, *sm.* (Ichth.) the uranoscopus; from L. uranoscopus (found in Pliny).

Uretère, *sm.* (Med.) ureter; from Gr. *οὐρητήρ*.

Urètre, *sm.* (Med.) urethra; from Gr. *οὐρήθρα*.

Urgent, *adj.* urgent; from L. urgentem.—Der. *urgence*.

Urine, *sf.* urine; from L. urina.

Urique, *adj.* (Chem.) uric; derived, with *urate* and *uri'e* from Gr. *οὖρον*.

Urne, *sf.* an urn; from L. urna.

Urticaire, *sf.* (Med.) urticaria, nettle-rash; from L. urtica.

US, *sm.* usage; from L. **usus**.

USER, *vn.* to use; from L. **usare** *, der. from **usus**, p. p. of **uti**.—Der. *usage*, *usance*. (A deriv. of usare * is usinare *, to have the use of, in several medieval Lat. documents, whence verbal subst. **usina**, which signifies use of water-power, in an 11th-cent. text; whence it comes to mean, later, any factory driven by water, then a factory generally.)

USINE, *sf.* a manufactory, factory. See *user*.

Usité, *adj.* in use, used; p. p. of *usiter*, which is from L. usitari.

Ustensile, *sm.* an utensil; from L. utensilia (found in Varro and Livy).

Ustion, *sf.* ustion (Roman Law), act of burning; from L. ustionem.

Usuel, *adj.* usual; from L. usualis.

Usufruit, *sm.* usufruct; from L. usufructus.

Usure, *sf.* usury; from L. usura.—Der. *usur*ier, *usur*aire.

Usurper, *va.* to usurp; from L. usurpare.—Der. *usurp*ateur, *usurp*ation.

Utérin, *adj.* uterine; from L. uterinus.

Utile, *adj.* useful; from L. utilis.—Der. *utilité*, *util*iser, *util*itaire.

Utopie, *sf.* Utopia, plan of government of an imaginary and perfect country; from Gr. *οὐ τόπος*, lit. no-place, land of nowl.ere.—Der. *utop*iste.

V.

Vacant, *adj.* vacant; from L. vacantem.—Der. *vacance*.

VACARME, *sm.* a hubbub, uproar; of Germ. origin, Neth. *wacharmer*, woe to thee! *Vacarme* in medieval Fr. was an exclamation, and came later to signify a noise.

Vacation, *sf.* a vacation; from L. vacationem.

Vaccin, *sm.* vaccine-matter; from L. vaccinus.—Der. *vaccin*er (whence *vaccine*).

VACHE, *sf.* a cow; from L. **vacca**. For cc = *ch* see § 126.—Der. *vach*er, *vach*erie.

Vacillant, *adj.* vacillating. See *vaciller*.

Vaciller, *vn.* to vacillate; from L. vacillare.—Der. *vacill*ement, *vacill*ation.

Vacuité, *sf.* vacuity; from L. vacuitatem.

† **Vade-mecum**, *sm.* a vade-mecum; from L. **vade mecum**.

Vagabond, *adj.* vagrant, *sm.* a vagabond; from L. vagabundus.—Der. *vagabond*er, *vagabond*age.

Vagir, *vn.* to wail; from L. vagire.—Der. *vag*issement.

† **Vagon**, *sm.* a wagon; from Engl. *wagon*.

VAGUE, *sf.* a wave; of Germ origin, O.H.G. *wâc*.

Vague, *adj.* vague; from L. vagus.

† **Vaguemestre**, *sm.* an officer in charge of the baggage; a word introd. in the 16th cent. by the German horsemen: it is the Germ. *wagen-meister*. In A.D. 1650 Menage defined *vaguemestre* as *un officier qui a le soin de faire charger et atteler les bagages d'une armée*.

Vaguer, *vn.* to wander; from L. vagari.

VAILLANCE, *sf.* valour; from L. **valentia**. For -tia = -*ce* see *agencer*; for en = *an* see *andouille*.

VAILLANT, *adj.* valiant; from L. valentem.

VAIN, *adj.* vain; from L. **vanus**. For -anus = -*ain* see § 194.

VAINCRE, *va.* to conquer; from L. **vincere**, by regular contr. (see § 51) of **víncĕre** to **vinc're**.—Der. *vainqueur*.

VAIR, *sm.* vair (furriery); from L. **varius**. For attraction of *i* see *aigle*. — Der. *vairon*.

VAISSEAU, *sm.* a ship, vessel; formerly *vaissel*, It. *vascello*, from L. **vascellum**, der. from **vas**. **Vascellum** becomes *vaissel*: for a=*ai* see § 54; for sc=*ss* see *cresson*; for *el*=*eau* see *agneau*. The fem. form of *vaissel* is *vaisselle*.

VAISSELLE, *sf.* plate (gold and silver). See *vaisseau*.

VAL, *sm.* a valley; from L. **vallis**. *Val* also follows the usual rule of softening *l* to *u* (see *agneau*), and thus becomes *vau*, in *à vau l'eau*, *vaudeville*, etc.—Der. *vallée*, *vallon*, *aval*, *avaler*.

VALABLE, *adj.* valid. See *valoir*.

VALET, *sm.* a valet, servant; formerly *vaslet* *, from medieval Lat. **vassalettus**, dim. of **vassalis**, see *vassal*. The *vaslet* was originally a squire, youth who served under a lord, then later a servant. **Vassalettus** losing atonic **a** (see § 52) becomes **vas'lettus**, whence *vaslet*, whence later *valet*. For loss of *s* see Hist. Gram. p. 81. —Der. *valeter*, *valetage*, *valetaille*.

Valétudinaire, *adj.* valetudinarian; from L. valetudinarius.

Valeur, *sm.* value; from L. valorem.—Der. *valeureux*.

Valide, *adj.* valid; from L. validus.—Der. *invalide*, *validité*, *valider*.

† **Valise**, *sf.* portmanteau; from It. *valigia*.—Der. *dévaliser*.

VALLÉE, *sf.* a valley. See *val*.

VALLON, *sm.* a dale. See *val*.

VALOIR, *vn.* to be worth; from L. **valere**. For e=*oi* see § 62.—Der. *value* (partic. subst.), *valable*.

† **Valser**, *vn.* to waltz; introd. lately from Germ. *walzen*.—Der. *valse* (verbal subst.).

VALUE, *sf.* value. See *valoir*.

Valve, *sf.* a valve; from L. valva *.—Der. *valvule*.

VAN, *sm.* a fan; from L. **vannus**.—Der. *vanner*, *vanne*, *vanneau*, *vannier*, *vanneur*, *vannerie*.

Vandale, *sm.* a Vandal; of hist. origin, see § 33, name of those barbarians who sacked Rome, A D. 455.—Der. *vandalisme*.

† **Vanille**, *sf.* vanille; from Sp. *vainilla*. —Der. *vanillier*.

Vanité, *sf.* vanity; from L. vanitatem.—Der. *vaniteux*.

VANNE, *sf.* a sluice, shuttle. See *van*.

VANNER, *va.* to ventilate, winnow. See *van*.

VANNIER, *sm.* a basket-maker. See *van*.

VANTAIL, *sm.* a folding-door. See *vent*.

VANTARD, *sm.* a braggart. See *vanter*.

VANTER, *va.* to extol, boast; from L. **vanitare** *. 'Vanitas est fallacia; vanitantes autem vel falsi vel fallentes vel utrique intelliguntur,' says St. Augustine (De Quant. Animae, 23). **Vanitâre** regularly losing atonic **i** (see § 52) becomes **van'tare**, whence *vanter*.—Der. *vantard*, *vanterie*.

Vapeur, *sf.* a vapour; from L. vaporem. —Der. *vaporeux*, *vaporiser*.

Vaquer, *vn.* to be vacant; from L. vacare.

VARANGUE, *sf.* a floor (of a ship); of Germ. origin, like most sea terms, Swed. *vränger*.

VARECH, *sm.* sea-wrack; of Germ. origin, A. S. *vrâc*, Engl. *wrack*.

VARENNE, *sf.* a warren, chase; from medieval L. **warenna**. For details see under its doublet *garenne*.

Variable, *adj.* variable; from L. variabilis.—Der. *variabilité*.

Varice, *sf.* varix; from L. varicem.

Varier, *va.* to vary, change; from L. variare.—Der. *variation*, *variante*.

Variété, *sf.* variety; from L. varietatem,

Variole, *sf.* smallpox; from L. variola *. from varius, spotted. Its doublet is *vérole*, q. v.

VARLET, *sm.* a varlet, page; formerly *vaslet*. See *valet*. For *s*=*r* see *orfraie*.

VARLOPE, *sf.* a jointer. Origin unknown.

VASE, *sm.* a vessel, vase; from L. **vasum**.

VASE, *sf.* mud, slime; of Germ. origin, A. S. *vase*. Its doublet is *gazon*, q. v.—Der. *vaseux*.

Vasistas, *sm.* a casement window. Origin unknown.

VASSAL, *sm.* a vassal; from medieval L. **vassalis**, der. from **vassus** *: 'Si alicujus seniscalcus, qui servus est, et dominus ejus xii vassos infra domum habet, occisus fuerit' (Lex Alamannorum, 79. 3). **Vassus** is of Celtic origin, Kymric *gwas*, a servant. —Der. *vasselage*, *vassalité*.

Vaste, *adj.* waste; from L. vastus.

Vaudeville, *sm.* a ballad, vaudeville, properly a ballad sung to a well-known tune. *Vaudeville* is of hist. origin, see § 33. *Vaudeville* is an altered form of *vaudevire*. For *r*=*l* see *autel*. Ménage wrote, in the 17th cent., VAUDEVILLE, *sorte de chansons. Par corruption au lieu de* Vaudevire. *C'est ainsi qu'on appeloit anciennement ces*

chansons, parce qu'elles furent inventées par Olivier Basselin, qui étoit un foullon de Vire en Normandie, et qu'elles furent premièrement chantées au Vau de Vire, *qui est le nom d'un lieu proche de la ville de Vire.*

VAU-L'EAU, *adv.* with the stream, i. e. *aval l'eau.* For letter-changes see *val* and *aval.*

VAURIEN, *sm.* a worthless fellow; from *vaut-rien*: cp. *fainéant* for *fait-néant.* For etymology see *rien* and *valoir.*

VAUTOUR, *sm.* a vulture; from L. **vulturius** (found in Lucretius). By changing **u** to **o** (see *annoncer*) **vulturius** became **volturius** (found in a Merov. text). **Volturius** becomes *vautour*: for **ol**=*au* see *agneau*: for **u**=*ou* see § 90.

VAUTRER (SE), *vfr.* to wallow; formerly *voutrer*, originally *voltrer*, in Marie of France. It. *voltolare*, from L. **voltulare** *, deriv. of **vol'tus**, contr. of **volutus.** **Voltŭlare**, regularly contrd. (see § 52) to **vol'tlare**, becomes *voltrer.* For **l**=*r* see *apôtre.* By *ol*=*ou*=*au* (see *agneau*) *voltrer* becomes *voutrer*, then *vautrer*; cp. **volturius** *, *vautour.*

VEAU, *sm.* a calf, veal; formerly *vél*, Prov. *vedel*, from L. **vitellus.** For loss of medial **t** see *abbaye*; for **i**=*e* see § 72: whence *vél*, then *veau*; for **-ellus**=*-eau* see § 282. —Der. *véler* (from O. Fr. *vél*).

Vecteur, *sm.* (Math.) a vector; from L. vectorem.

† **Vedette**, *sf.* a vedette, scout; introd. in 16th cent. from It. *vedetta.*

Végétal, *adj.* vegetable; from L. vegetalis *, from vegetus.

Végétation, *sf.* vegetation; from L. vegetationem.

Végéter, *vn.* to vegetate: from L. vegetare (used in a neut. sense).

Véhément, *adj.* vehement; from L. vehementem.—Der. *véhémence.*

Véhicule, *sm.* a vehicle; from L. vehiculum.

VEILLER, *vn.* to wake, lie awake; from L. **vigilare**, by regular contr. (see *accoin'ter*) of **vigĭlare** to **vig'lare**, whence *veiller.* For **gl**=*il* see *cailler*; for **i**=*e* see § 72. —Der. *veille* (verbal subst., whose doublet is *vigile*?), *veillée* (partic. subst.), *veilleur*, *veilleuse*, *éveiller*, *réveiller*, *surveiller.*

VEINE, *sf.* a vein; from L. **vena.** For **e**=*ei* see § 61.—Der. *veiner*, *veineux*, *venelle* (for *veinelle*, q. v.).

VÉLER, *vn.* to calve. See *veau.*

VELIN, *sm.* vellum; from L. **vitulinus**, by regular contr. (see § 52) of **vitŭlinus** to **vit'linus**, whence *vélin.* For **tl**=*l* see *bouleau*; for **i**=*e* see § 72.

Velléité, *sf.* a feeble desire; from L. velle.

Véloce, *adj.* swift; from L. velocem.—Der. *vélocité.*

Vélocipède, *sm.* a velocipede; from L. veloci and pede.

VELOURS, *sm.* velvet; formerly *velous* (Menage, as late as the 17th cent., tells us that in his day both forms were used), from L. **villosus**, lit. shaggy, hairy, then a fabric with close, short hair. **Villosus** (by **o**=*u*, see § 78, and **i**=*e*, see § 72) becomes O. Fr. *velous*, whence later *velours*, by intercalation of *r*; see *fronde.*

† **Veloute**, *adj.* velvety; partic. of *velouter* *, which is from It. *vellutare.*

VENAISON, *sf.* venison; from L. **venationem**, lit. hunting, then game got in hunting. For **-tionem**=*-son* see § 232.

Vénal, *adj.* venal; from L. venalis.—Der. *vénalité.*

VENDANGER, *va.* to gather grapes; from L. **vindemiare.** By **ia**=**ja** (see *abréger*) **vindemiare** becomes **vindemjare**, whence *vendanger.* For **in**=*en* see § 72; for **m**=*n* see *changer*; for **en**=*an* see *andouille.*—Der. *vendange* (verbal subst.), *vendangeur.*

Vendémiaire, *sm.* Vendemiaire, first month in the Republican Calendar, 23rd or 24th Sept. to 21st or 22nd Oct.; from L. vindemia.

VENDRE, *va.* to sell; from L. **vendere**, by regular contr. (see § 51) of **vendĕre** to **vend're**, whence *vendre.*—Der. *vente* (strong partic. subst., see *absoute*), *revendre*, *vendeur*, *vendable.*

VENDREDI, *sm.* Friday. O. Fr. *venredi*, It. *venerdì*, Prov. *di-venres*, from L. **Veneris dies** (found in the Inscriptions). **Veneris-dies** or **venĕr'dies** regularly losing its atonic ĕ (see § 52) becomes **ven'rdies**, whence *vendredi.* For **nr**=*ndr* see *absoudre.* **Veneris-dies** becomes *vendre-di* as Portus-Veneris becomes *Port-Vendres.*

VENELLE, *sf.* a small street. See *veine.*

Vénéneux, *adj.* poisonous; from L. venenósus. For **-osus**=*eux* see § 229.

VENER, *va.* to run (tame animals to make their flesh tender); from L. **venari.**—Der. *veneur*, *vénerie.*

Vénérer, *va.* to venerate; from L. venerari.—Der. *vénérable*, *vénération.*

VÉNERIE, *sf.* hunting. See *vener.*

VENETTE, *sf.* fear. Origin unknown.

VENEUR, *sm.* a huntsman. See *vener.*

VENGER, *va.* to revenge; from L. **vindicare**, by regular contr. (see § 52) of vindĭcáre to **vind'care**. The **d** between two consonants is dropped, see Hist. Gram. p. 81. For **-care**=*-ger* see *adjuger*; for **i**=*e* see § 72.—Der. *veng*eur, *veng*eance.

Véniel, *adj.* venial; from L. **venialis**.

VENIMEUX, *adj.* venomous. See *venin*.

VENIN, *sm.* poison, venom; from L. **venenum**. For **e**=*i* see § 56.—Der. *veni*meux, *enveni*mer (for *venineux, enveniner*, by dissimilation, see § 169).

VENIR, *vn.* to come; from L. **venire**.—Der. *ven*ue (partic. subst.).

VENT, *sm.* wind; from L. **ventus**.—Der. *vent*er, *vent*eux (with its doublets *venteuse, ventóse*), *évent*er, contre*vent*, para*vent*, *vant*ail (formerly written *ventail*).

VENTE, *sf.* sale. See *vendre*.

Ventilateur, *sm.* a ventilator; from L. **ventilatorem**. See *ventilation*.

Ventilation, *sf.* ventilation; from L. **ventilationem**.

Ventiler, *va.* to ventilate, estimate at a relative worth (legal); from L. **ventilare**.

Ventôse, *adj.* Ventose, sixth month in the Republican Calendar, from 19th or 20th Feb. to 20th March; from L. **ventosus**.

VENTOUSE, *sf.* a ventilator; from L. **ventosa** *, in the 6th cent. in Theodorus Priscianus, 'Missae in scapulis, sive cruribus, **ventosae**, procedentibus, erumpentibusque vesicis, decursa sanie multi liberabantur' says Gregory of Tours (Hist. v. 6); and Isidore of Seville, 'Quae, a Latinis, a similitudine cucurbitae, a suspirio **ventosa**, vocatur.' For **o**=*ou* see § 81.

VENTRE, *sm.* the belly; from L. **ventrem**.—Der. *ventrée, ventrière*, sous-*ventrière*, *ventru*, *éventrer*.

Ventricule, *sm.* a ventricule; from L. **ventriculus**.

Ventriloque, *adj.* ventriloquous, *sm.* a ventriloquist; from L. **ventriloquus**.

VENUE, *sf.* arrival. See *venir*.

VEPRE, *sm.* evening, then vespers; formerly *vespre*, from L. **vesper**. For loss of *s* see Hist. Gram. p. 81.

VER, *sm.* a worm; from L. **vermis**. For **rm**=*r* see *auhour*.—Der. *véreux*.

Véracité, *sf.* veracity; from L. **veracitatem**.

Verbal, *adj.* verbal; from L. **verbalis**.—Der. *verbal*ement, procès-*verbal* (whence *verbaliser*).

Verbe, *sm.* a verb; from L. **verbum**.—Der. *verb*iage.

Verbeux, *adj.* verbose, wordy; from L. **verbosus**. For **-osus**=*-eux* see § 229.—Der. *verb*osité (L. **verbositatem**).

VERD, *adj.* green; from L. **viridis**. by regular contr. (see § 51) of vĭrĭdis to **vir'dis**, whence *verd*. For **i**=*e* see § 72.—Der. *verd*âtre, *verd*ir, *verd*et, *verd*elet, *verd*ier, *verd*ure, *verd*oyer.

† **Verdict**, *sm.* a verdict; lately introd. from Engl. *verdict*.

VERDURE, *sf.* verdure. See *verd*.—Der. *verdur*ier.

VÉREUX, *adj.* worm-eaten. See *ver*.

VERGE, *sf.* a rod; from L. **virga**. For **i**=*e* see § 72. Its doublet is *vergue*, q. v.—Der. *vergé, vergeure, vergette, vergeter*.

VERGER, *sm.* a fruit garden; from L. **viridiarium** (found in the Digest and the Inscriptions). Vĭrĭdiarium (by **ia** = **ja**, see *abréger*, and suppression of atonic **ĭ**, see § 52) becomes **vir'djarium**, whence *verger*. For **i**=*e* see § 71; for **a**=*e* see § 54; for **dj**=*g* see *ajouter*.

VERGLAS, *sm.* glazed frost. *Verglas* is compd. of *verre* and *glace* (see those words).

VERGOGNE, *sf.* shame; from L. **verecundia**, by contr. (see § 52) of **verecundia** to **ver'cundia**, whence **vercunnia** *, by assimilating **nd** to **nn**. **Vercunnia** becomes *vergogne*: for **c**=*g* see *ajuger*; for **u**=**o** see *annoncer*; for **-nia**=*-gne* see *cigogne*.

† **Vergue**, *sf.* (Naut.) a yard; from Prov. *vergua*, which from L. **virga**. Its doublet is *verge*, q. v.—Der. *enverguer*.

VÉRICLE, *sf.* paste, imitation jewellery; from L. **vitriculus**, der. from **vitrum**. Vitrĭcŭlus, regularly losing **ŭ** (see § 51) is contrd. to **vitric'lus**, whence *véricle*. For **i**=*e* see § 72; for **tr**=*r* see § 168.

Véridique, *adj.* veracious; from L. **veridicus**.—Der. *véridicité*.

Vérifier, *va.* to verify; from L. **verificare** *.—Der. *vérification, vérificateur*.

VÉRIN, *sm.* a screw-crane. Origin unknown.

VÉRITABLE, *adj.* veritable. See *vérité*.

VÉRITÉ, *sf.* verity, truth; from L. **veritatem**. For **-tatem**=*-té* see § 230.—Der. *véri*table.

VERJUS, *sm.* verjuice; for *vert jus*. See *vert* and *jus*.—Der. *verjuté*.

VERLE, *sf.* a rod, switch; from L. **virgula**, by regular contr. (see § 51) of vírgŭla to **virg'la**. By reduction of **gl** to **l** (see *cailler*) **virgla** becomes *verle*: for **i**=*e* see § 72.

VERMEIL, *adj.* vermilion; from L. **vermi-**

culus, scarlet (in St. Jerome). For -iculus =-*eil* see § 257.—Der. *vermil*lon.

VERMEIL, *sm.* silver gilt; properly a varnish of gum and cinnabar pounded up with essence of turpentine. For etymology see above.

† **Vermicelle**, *sm.* vermicelli; from It. *vermicelli*. Its doublet is *vermisseau*, q. v.

VERMILLON, *sm.* vermilion. See *vermeil* 1.

VERMINE, *sf.* vermin; from L. **vermis**.

VERMISSEAU, *sm.* a worm. O. Fr. *vermicel*, from L. **vermicellus** *, der. from **vermis**, lit. a little worm. For **c**=*ss* see *amitié*; for **-ellus** = *-el* = *-eau* see § 282. Its doublet is *vermicelle*, q. v.

VERMOULU, *adj.* worm-eaten, lit. reduced to powder by worms. For etymology see *ver* and *moudre*.—Der. *vermoul*ure.

Vernal, *adj.* vernal; from L. **vernalis**.

VERNE, *sm.* an alder-tree; of Celtic origin, Kymric *gwern*, from *coed gwern*.

VERNIR, *va.* to varnish, glaze; from L. **vitrinire** *, to make bright as glass. **Vitrinire** *, is der. through **vitrinus** from **vitrum**. **Vitrīnire**, regularly contrd. (see § 52) to **vitr'nire**, becomes *vernir*. For **tr**=*r* see § 168; for **i**=*e* see § 72.—Der. *vern*is (*vernisser*), *vern*issure.

VÉROLE, *sf.* the pox; *petite verole*, the smallpox. O. Fr. *vairole*, from L. **variola** *, a dim. of **varius**. **Variola** becomes O. Fr. *vairole* by transposing **i** (see *aigle*); *vairole* becomes *vérole*, cp. O. Fr. *alaigre*, *aissieu*, afterwards *allgre*, *essieu*. Its doublet is *variole*, q. v.

VERRAT, *sm.* a boar-pig; from O. Fr. *ver*, which from L. **verres**.

VERRE, *sm.* glass; from L. **vitrum**. For **tr**=*rr* see § 168; for **i**=*e* see § 72. Its doublet is *vitre*, q. v.—Der. *verrier*, *verrière*, *verro*terie.

VERROU, *sm.* a bolt; originally *verrouil*, from L. **veruculum**, a little metal pin, found in medieval Lat. glossaries. For **-uculum**=*-ouil* see § 258, whence O. Fr. *verrouil*, whence later *verrou*; cp. O. Fr. *genouil* and *pouil* reduced to *genou* and *pou*. Just as O. Fr. *genouil* remains in *agenouiller*, so O. Fr. *verrouil* remains in *verrouiller*.

VERRUE, *sf.* a wart; from L. **verruca**. For **-uca**=*-ue* see § 237.

VERS, *prep.* towards; from L. **versus**.—Der. *devers*, *envers*.

VERS, *sm.* a verse; from L. **versus**.—Der. *versct*, *versification* (L. **versificationem**), *versificateur* (L. **versificatorem**), *versifier*.

Versatile, *adj.* versatile; from L. **versatilis**.—Der. *versatilité*.

VERSANT, *sm.* side (of a hill). See *verser*.

VERSER, *va.* to pour out; from L. **versare**, to overturn, tilt over, whence to pour out.—Der. *verse* (verbal subst., whence the phrase *à verse* and the sf. *averse*), *verseau*, *versement*, *versant*.

Version, *sf.* a version; from L. **versionem** *.

† **Verso**, *sm.* the reverse; from L. **verso**, sc. folio, lit. with the leaf turned over.

VERT, *adj.* green. See *verd*. For *d*=*t* see § 121.

Vertèbre, *sf.* a vertebra; from L. **vertebra**.—Der. *vertébré*, *vertébral*.

Vertical, *adj.* vertical; from L. **verticalis** *, der. from **verticem**.

Vertige, *sm.* giddiness; from L. **vertigo** (found in Livy).—Der. *vertig*ineux (L. **vertiginosus**).

VERTU, *sf.* virtue; from L. **virtutem**. For **-utem**=*-u* see *aigu*; for **i**=*e* see § 72.

VERTUEUX, *adj.* virtuous. Prov. *vertudos*, from L. **virtutosus** *, der. from **virtutem**. **Virtutosus**, losing medial **t** (see *aboyer*), becomes *vertueux*. For **i**=*e* see § 72; for **-osus**=*-eux* see § 229. Its doublet is *virtuose*, q. v.

Verve, *sf.* rapture, animation; from L. **verva** * (found in Rutebœuf), lit. a sculptured ram's head, then any fanciful sculpture, then a caprice and fancy of an artist.

VERVEINE, *sf.* (Bot.) vervain; from L. **verbena**. For **b**=*v* see § 113; for **e**=*ei* see § 61.

VERVEUX, *sm.* a hoop-net; from L. **vertebolum** * (found in Merov. documents): 'Si quis **vertebolum** de flumine furaverit,' Salic Law, 27, 14. **Vertebolum** is from **vertebra**. **Vertĕbólum**, regularly contrd. (see § 52) to **vert'bolum**, becomes *verveux*. For **tb**=*b* see *plane*; for **b**=*v* see § 113; for **ol**=*eu* see *agneau*.

VESCE, *sf.* a vetch; formerly *vesse*, from L. **vicia**. For **i**=*e* see § 72; for **cia**=*sse* see *agencer*.—Der. *vesceron*.

Vésicatoire, *sm.* a blister; from L. **vesicatorium** *.

Vésicule, *sf.* a vesicle, bladder; from L. **vesicula**.

VESSIE, *sf.* a bladder; from L. **vesica**. For loss of **c** see *ami*; for **s**=*ss* see *dessiner*.

Veste, *sf.* a vest; from L. **vestis**. For reduction of meaning see § 13.

Vestiaire, *sm.* a vestiary, robing-room; from L. **vestiarium**.

Vestibule, *sm.* a vestibule; from L. vestibulum.

Vestige, *sm.* a footstep, trace, vestige; from L. vestigium.

VÊTEMENT, *sm.* a garment. O. Fr. *vestement*, from L. **vestimentum**. For **i** = *e* see § 72; for loss of *s* see Hist. Gram. p. 81.

Vétéran, *sm.* a veteran; from L. veteranus.—Der. *vétéran*ce.

Vétérinaire, *adj.* veterinary; from L. veterinarius, a veterinary surgeon, in Columella.

† **Vétille**, *sf.* a trifle; introd. from Piedmontese *vetilia*.

VÊTIR, *va.* to clothe; formerly *vestir*, from L. **vestire**. For loss of *s* see Hist. Gram. p. 81.—Der. *vêt*ure, *dévêtir*, *revêtir*.

Véto, *sm.* a veto; from L. veto.

VÊTURE, *sf.* the taking the monastic habit, or veil. See *vêtir*.

Vétusté, *sf.* oldness, decay; from L. vetustatem.

VEUF, *adj.* widowed; from L. **viduus**. By usual reduction of **uu** to *u* we get a form **vidus** *, whence *veuf*. For **i** = *eu* see *affubler*; for **v** = *f* see § 142.

VEUVAGE, *sm.* widowhood. See *veuve*.

VEUVE, *sf.* a widow; from L. **vidua**. For **u** = *v* see *janvier*; whence **vidva**, whence *veuve*. For **i** = *eu* see *affubler*; for **dv** = *v* see *aval*. Its doublet is *vide*, q.v.—Der. *veuv*age.

Vexation, *sf.* vexation. See *vexer*.

Vexatoire, *adj.* vexing. See *vexer*.

Vexer, *va.* to vex; from L. vexare.—Der. *vex*ation, *vex*atoire.

Viabilité, *sf.* viability, ability to live (forensic). See *viable*.

VIABLE, *adj.* viable (forensic). For etymology see *vie*.—Der. *viabil*ité.

Viaduc, *sm.* a viaduct; a word framed from L. via and ductus.

VIAGER, *adj.* for life; from L. **vitaticarius** *. **Vitatĭcārius**, regularly contrd. (see § 52) to **vitatcarius**, becomes *viager*. For **tc** = *g* see *adjuger*; for **a** = *e* see § 54; for loss of medial **t** see *abbaye*.

VIANDE, *sf.* meat. It. *vivanda*. *Viande* was long before it was restricted to its present sense of fresh meat: in O. Fr. it signified vegetable as well as animal food. Rabelais tells us (iv. 54) that, *les poires sont viande très-salubre*. In hunting language the verb *viander* is used for to feed, and *viandis* for the food of animals, pasture. *Viande* signified originally any kind of food, and comes (with It. *vivanda*) from L. **vivanda** *, sustenance necessary for life, as in 'Ut nullus audeat in nocte negotiari, excepto **vivanda** et fodro, quod iter agentibus necessaria sint,' from a Capitulary of Charlemagne, A.D. 803. **Vivanda** is from **vivenda**, properly things needful for life. For **e** = **a** see *amender*; for loss of medial **v** see *aïeul*.

Viatique, *sm.* viaticum; from L. viaticum. Its doublet is *voyage*, q.v.

Vibrer, *vn.* to vibrate; from L. vibrare. —Der. *vibr*ation.

Vicaire, *sm.* a vicar, vicegerent; from L. vicarius. Its doublet is *viguier*, q.v.—Der. *vicar*iat.

VICE, *sm.* defect, blemish, fault; from L. **vitium**. For **-tium** = *-ce* see *agencer*.

VICE, *prep.* in the place of; from L. **vice**. —Der. *vice*-amiral, *vice*-roi, *vice*-président, etc. By **c** = *s* (see *amitié*) *vice* becomes in Fr. *vis*, whence *vi-comte* (vice-comitem), *vidame* (vice-dominum), which in O. Fr. were *vis-comte*, *vis-dame*. For loss of *s* see Hist. Gram. p. 81.

Vicier, *va.* to corrupt, vitiate; from L. vitiare.

Vicieux, *adj.* vicious; from L. vitiosus.

Vicinal, *adj.* parochial; from L. vicinalis, from vicinus.

Vicissitude, *sf.* a vicissitude; from L. vicissitudinem.

VICOMTE, *sm.* a viscount; from L. **vicecomitem**: 'Comes praecipiat suo **vice comiti**, suisque centenariis,' from an 8th-cent. document. For **vice** = *vi* see *vice*; for **comitem** = *comte* see *comte*.—Der. *vicomté*.

Victime, *sf.* a victim; from L. victima.

Victoire, *sf.* a victory; from L. victoria. —Der. *victor*ieux (L. victoriosus).

Victuaille, *sf.* victuals; from L. victualia.

VIDAME, *sm.* a vidame (dignitary holding under a bishop); from L. **vice-dominus**: 'Ut Episcopi, abbates, atque abbatissae advocatos atque **vice-dominos**, centenariosque legem scientes et mansuetos habeant,' says a Capitulary of Charlemagne, A.D. 802. For **vice** = *vi* see *vice*; for **dominus** = *dame* see *dame*.

VIDANGE, *sf.* an emptying. See *vider*.—Der. *vidang*eur.

VIDE, *sm.* a void, *adj.* empty, void; from L. **viduus**. Its doublet is *veuve*, q.v.—Der. *vider*, *vid*ange, *évider*, *dévider*.

Viduité, *sf.* widowhood; from L. viduitatem.

VIE, *sf.* life; from L. **vita**. For loss of medial **t** see *abbaye*.—Der. *via*ble.

VIEIL, *adj.* old. It. *vecchio*, from L. **veclus**. **Veclus** was a popular form for **vetlus, vetulus**, as we see from the Appendix ad Probum '**vetulus**, non **veclus**.' **Veclum** becomes *vieil*: for **e**=*ie* see § 54; for **cl**=*il* see *abeille*. The nominative **veclus** produced O. Fr. *viels*, which by **l**=*u* (see *agneau*) becomes *vieus*, then *vieux*: for *s*=*x* see *deux*.—Der. *vieil*lesse, *vieil*lerie, *vieil*lard, *vieil*lot, *vieil*lir.

VIELLE, *sf.* a hurdy-gurdy, viol; from L. **vitella** *, a secondary form of **vitula** *, a viol in medieval Lat. texts; e.g. 'Cymbala praeclara, concors symphonia, dulcis Fistula, somniferae cytharae, **vitula**eque jocosae,' says an 11th-cent. poet. **Vitula** is from **vitulari** *, to delight oneself. **Vitella** becomes *vielle* by loss of medial **t**, see *abbaye*. —Der. *viel*ler.

VIERGE, *sf.* a virgin; from L. **virgo**. For **i**=*ie* see § 72 note 3.

VIEUX, *adj.* old. See *vieil*.

VIF, *adj.* lively; from L. **vivus**. For **v**=*f* see *bœuf*.

VIGIE, *sf.* a look-out; the exact origin unknown; connected with L. **vigilare**.

Vigilance, *adj.* vigilance. See *vigilant*.

Vigilant, *adj.* vigilant; from L. vigilantem. Its doublet is *veillant*. — Der. *vigil*ance.

Vigile, *sf.* a vigil; from L. **vigilia**. Its doublet is *veille*, q.v.

VIGNE, *sf.* a vine; from L. **vinea**. For **-nea**=*-nia*=*-gne* see *cigogne*.—Der. *vigne*ron.

VIGNETTE, *sf.* a vignette, lit. a little vine, the first vignettes having been adorned with borders of vine-leaves and grapes.

VIGNOBLE, *sm.* a vineyard; from L. **vini-opulens** (lit. a land wealthy in wine), by regular contr. (see § 51) of **viniópŭlens** to **vinio**p'**lens**, whence *vignoble*. For **ni**=*gn* see *cigogne*; for **p**=*b* see § 111.

† **Vigogne**, *sf.* vicunia, swan's-down; from Sp. *vicuña*.

Vigueur, *sm.* vigour; from L. **vigorem**.—Der. *vigour*eux.

VIGUIER, *sm.* a viguier (a provost, in Languedoc and Provence); from L. **vicarius**. For **c**=*g* see *adjuger*; for **-arius**=*ier* see § 198. Its doublet is *vicaire*, q.v.—Der. *vigue*rie.

VIL, *adj.* vile; from L. **vilis**.—Der. *avil*ir.

VILAIN, *sm.* a 'villein,' farmer (feudal); from L. **villanus** *, from **villa**. From the sense of peasant the word takes that of rude, vile, low; whence later the adj. *vilain*. For **-anus**=*-ain* see § 194.—Der. *villan*elle (pastoral poetry).

VILAIN, *adj.* ugly, villanous. See above. —Der. *vilen*ie.

VILEBREQUIN, *sm.* a wimble, drill; in O. Fr. *virebrequin*, compd. of *virer* (q.v.) and *brequin*, transposed from *berquin* *; of Germ. origin, Neth. *boreken*. For *berquin* *=*brequin* see *âpreté*; for O. Fr. *vire-brequin* = *vilebrequin*, caused by dissimilation, see § 169 and *autel*.

VILENIE, *sf.* dirt, abusive language. See *vilain*.

Vilipender, *va.* to contemn, vilipend; from L. **vilipendere**.

† **Villa**, *sf.* a villa; introd. from It. **villa**. Its doublet is *ville*, q.v.

VILLAGE, *sm.* a village; from L. **villaticum** *, a collection of several farms or metairies, from L. **villa**: 'Juraverunt Richardus sacerdos et tota **villatica**' (Acta Sanctorum, June, iv. 574). **Villatica** here rather signifies the gathering of all the dwellers on the same farm. For letter-changes see *âge*.—Der. *village*ois.

VILLE, *sf.* a town; from L. **villa** (for the meaning of this word see § 12). Its doublet is *villa*, q.v.

† **Villégiature**, *sf.* a visit to, sojourn in the country; introd. from It. *villeggiatura*.

VIMAIRE, *sf.* damage caused by heavy storms, etc.; from L. **vis major**. For **vis**=*vi* see Hist. Gram. p. 81; for **major** =*maire* see *maire*.

VIN, *sm.* wine; from L. **vinum**. — Der. *vin*eux, *vin*ée, *vin*aigre.

VINAIGRE, *sm.* vinegar. See *vin* and *aigre*. —Der. *vinaigr*ette, *vinaigr*ier.

VINDAS, *sm.* a windlass; of Germ. origin (like most sea terms), O. H. G. *windan*.

Vindicatif, *adj.* vindictive; from L. **vindicativus** *, from **vindicare**.

Vindicte, *sf.* a prosecution (of crime); from L. **vindicta**.

VINGT, *adj.* twenty; from L. **viginti**. For loss of medial **g** see *allier*.—Der. *vingt*ième, *vingt*aine.

Viol, *sm.* violation. See *violer*.

Violacé, *adj.* (Bot.) violaceous. See *violet*.

† **Viole**, *sf.* a viol, tenor violin; introd. from It. *viola*. Its doublet is *vielle*, q.v.

Violent, *adj.* violent; from L. **violentus**. —Der. *violence* (L. **violentia**), *violenter*.

Violer, *va.* to violate; from L. **violare**.—Der. *viol* (verbal subst.), *violation*, *violateur*.

VIOLET, *adj.* violet-coloured; from L. **viola**, which produced a primitive form *viole* *, whence *violette*, *violacé*, *violier*.

VIOLETTE, *sf.* a violet. See *violet.*

VIOLIER, *sm.* a wallflower. See *violet.*

† **Violon,** *sm.* a violin; from It. *violone.*—Der. *violon*iste.

† **Violoncelle,** *sm.* a violoncello; from It. *violoncello.*

VIORNE, *sf.* (Bot.) viburnum; from L. **viburnum.** For loss of medial **b** see *aboyer*; for **u** = *o* see *annoncer.*

Vipère, *sf.* a viper; from L. **vipera.** Its doublet is *guivre*, q. v.

Virago, *sf.* a virago; from L. **virago.**

VIRELAI, *sm.* a virelay. See *virer.*

VIRER, *vn.* to turn, tack, veer; lit. to turn round, describe a circle: from O. Fr. *vire* (a circle, ring), which from L. **viria** (a ring, in Pliny). *Vire* has disappeared from modern Fr., leaving the deriv. *virole*, a little wire, circle of metal.—Der. *vire*ment (re*vire*ment), *virole*, *viron* * (in *a-viron*, that which one turns with, and *en-viron*, that which is around), *vire*lai (compd. of *lai*, see *lai* 2, and *virer*, properly a lay which veers round, a rondeau).

Virginal, *adj.* virginal; from L. **virginalis.**

Virginité, *sf.* virginity; from L. **virginitatem.**

Virgule, *sf.* a comma; from L. **virgula.**

Viril, *adj.* virile; from L. **virilis.**

VIROLE, *sf.* a ferrule, collar. See *virer.*

Virtuel, *adj.* virtual; der. from L. **virtus.**

† **Virtuose,** *sm.* a virtuoso; introd. from It. *virtuoso.*

Virulent, *adj.* virulent; from L. **virulentus.**—Der. *virulence.*

VIS, *sf.* a screw. O. Fr. *vis de pressoir* (whence the general sense of a screw), from L. **vitis**, the tendril of a vine, spiral-formed, then, by assimilation of sense, a screw, a spiral staircase. **Vitis** in the sense of a screw is found in the Acta Sanctorum (May, ii. 62). 'Arcasque praedictas praedicti argentarii clavis et **vitibus** ferreis fortiter simul affixerunt et cooperierunt': in the sense of *vis de pressoir* in the following passage from the same (June, ii. 738), 'Cujus lingua erat modicum prominens extra guttur et brevissima, ad modum **vitis** torcularis retorta': in sense of spiral staircase in the following 14th-cent. chronicle, 'Per claustrum ecclesiam introivit, et in **vitem** quae ad defendendum in eadem ecclesia est, ascendit, et ostium post se clausit.' This etymology is confirmed by the fact that It. *vite* retains both meanings, vine and screw.—Der. *vi*ser.

† **Visa,** *sm.* a visa, endorsement; from L. **visa** (sc. *est*).—Der. *vi*ser.

VISAGE, *sm.* face. See *vis-à-vis.*—Der. *dévisage*r, *envisage*r.

VIS-A-VIS, *prep.* opposite; a phrase compd. of O. Fr. sm. *vis*, the L. **visus** (properly appearance, then face in modern Lat.): 'Habebat autem **visum** valde tumefactum ac inflatum ita quod oculis humanis nimis horribilis apparebat' (Acta Sanctorum, May, iv. 337). *Vis-à-vis* is lit. face to face.—Der.: from *vis* come *visage*, *visière.*

Viscère, *sm.* entrails; from L. **viscera.**—Der. *viscéral.*

VISER, *vn.* to take aim; from L. **visare** *, from **visus**, p. p. of **videre.**—Der. *visée* (partic. subst.).

Viser, *va.* to endorse. See *visa.*

Visible, *adj.* visible; from L. **visibilis.**—Der. *visibilité.*

VISIERE, *sf.* a visor (of helmets). See *vis-à-vis.*

Vision, *sf.* vision; from L. **visionem.**—Der. *vision*naire.

Visiter, *va.* to visit; from L. **visitare.**—Der. *visite* (verbal subst.), *visiteur*, *visitation.*

Visqueux, *adj.* sticky, slimy; from L. **viscosus.** For **-osus** = *-eux* see § 229.—Der. *visc*osité.

VISSER, *va.* to screw. See *vis.*—Der. *dévisser.*

Visuel, *adj.* visual; from L. **visualis** *, der. from **visus.**

Vital, *adj.* vital; from L. **vitalis.**—Der. *vital*iser, *vital*ité (L. **vitalitatem**).

VITE, *adj.* quick; *adv.* quickly, a word found in Fr. documents of the 13th cent. Origin unknown.—Der. *vi*tesse.

Vitre, *sm.* glass; from L. **vitrum.** Its doublet is *verre*, q. v.—Der. *vitr*age, *vitr*er, *vitr*ine, *vitr*eux, *vitr*ifier.

† **Vitriol,** *sm.* vitriol; introd. from It. *vitriuolo.*

Vivace, *adj.* vivacious; from L. **vivacem**—Der. *vivacité* (L. **vivacitatem**).

† **Vivandier,** *sm.* a sutler; introd. in 16th cent. from It. *vivandiere.*—Der. *vivandière.*

† **Vivat,** *interj.* hurrah! from L. **vivat.**

VIVIER, *sm.* a fishpond; from L. **vivarium** (found in Juvenal). For **-arium** = *-ier* see § 198.

Vivifier, *va.* to quicken; from L. **vivificare.**

Vivipare, *adj.* (Zool.) viviparous; from L. **viviparus** (found in Apuleius).

VIVRE, *vn.* to live; from L. **vivere**, by regular cŏntr. (see § 51) of vívĕre to **viv're**.—Der. *vivre* (sm.), *revivre*, *survivre*.

† **Vizir**, *sm.* a vizier, a Turkish word, see § 30.—Der. *vizirat*.

Vocabulaire, *sm.* a vocabulary; from L. vocabularium *, der. from vocabulum.

Vocal, *adj.* vocal; from L. vocalis.—Der. *vocaliser*.

Vocale, *sf.* a vowel; from L. vocalis. Its doublet is *voyelle*, q. v.

Vocaliser, *vn.* (Mus.) to vocalise. See *vocal*. —Der. *vocalise* (verbal subst.), *vocalisation*.

Vociférer, *va.* to vociferate; from L. vociferari.—Der. *vociférat*ion.

VŒU, *sm.* a vow, prayer; from L. **votum**. For loss of **t** see *aigu*; for **o**=*œu* see § 79. Its doublet is *vote*, q. v., and *voto* in the compound *ex-voto*.

† **Voguer**, *vn.* to row; introd. in 16th cent. from It. *vogare*.—Der. *vogue* (verbal subst.).

VOICI, *prep.* see here! for *vois-ci*, and therefore compd. of a verb imperat. and an adv. See *voir* and *ici*.

VOIE, *sf.* a way; from L. **via**. For **i**=*oi* see § 68.—Der.: from Lat. **viare** comes Fr. verb *voyer*, found in the compds. *dévoyer*, *convoyer*, *envoyer*, *fourvoyer* (q.v.).

VOILÀ, *prep.* see there! for *vois-là*, cp. *voici*. See *voir* and *là*.

VOILE, *sm.* a veil; from L. **velum**, whose pl. **vela** gives us the sf. *voile*, a sail. For **e**=*oi* see § 62.—Der. *voiler* (from L. **velare**), *voilette*, *dévoiler* (q. v)

VOILE, *sf.* a sail. See *voile*.—Der. *voilure*, *voilier*, *voilerie*.

VOIR, *va.* to see; formerly *véoir*, from L. **videre**. For loss of medial **d** see *accabler*; for **i**=*e* see § 72; for **e**=*oi* see § 62. For later contr. of *véoir* to *voir*, see *mûr*.

VOIRE, *adj.* truly; from L. **verè**. For **e**=*oi* see § 62. Its doublet is *vrai*, q. v.

VOIRIE, *sf.* a commission of public ways, a sewer. See *voyer*.

VOISIN, *adj.* neighbouring; from L. **vicinus**. For **i**=*oi* see § 68; for **c**=*s* see *amitié*.—Der. *voisiner*, *voisinage*, *avoisiner*, *avoisinant*.

VOITURE, *sf.* a carriage; from L. **vectura**. For **ect**=*oit* see *attrait*.—Der. *voiturer*, *voiturier*.

† **Voiturin**, *sm.* a vetturino, driver and owner of a travelling-carriage; from It. *vetturino*.

VOIX, *sf.* voice; from L. **vocem**. For **o**=*oi* see § 83; for **c**=*x* see *amitié*.

VOL, *sm.* flight. See *voler* 1.

VOL, *sm.* theft. See *voler* 2.

VOLAGE, *adj.* volatile, fickle; from L. **volaticum** (found in Cicero). For **-aticum**=*-age* see *âge*.

VOLAILLE, *sf.* poultry, a collective name of all farm-yard birds; from L. **volatilia**, pl. of **volatilis**. Columella uses the phrase 'volatile pecus' for poultry. Volatĭlia contrd. (see § 51) to **volat'lia** gives *volaille*. For assimilation of **tl** to *l* see *bouleau*; for **li**=*il* see *ail*.

Volatile, *adj.* volatile; from L. volatilis. —Der. *volatiliser*, *volatilité*.

† **Volcan**, *sm.* a volcano; from It. *volcano*. —Der. *volcanique*, *volcaniser*.

VOLE, *sf.* vole (in cards). See *voler* 1.

VOLER, *vn.* to fly; from L. **volare**.—Der. *vol* (verbal subst. masc.), *vole* (verbal subst. fem.), *volée* (partic. subst.), *volant*, *volière*, *volet* (the wing, shutter of a window), *vol-au-vent*.

VOLER, *vn.* to steal; from L. **volare***, abstract form of compd. **involare** (to steal, in Cato and Petronius).—Der. *vol* (verbal subst.), *voleur*, *volerie*.

VOLET, *sm.* a shutter. See *voler* 1.

Voleter, *vn.* to fly, flit; from L. volitare.

Volition, *sf.* volition; from L. volitionem* (a word framed by the Schoolmen; from L. volere *, see *vouloir*.)

VOLONTÉ, *sf.* will; from L. **voluntatem**. For **u**=*o* see *annoncer*; for **-tatem**=*-té* see § 230.

Volontaire, *adj.* voluntary; from L. voluntarius.

VOLONTIERS, *adv.* willingly; from L. **voluntarìe**. For **-arie**=*-ier*, see § 198.

† **Volte**, *sf.* volt, fencing term; introd. from It. *volta*. Its doublet is *voûte*, q. v.—Der. *volter*, whence *volte-face* (lit. turn-face, face-about).

† **Voltiger**, *vn.* to flutter; introd. from It. *volteggiare*.—Der. *voltige* (verbal subst.), *voltigeur*.

Volubile, *adj.* voluble; from L. volubilis.

Volubilité, *sf.* volubility; from L. volubilitatem.

Volume, *sm.* (1) a volume (book); (2) volume; from L. volumen.—Der. *volumineux* (L. voluminosus).

Volupté, *sf.* pleasure; from L. voluptatem.

Voluptueux, *adj.* voluptuous; from L. voluptuosus. For **-osus**=*-eux* see § 229.

Volute, *sf.* (Archit.) a volute: from L. voluta (found in Vitruvius).

Vomique, *adj.* vomic, *sf.* (Med.) vomica; from L. vomica.

VOMIR, *va.* to vomit; from L. **vomere**. For e=*i* see § 59.—Der. *vom*issement, *vom*itif.

Vorace, *adj.* voracious; from L. voracem. —Der. *voracité* (L. voracitatem).

Vote, *sm.* a vote; from L. votum.—Der. *vot*er (its doublet is *vouer*, q. v.).

Votif, *adj.* votive; from L. votivus.

VOTRE, *poss. adj.* your, yours; formerly *vostre*, from L. **vostrum**, archaic form of **vestrum** (in Ennius). For os=*ô* see Hist. Gram. p. 81.

VOUER, *va.* to vow; from L. **votare**, from **votus**, p. p. of **vovere**, to vow. **Votare** becomes *vouer* by losing **t**, see *abbaye*; by o=*ou* see § 81. Its doublet is *voter*, q. v.—Der. *avouer*.

VOULOIR, *va.* to will, order, wish. It. *volere*, from L. **volere** *, found in Merov. texts, der. from **volle** *, which is for **velle**. For this lengthened form in ĕre see *être*. **Volere** becomes *vouloir*: for o=*ou* see § 81; for e=*oi* see § 62.

VOUS, *pers. pron.* you; from L. **vos**. For o=*ou* see § 81.

VOUSSOIR, *sm.* an archstone (engineering); der. from a form *vousser* (cp. *tailloir* from *tailler*). *Vousser* is from L. **volutiare** *, to bend, vault, der. from **volutus**. **Volutiare** *, contrd. (see § 53) to **vol'tiare**, becomes *vousser*. For ol=*ou* see *agneau*; for -tiare=-*sser* see § 264. From the same verb *vousser* comes also the deriv. *voussure*.

VOUSSURE, *sf.* (Archit.) coving. See *voussoir*.

VOÛTE, *sf.* a vault. O. Fr. *volte*, from L. **voluta** *, a vault, in medieval Lat. texts; der. from **volutus**. **Vóluta**, contrd. (see § 51) to **vol'ta**, becomes O. Fr. *volte*, whence *voûte*. For ol=*ou* see *agneau*. *Voûte* is a doublet of *volte*, q. v.—Der. *voûter*.

VOYAGE, *sm.* a journey, voyage. Sp. *viage*, It. *viaggio*, Prov. *viatge*, from L. **viaticum**, lit. provisions for a journey, then a journey, in Fortunatus: 'Deducit dulcem per amara **viatica** natam.' And a Charter of A.D. 1299 has 'Pro **viatico** quod fecimus in Sicilia.' **Viaticum** becomes *voyage*: for **via**-=*voy*- see *voie*; for -aticum=-*age* see *âge*. *Voyage* is a doublet of *viatique*, q. v.—Der. *voyager*, *voyageur*.

VOYELLE, *sf.* a vowel; from L. **vocalis**. For loss of medial **c** see *affouage*; for a=*e* see § 54; for o=*oi* see § 83. Its doublet is *vocale*, q. v.

VOYER, *sm.* a trustee of roads; from L. **viarius**, relating to roads. For **via**-=*voy*- see *voie*.—Der. agent-*voyer*, *voir*ie (contr. of O. Fr. *voierie*).

VRAI, *adj.* true. O. Fr. *verai*, from L. **veracum** *, veracious. For a=*ai* see § 54; for loss of **c** see *ami*.—Der. *vrai*ment, *vrai*-semblable.

VRAIMENT, *adv.* truly. See *vrai*.

VRAISEMBLABLE, *adj.* probable. See *vrai* and *semblable*.

VRAISEMBLANCE, *sf.* probability. See *vrai* and *sembler*.

VRILLE, *sf.* (Bot.) a tendril, gimblet; from L. **vericula** *, der. from **vericum** *, a spit. 'Tria **verica**' is found in an inventory dated A.D. 1218. **Vericum** is a dim. of **veru**. **Vericula**, by -icula=-*ille* (see § 257), gives *verille* *, which is later contrd. to *vrille*, as O. Fr. *verai* is contrd. to *vrai*. For this loss of *e* see *briller*.

VU, *sm.* sight; partic. subst. of *voir*, q. v. *Vu*, in O. Fr. *veü*, originally *veüdut*, It. *veduto*, is from L. **vidutus** *, a barbarous p. p. of **videre**: for these p. p. in -utus see *boire*. **Vidutus**, losing its medial **d** (see *accabler*), becomes O. Fr. *veü*. For -utus=-*u* see § 201; for i=*e* see § 72. *Veü* is later contrd. to *veu* (see *mûr*), whence the form *vu*. For *eu* = *u* see *jumeau*.

VUE, *sf.* view; partic. subst. fem. of *voir*. For etymology see *vu*.

Vulgaire, *adj.* vulgar, common; from L. vulgaris.—Der. *vulgar*iser, *vulgar*ité.

Vulgate, *sf.* vulgate; from L. vulgata *, properly the accredited, popular version of Scripture.

Vulnérable, *adj.* vulnerable; from L. vulnerabilis.

Vulnéraire, *adj.* vulnerary; from L. vulnerarius.

W.

Wagon, see *vagon*.
† **Warrant**, *sm.* a warrant, guarantee; from Engl. *warrant*. Its doublet is *garant*, q. v.
† **Whist**, *sm.* whist; from Engl. *whist*.

X.

Xérasie, *sf.* dryness; from Gr. *ξηρασία*.
Xérophagie, *sf.* xerophagy (Church history); from Gr. *ξηροφαγία*.
Xylographie, *sf.* xylography (wood engraving); from Gr. *ξυλογραφία*.

Y.

Y, *adv.* there. O. Fr. *i*, originally *iv*, It. *ivi*, from L. **ibi**. In Merov. Lat. **ibi** takes the sense of illi, illis, 'Ipsum monasterium expoliatum, et omnes cartae, quas de supra dicto loco' **ibi** delegaverunt, ablatae,' from a Diploma of Hlotair III, A.D. 664; and in a Charter of A.D. 883, 'Tradimus **ibi** terram; . . . dono **ibi** decimas.' By **b** = *v* (see § 113) **ibi** becomes O. Fr. *iv*: 'In nulla aiudha contra Lodhuwig nun li **iv** er,' from the Oaths of A.D. 842; i. e. in the Lat. of the day, 'In nullam adjutam contra Ludovicum non illi **ibi** ero.' Finally *iv* loses final *v* (see *aïeul*) and becomes *i*, whence *y*.
† **Yacht**, *sm.* a yacht; from Engl. *yacht*.
† **Yatagan**, *sm.* a yataghan; of Turkish origin.
YÈBLE, see *hièble*.
YEUSE, *sf.* evergreen oak, holly; originally *ielce**, It. *elce*, from L. **ilicem**, by regular contr. (see § 51) of **ĭlicem** to **il'cem**, whence *elce**. For **i** = *e* see § 72. *Elce** becomes *ielce* (for **e** = *ie* see § 56), then *ieuse* (for **c** = *s* see *amitié*; for *el* = *eu* see *agneau*).
YEUX, *sm. pl.* eyes. See *œil*.
Yole, *sf.* a yawl. Origin unknown.
† **Yucca**, *sm.* (Bot.) a yucca; of American origin, see § 32.

Z.

† **Zain**, *adj.* whole-coloured, dark bay (of horses); from It. *zaino*.
† **Zèbre**, *sm.* a zebra; of African origin, see § 31.
Zèle, *sm.* zeal; from L. **zelus**.—Der. *zélé*.
† **Zénith**, *sm.* the zenith; introd. through It. *zenit*, from Ar. *semt*.
Zéphyr, *sm.* a zephyr; from L. **zephyrus**.
† **Zéro**, *sm.* zero, naught; introd. through It. *zero*, from Ar. *cifrun*. Its doublet is *chiffre*, q. v.
ZEST, *sm.* the membrane which divides a nut, orange, etc.; from L. **schistus**, divided, whence the word comes to mean a division. **Schistus** becomes *zest* as **schedula** becomes *cedule*. For **i** = *e* see § 72. Its doublet is *schiste*, q. v.
† **Zibeline**, *sf.* sable; from It, *zibellino*.
ZIGZAG, *sm.* zigzag, an onomatopoetic word; see § 34; imitated from Germ. *zickzack*.
† **Zinc**, *sm.* (Met.) zinc; from Germ. *zink*.
Zizanie, *sf.* tares; from L. **zizania**.
Zodiaque, *sm.* the zodiac; from L. **zodi-**

acus (found in Aulus Gellius).—Der. *zodi-acal*.

Zone, *sf.* a zone; from L. zona.

Zoolithe, *sm.* a zoolite; from Gr. ζῶον and λίθος.

Zoologie, *sf.* zoology; from Gr. ζῶον and λόγος.—Der. *zoologique*.

Zoophyte, *sm.* a zoophyte; from Gr. ζωόφυτον, i. e. that which is between a plant and an animal.

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